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1900-01 to 1903-04

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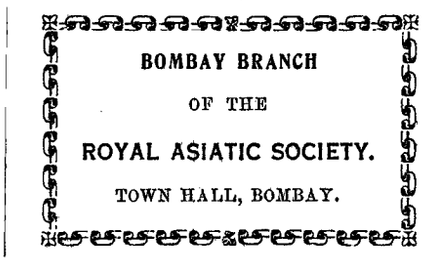

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1900-1901.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1900-1901.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. General.

Rainfall and Harvest.—The rainy season of 1900-1901 set in early and the rainfall was at first satisfactory. There was, however, an unusually long break in the rains during the months of January and February, and considerable anxiety was felt. Timely rain in March has much improved the prospects, and it is now believed that the harvest will be a fair one. The rainfall in Bushire during the season amounted to 8 inches 83 cents against 11 inches 21 cents in 1899-1900.

The embargo on the export of wheat was removed in July, but it was re-imposed in November. At Mohammerah, however, and in the Karun districts, the order of the Persian Government removing the embargo remained a dead letter in so far as European firms were concerned, the Shaikh of Mohammerah, acting, as he said, under the orders of the Governor-General of Arabistan, refusing to allow exports to be made. Native dealers, however, managed successfully to evade the embargo. The harvest of 1900 having been a good one throughout Southern Persia, the embargo was quite unnecessary, and the policy of the Persian Government in allowing it to remain in force must necessarily put a stop to the increase of cultivation and seriously interfere with the development of trade.

The Governorship of Bushire.—The Darya Begi has held the Governorship of Bushire throughout the year. He has, it is understood, been confirmed in the appointment for the coming year. His Excellency was presented with a sword of honour by the Government of India in recognition of the services rendered by him on the occasion of the murder of Mr. Graves. The presentation was made by the Resident on the 4th June. In the month of December His Excellency received a Russian decoration.

Public Peace and Tranquillity.—The year under review was a fairly tranquil one. At the beginning of the year it was feared that the assumption of the Customs management at the various Gulf Ports by the Belgian Administration might give rise to trouble, but, so far as Bushire was concerned, beyond the closing of the shops for a few days and the abstention of native merchants from business for a short while, no excitement was manifested, and business soon resumed its normal course. At the other Gulf Ports no trouble was experienced.

At the end of May another murder was committed at Bushire near the Telegraph offices. The man killed was a Persian subject and a relation of Mahmud, the Jamadar of the Telegraph Department. The perpetrators of the crime have not, so far as is known, been brought to justice. On the 31st August a serious outrage was committed at the British Residency at Sabzabad. In the middle of the night a party of men surrounded the Residency and commenced a fusillade. The firing lasted only a few minutes, and fortunately occasioned no loss of life, although there must undoubtedly have been

some narrow escapes, as the Residency and the servants' quarters were struck by bullets. One of the horses belonging to the Resident's escort was killed. Strong protests were at once made, and the Darya Begi, who had reported to his Government that the outrage was committed by certain members of the Tangistani tribe instigated by a merchant of Bushire known as the Nazem-ut-Tujar and a notorious intriguer, was ordered to lead an expedition against the Tangistanis. Having collected a large force from among the warlike tribes in the vicinity of Bushire, the Darya Begi set out against Tangistan. The greater portion of the tribe appears to have submitted to him without delay, but he experienced a certain amount of opposition from some of the sections of the tribe who were notorious for their bad conduct. This opposition was overcome without much difficulty, and having pillaged and laid waste the country, His Excellency returned to Bushire. Two or three of the Tangistanis were killed, but most of those who were "wanted" on account of their complicity in the attack on the Residency and other crimes managed to effect their escape into the neighbouring hills, where a secure refuge may always be had. There is no doubt that the tribe has received a severe lesson, in proof of which may be noted the fact that the road through the Tangistan district, which had been closed to caravans for some time past owing to the lawlessness of the tribe, has now become safe.

How long this more tranquil condition of affairs will last, it is difficult to say. With a weak Governor of Bushire (the tribesmen now have a wholesome dread of the Darya Begi), trouble is at any time possible. Thanks to the efforts of certain merchants of Bushire, who have imported arms of recent years in such large quantities, the tribesmen in the vicinity are all well armed and are quite capable of mischief, should a suitable occasion offer. I can bear personal testimony to the extent to which the population of this part of Persia has become armed with breech-loading rifles of recent years. Ten years ago, a Martini-Henry rifle was rarely seen. Now, even in the town of Bushire itself armed men are constantly seen, and in the adjacent villages there can hardly be a man who does not possess a Martini-Henry rifle.

Public Health.—The past year has been a healthy one in Bushire. The summer, though long, was comparatively mild, and no epidemic or contagious disease occurred during the year.

Telegraphic information was received about the middle of April that plague had broken out in the Ardelan province, north of Kermanshah, near the Turkish frontier, and caused some 200 deaths. The Turks, therefore, imposed quarantine on arrivals from Persia.

Small-pox of a severe type appeared at Shargah in the first week of April, causing, it was reported, about 500 deaths. Early in May reports were received from Bandar Abbas that an abnormal death-rate prevailed on the island of Kishm, and the Assistant Surgeon on duty at Bandar Abbas, in connection with the plague preventive operations, visited the island and reported the outbreak of plague. The disease, however, soon disappeared. The Residency Surgeon visited the island early in June to supervise the operations undertaken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Residency Surgeon was in charge of the sanitary arrangements in the Persian Gulf throughout the year, but the financial control, which had hitherto been in the hands of the local Persian authorities, was transferred to the Belgian Director-General of Customs in Southern Persia. This arrangement has proved satisfactory, as arrears of payments due in connection with the expenditure on plague preventive operations have been paid up, and there is no longer any difficulty in obtaining payment on account of current expenses. The buildings on the quarantine island have been put in good order, and furniture provided for the house set apart for first and second class passengers. The fees recovered from passengers have been raised, and now amount to Rs. 5 for first-class, Rs. 4 for second-class, and Rs. 3 for third-class passengers.

Currency.—No appreciable improvement has taken place in the currency. The "Bijecks," however, referred to in the last year's report, have been entirely suppressed, and the new kran coinage is more available than heretofore. A supply of new nickel coins, minted in Belgium, has been imported to augment the current copper coinage.

Administration of the Customs in the Persian Gulf.—On the 21st March 1900 the control of the Customs was, as stated in last year's report, taken under the direct management of the Persian Government. M. Simais, formerly Commercial Attaché of the Belgian Legation at Tehran, arrived in Bushire and took up his appointment as "Director-General of the Customs of Fars," acting under the orders of M. Naus, the Belgian Minister of Customs at Tehran. Other Belgian officials arrived, and the administration of the Customs at Bushire, Lingah and Bandar Abbas was formally assumed. As was only to be expected, the new administration, which interfered with so many vested interests, experienced at the outset considerable opposition. At first it was intended to impose a uniform import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods imported into Persia by the native merchants instead of the hitherto prevailing specific rates. This proposal, however, was stoutly opposed, and the native merchants of Bushire and Shiraz refused to clear their goods from the Customs House. For a month or more business was entirely suspended, and goods imported remained uncleared. Both in Bushire and Shiraz the excitement was considerable, and it was feared that serious disturbances would occur. The Persian Government, therefore, decided to introduce a new tariff on a sliding scale, which would be more favourable to the native merchants than the proposed 5 per cent. rate. This tariff was also opposed, but the Persian Government remained firm, and by the first week in August the new tariff came in force. Since then matters have progressed smoothly, and at the time of writing this report the Customs Administration have succeeded in bringing into force the 5 per cent. rate for all native-owned goods. Native merchants and foreigners are now, therefore, on the same footing as regards the payment of duty.

So far as the interests of European merchants are concerned, the establishment of the Belgian Customs Administration at the Gulf Ports has been, I believe, entirely beneficial, and various improvements have been effected. In course of time, under the present able and energetic management of M. Simais, many other desirable improvements will undoubtedly be effected. The orders of the Persian Government against the importation of arms and ammunition are now being energetically carried out. At the smaller ports, however, where the new administration has not as yet been able to assume control, the smuggling of arms still continues. It is said, however, that the Persian Government are considering the question of purchasing two small gunboats for the purpose of patrolling the coast of the Persian Gulf with a view to put a stop to the smuggling. M. Simais tells me that he has seized and confiscated more than 1,000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition during the year.

From the point of view of the Persian Government, the new system of Customs management has resulted in a large increase of revenue. From a return, which the Director-General was good enough to give me, his administration in the Gulf has succeeded in bringing in an income of 3,947,000 krans, a considerable increase over the sum of krans 2,400,000 for which the Customs were formerly farmed. When it is considered that for about two months at the beginning of the year business was practically at a standstill, owing to the opposition which the new administration experienced, that the trade of Bandar Abbas has shown a great falling off, and that there are several minor ports where the Belgians have not yet succeeded in establishing their control, it will be understood how profitable, from the point of view of increased revenue, the new system is likely to prove.

Settlement of Claims for Compensation.—During the past year the long outstanding claim of Messrs. David Sasson & Co., amounting to tomans 6,053, on account of goods missing from the Customs House in Bushire, has been settled, as also the claim of Messrs. Lynch Brothers for tomans 600 on account of robbery of specie.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah has decided to send a special delegate to Bushire to inquire into the numerous claims of British subjects against the Persian Government. The delegate has not yet arrived, but is expected shortly.

Demise of Her late Majesty Queen-Empress Victoria.—The melancholy news of the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen-Empress Victoria was received in Bushire with universal sorrow. The principal officials of the Persian Government, the representatives of Foreign Governments and most of

the British and British Indian subjects living in Bushire called upon the Resident to express their sorrow and condolences, and the Armenian community held a special memorial service in their church.

From Bahrein also, and from other places in the Gulf, numerous expressions of sorrow were received.

Tours.—I visited Bahrein on several occasions during the year. I also visited the Arab Coast in December and met the Chiefs of Shargah and Ajman. The Chief of Abu Dhabi was away in the interior, but I saw his son and other principal men. In January, I visited Mohammerah and made the acquaintance of Shaikh Khazal. Later in the year I visited Maskat and the principal Persian Gulf ports. Mr. W. S. Davis, my First Assistant, paid a visit to Shiraz in June, returning to Bushire in October.

2. Oman Maskat.

Captain P. Z. Cox was Political Agent throughout the year. His relations with the Sultan have been most cordial.

A satisfactory issue to the negotiations between His Majesty's Government and that of the French Republic regarding the site of the French coal shed in the Maskat harbour has been arrived at, a portion of the site hitherto used by us for the storage of coal having been made over to the French.

The plague epidemic, to which reference was made in last year's report, died out entirely in the beginning of May, and there has been no recrudescences.

The Political Agent's report of the principal events in the Maskat State during the year forms Part II of this compilation.

3 Oman Coast.

In May 1900 the Chief of Abu Dthabi repeated his request for permission to send provisions by sea to the Sudan tribe under Sultan-bin-Nasir, to whom he had accorded his protection, and who wished to colonize Zaora, a place in close proximity to the territories of the Chiefs of Ajman and Shargah. As this permission had been previously granted, though not hitherto taken advantage of, and as it was understood that the Chiefs of Shargah and Ajman, who claimed the ownership of Zaora, had no objection to its occupation by the Sudan tribe, the Resident gave the required permission. Later on, however, it appeared that the Chiefs of Shargah and Ajman strongly objected to the appearance of the Chief of Abu Dthabi at a place so close to their territory, and as it appeared possible that the permission granted to Shaikh Zaid might be the cause of disturbances, the permission granted to the Chief of Abu Dthabi was revoked, and he was advised to give up his project with regard to Zaora.

On the 8th July 1900, Abdul Aziz, the uncle of Shaikh Humaid-bin-Rashed, Chief of Ajman, attacked Ajman, and Shaikh Humaid having been killed, Abdul Aziz assumed charge of the government of the place.

Shaikh Humaid-bin-Abdulla, Chief of Ras-al-Khaima, died at an advanced age on the 2nd August 1900, and the government of the place was assumed by the Chief of Shargah, who now rules both Shargah and Ras-al-Khaima. So far his authority has not been disputed by the other claimants to the Chiefship.

The Resident, in the interests of the general peace, found it necessary to intervene in the dispute mentioned in last year's report regarding the pearl of great value. An amicable settlement was arrived at, the claim of the Sultan of Maskat to a share in the value of the pearl being admitted. It is hoped that the settlement will shortly be, if it has not already been, carried into effect.

The pearling season along the Arab Coast has not been at all a satisfactory one. No cases of piracy or disturbances at sea occurred during the year.

4. Bahrein.

Mr. Gaskin has been confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Political Agent, and has remained at Bahrein throughout the year.

Shaikh Isa's health has not been entirely satisfactory during the year. At his request his eldest son, Shaikh Hamid, has been recognized by the Government of India as his successor. The Chief was very grateful that his request had been complied with, and the announcement of the recognition was the occasion for much public rejoicing in Bahrein.

It was reported from Bahrein that the Turks have sent two new guns for the fort at El-Bida on the Katr Peninsula.

A serious incident occurred on the 3rd December, when Shaikh Salman-bin-Diaij, a cousin of the Chief of Bahrein, and a person of influence in Bahrein, with his son and nephew and 23 followers, were attacked and murdered by Bedouins belonging to the Behah section of the Almurrah tribe. The murder took place on the main land, where the murdered Shaikh with his followers had gone, in accordance with his usual custom at this time of year, on a hunting expedition. The incident was a cause of great concern to the Chief of Bahrein.

5. Koweit and Nejd.

It is too early yet to write the history of the struggle which has been in progress during the past few months between Shaikh Mubarak and the Amir of Nejd, and which has thrown this part of Arabia into turmoil. At one time it seemed not improbable that fortune would favour Shaikh Mubarak, and that he would succeed in reinstating in Nejd Abdul Rahman-bin-Feysal, of the Saud dynesty, the former rulers of the country. Up till the middle of March no fighting of any importance had taken place, though it was known that Shaikh Mubarak had made his way far into the interior. Towards the end of March, however, reports reached Bushire that Shaikh Mubarak had experienced a decisive defeat. Details are not yet forthcoming.

I visited Koweit on two occasions during the year, and I had an interview with Shaikh Mubarak on the first occasion. At the time of my second visit he was absent from Koweit. H.M.S. *Sphinx* has also visited the place.

6. Persian Arabistan.

From reports which have reached the Residency, affairs in Persian Arabistan appear to have been quiet during the year. His Royal Highness the Ain-ud-Dowleh, who was Governor-General, proceeded to Tehrán about the end of December to spend "Ramazan" there. He has since been appointed Governor of Tehran, and is succeeded by His Royal Highness Salar-ed-Dowleh as Governor-General of Arabistan, Luristan, etc.

Towards the end of May, the Bakhtyaris were building the Dupalan bridge on the Ispahan road, and three Ispahan Kafilas had arrived at Ahwaz with almonds and dried fruits for sale, and purchased goods for the return journey. More caravans were said to be on the way, and a number of pilgrims for Meshed travelled by the new route early in June.

7. Fars and Persian Coast.

His Royal Highness the Moayid-ud-Dowleh was Governor-General of Fars during the year. The Kowam-ul-Mulk appears to have maintained fairly good order among the Nomad tribes.

Nothing of particular interest occurred at Lingah during the year.

At Bandar Abbas, Lieutenant Hunt remained as British Vice-Consul during the year. Trade at this port has greatly declined during the year, the reasons given being that the new trade route from Quetta *viâ* Nushki and Seistan has diverted a good deal of the trade which used to find its way to Bandar Abbas, and also that Russian imports into Khorassan have increased. Shaikh Hassan, the Zabit of Kishm, has been removed and was succeeded by Shaikh Abdulla.

8. Persian Baluchistan.

Mr. Whitby-Smith, Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, who is in political charge of the Makran Coast, visited the Coast in November last. It had been arranged through Major Sykes, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kerman, that a Persian official should meet him at Charbar to inquire into, and, if possible, effect a settlement of the numerous outstanding claims of British subjects. The official left Kerman, but did not go any further than Bampur, whence he returned to Kerman.

9. Slave Trade.

Twelve slaves took refuge in the Bushire Residency during the year, and were, after the customary correspondence with the Persian authorities, granted their freedom. Three of them were, at their own request, sent to Zanzibar, and the remainder stayed in Bushire where they were able to find employment.

10. Piracies and disturbances at sea.

Three piratical outrages took place within the Gulf during the year, only one of which was of a really serious nature, a Bahrein boat which was engaged in pearl-fishing off Ras Tanura, near Katif, being attacked by robbers from Darain in Turkish territory, and property of the value of Rs. 3,924 being carried off. The case was reported to the Turkish authorities, who arrested some of the robbers and obtained the restoration of a portion of the stolen property.

A disturbance took place off El-Wakra between some boats of the Al-bin-Ali and Amamera tribes who were engaged in pearl-fishing and were driven by a storm to take shelter near the coast. Luckily the disturbance had no serious results, but in pursuance of the policy of the British Government, which views with disfavour the occurrence of any disturbances at sea, the case was taken up by the Resident, who, after an inquiry, decided to inflict a fine on the tribe which was held to be at fault.

During the date season, owing to the vigilant watch kept by the Moez-es-Sultaneh, the Shaikh of Mohammerah, and also to the presence of one of His Majesty's ships in the Shatt-el-Arab, no case of piracy was reported, though, later in the year, on 25th January 1901, a Bahrein boat was attacked near Maamer on the Turkish side of the river. The pirates have not been traced.

11. Navy.

H.M.S. *Sphinx* left Bushire for Maskat on the 16th April. In July she visited the Arab Coast and Bahrein, returning to Maskat. She again returned to Bushire in January and also visited Basrah.

H.M.S. *Redbreast* arrived in Bushire on 23rd September and proceeded to Basrah on the 26th idem. She left the Gulf in the end of December for Bombay.

H.M.S. *Cossack* arrived at Bushire on the 23rd November and left again for Maskat on the 12th December.

H.M.S. *Highflyer*, with His Excellency Rear-Admiral Bosanquet on board, arrived in the Gulf in March and visited Bushire and Bandar Abbas.

Of Foreign Navies, the French store ship, the *Drome*, was the only ship which entered the Gulf during the year. She called at Bandar Abbas, Lingah and Bushire, and also visited Koweit, Mohammerah and Basrah.

12. Official changes.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade proceeded to Bombay in the R.I.M.S. *Lawrence* on furlough and made over charge of his post as Political Resident, Persian Gulf at Bombay, on 7th April 1900, to Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, who arrived at Bushire in the *Lawrence* on 26th April, and held the post of Resident for the remainder of the year.

Mr. Davis was First Assistant throughout the year, and visited Shiraz during the summer months, leaving Bushire on 10th June and returning on 23rd October.

Captain E. Wickham Hore, I.M.S., was Residency Surgeon during the year. He went on three months' privilege leave to India on 10th July, and rejoined his post on 13th October. During his absence, Assistant Surgeon J. A. Lobo, I.S.M.D., acted as Residency Surgeon.

Mr. J. P. Sequeira returned from furlough on the 14th November, and Mr. Gaskin having been posted to Bahrein, assumed charge of the post of Extra Assistant to the Political Resident and Vice-Consul.

During Mr. Gaskin's absence and until the arrival of Mr. Sequeira, Mr. P. J. Gandhy was acting Uncovenanted Assistant and Vice-Consul, after which he was appointed Superintendent of the Residency Office.

13. Changes among Foreign representatives.

Dr. Reinhardt, Imperial German Consul, held charge of the German Vice-Consulate in Bushire up to the 24th April, when he went on furlough, being relieved by Herr Roesler, who remained in charge of the Vice-Consulate until March, when Dr. Reinhardt returned to Bushire. Herr Roesler went to Shiraz during the summer.

M. Bryois, the French Vice-Consul, has not returned to Bushire, M. Hajji Mirza Hussein, the Dragoman of the Vice-Consulate, acting as Vice-Consul throughout the year.

Mr. Moesmann, of the firm of Messrs. Hotz & Son, was acting Consul for the Netherlands. He went on four months' leave to Europe on the 2nd October.

Prince Dabija, the Russian Consul-General at Ispahan, visited Bushire in March and remained here for about a month.

14. Observatory.

The results of the daily observations are recorded in a tabular statement marked Appendix A.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

BUSHIRE;
April 1901.

APPENDIX A TO PART I.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement showing the Force and prevailing Directions of the Wind and recorded Rainfall at Bushire for the year 1900-1901.

Months.	Mean daily movement in miles.	Percentage of each direction.																Rain.
		Calm.	N.	N. N. E.	N. E.	E. N. E.	E.	E. S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W.	S. W.	W. S. W.	W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	In. Cts.
April 1900 .	240·9	...	10	3	10	7	3	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	7	10	37	3	...
May „ . .	198·7	3	...	13	10	...	3	7	7	3	..	...	7	...	..	3	34	10	0 04
June „ . .	192·2	...	3	3	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	..	10	51	17	...
July „ . .	217·3	3	..	7	13	13	...	3	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	27	10	...
August „ . .	216·5	7	3	13	7	3	.	7	3	3	.	...	...	...	.	3	16	32	...
September „ . .	137·3	23	3	7	7	3	...	17	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	...
October „ . .	134·1	19	..	10	22	10	..	16	10	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	1 05
November „ . .	151·3	...	3	20	27	13	7	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1 92
December „ . .	146·4	13	...	16	19	7	.	16	19	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	3	7	3 82
January 1901 .	192·6	7	..	7	10	13	3	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15	25	1 22
February „ . .	139·3	7	..	7	36	7	14	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	11	7	...
March „ . .	173	32	7	...	25	...	12	...	7	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	14	...	0 78
For the year .	178·3	9	2	8	16	6	3	8	8	1	3	·8	8	..	·8	3	18	17	8 83

		Inches.	Cents.
Rainfall during Cultivation Season of .	1891-92	7	68
	1892-93	11	26
	1893-94	17	86
	1894-95	26	62
	1895-96	4	90
	1896-97	7	99
	1897-98	7	0
	1898-99	7	26
	1899-1900	14	2
	1900-1901	8	83

TABLE No. 2.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1901 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Self-registering thermometers.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				Maximum dry.		Minimum.					
						Dry.		Wet.			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.		
April 1900	30·009	76·8	67·2	85·1	102·9	70·6	62·3	65	58·1	18th April	1st April.
May „	29·989	82	70·8	89·5	104·2	74·6	67·1	65·6	59·7	21st May	1st May.
June „	29·733	86·5	77·0	91·9	99·7	80·5	72·4	72·5	60·6	5th June	13th June.
July „	29·655	90·2	81·1	95·8	101·2	84·3	80	77·2	70	25th July	12th and 30th July.
August „	29·689	89·7	80·3	95·8	101	84	78	78·8	68	19th August	28th August.
September „	29·868	86·1	77·4	93·4	97·1	79·2	70·8	73·6	63·9	4th September	27th September.
October „	30·113	79·2	69·9	89·3	97·9	72·7	66·9	67·4	63·7	16th October	23rd October.
November „	30·153	65·9	59·1	76·1	86·7	66·4	53·4	57·8	49·1	5th November	29th November.
December „	30·221	58·6	54·9	68	80	55·1	44·8	53·5	46·2	14th December	31st December.
January 1901	30·215	53·6	50·5	62·4	72·5	50·4	40·9	49·2	39·3	18th January	13th January.
February „	30·245	57·2	53·9	66·7	72·6	52·6	45	52·9	46·3	24th February	1st February.
March „	30·114	65·5	61	73·5	84·6	57·5	55·4	60·6	52·6	27th March	10th March.
For the year	30·000	74·2	66·9	82·3	91·7	69	61·4	64·5	56·4		

APPENDIX B TO PART I.

DISPENSARY REPORTS.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the Persian Gulf during the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population of Province.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1899.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	Remarks.
Town of Bushire, about 20,000	1st class	...	...	...	...	
	2nd do.	1	...	...	1	
	3rd do.	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1	...	...	1	

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1900.

1	2	3	4											5				6
			In-door Patients.											Out-door Patients.				
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g		h			a	b	c	d	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.			Number treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Persian Gulf.	Residency Dispensary, Bushire.	2nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,050	...	8,050	43·7	8,050
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,050	...	8,050	43·7	8,050

TABLE No. III.

Statement showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1900.

| Number. | — | GENERAL DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | LOCAL DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. III-A.

Statement showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Residency Dispensary at Bushire during the year 1900.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
Class.	Nature of operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December 1899.	Number of operations performed during the year.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	Results of column 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Operations on tumours.	Removal by excision (carcinoma lip)	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Evacuation of abscesses	By free incision and drainage	...	136	...	136	136	136	136	...	...	...	...	
Operations on joints	Reduction of dislocation, lower jaw (recent)	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the face, nasal cavities and mouth.	For ranula	...	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Dental operations	Extraction of teeth	...	372	...	372	372	372	372	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the eye and its appendages.	For entropion	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	Extraction of lens	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Operations on the bladder and urethra.	Removal of vesical calculi by lithotomy—												
	(*b*) Lateral perineal	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	
	by litholapaxy	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Removal of urethral calculi	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the male generative organs.	For phimosis	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	„ hydrocele by tapping	...	3	...	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	
	Total	...	525	...	525	525	525	521	2	1	1	...	

TABLE No. IV.

Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Residency Dispensary at Bushire during the year 1900.

1	2				3							4							
	Total treated during the year.				Classes.							Daily Attendance.							
												Average Number.				Ratio per cent. of			
	Men.	Women.	Children.*	Total.	*a* Europeans,	*b* Eurasians.	*c* Hindus.	*d* Mussalmans.	*e* Parsis.	*f* Native Christians.	*g* Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Out-patients	3,465	2,470	2,115	8,050	...	...	...	8,050	...	...	...	21·5	12·9	9·3	43·7	49·2	29·5	21·3	100
Total	3,465	2,470	2,115	8,050	...	...	...	8,050	...	...	...	21·5	12·9	9·3	43·7	49·2	29·5	21·3	100

* All under ten years of age.

TABLE No. V, PART I.

Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, during the year 1900.

Number.	Name of Institution.	INCOME.																EXPENDITURE.																	
		A	B							C		D	E	F		G	H	I	J	a								b	c	d	e	f	g	h			
			From Government.							From Local or other Funds.				Subscriptions.						On Establishment.																	
			As salaries.																	Paid by Government.					Paid from Local sources.											
																				As salaries.					On salaries.										
																				Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).					Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).										
		Cash balance on 1st January 1900.	Medical Officers.	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including Police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, etc).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.	Medical Officers.	Compounders, Dressers, etc.	Nurses.	Menial Servants.	Medical Officers.	Compounders, Dressers, etc.	Nurses.	Menial servants.	On Bazar medicines.	On European medicines.*	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, etc., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1900.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	Residency Dispensary, Bushire.	...	Rs. 3,960	...	...	Rs. 500	...	...	Rs. 260	Rs. 4,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 254-15	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,214-15	...	...	Rs. 100

* Value of medicines supplied by the Medical Store-keeper to Government is not known in this office.

E. WICKHAM HORE, M.B., *Captain, I.M.S.*,
Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

BUSHIRE;
The 14th January 1901.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

Political.

1. During the year under report, the internal politics of Oman have given His Highness the Sultan little or no cause for any serious anxiety. Reports current at the beginning of the year, pointing to an imminent rising against Maskat, probably had little foundation, and the other breaches of inter-tribal peace, which have occurred during the period, have been of the ordinary nature inseparable from Oman politics.

2. Early in April persistent rumours continued to reach Maskat to the effect that a combined rising of the Sharkiya and Ghafari tribesmen against Maskat was imminent. The Sultan himself always expressed great doubt of the possibility of these two diverse elements making any effective combination, and as a matter of fact the time of the year (the non-date season) was the least favourable for the movement of a large force. The prospect of an attack on Maskat or Muttra was nevertheless for some time seriously discussed by the native public, and resulted in some uneasiness among the trading community. In order to be prepared for eventualities, the Sultan arranged to increase the garrisons at Kurryat and Seeb, his two most vulnerable points on either side of Maskat, and summoned a number of his loyal Ghafari adherents from the Batineh Coast to strengthen his hands locally. Saiyid Saeed-bin-Ibrahim-bin-Kais, the holder of the fort of Rostak, a brother-in-law of His Highness, immediately on hearing rumours of an intended attack upon Maskat, also moved towards the capital with between 300 and 400 men to support the Sultan.

On the 13th of April, however, Shaikh Rashid-bin-Uzaiz, the Governor of Simail, who had been instructed by the Sultan to carefully watch the movements of the restless tribes, sent in a report to the effect that there was no serious foundation for the rumour that the Hinawis and Ghafaris were combining, and that he did not believe that any rising at all was contemplated. A few days later the Sultan received reassuring letters from other loyal friends in the Sharkiya, which served to put an end to any remaining uneasiness. The cause generally assigned to this expected rising at the time was the lengthy protraction of the punitive tax in force for the indemnification of sufferers in the last attack on the capital. Happily this burden on the date industry has since been eliminated.

3. The incidents which follow are of a less important character, but deserve to be chronicled :—

On the 25th of April information was brought in that some of the Siabieen had fired upon a party of Mowalik in the vicinity of Bidbid, about 40 miles from Maskat, under the supposition that they were men deputed by Saiyid Saeed-bin-Ibrahim on behalf of the Sultan to expel the garrison of the Bidbid fort who were suspected of being in treacherous correspondence with His Highness's enemies. The Mowalik, not unnaturally, prepared for immediate retaliation, but the matter was satisfactorily settled by the intervention of the Sultan and an adequate apology from the Shaikh of the Siabieen.

Early in May news was received that Shaikh Nasir-bin-Hamed was meditating mischief and had asked the Beni Ruwaheh to let him make use of their passes into the Simail valley. The latter, however, on behalf of the Sultan, closed their roads against Shaikh Nasir, who then attempted an attack on Nezwah, in which he signally failed, as the Sultan's Wali in that town was prepared for him and put his force to rout, recovering at the same time some fifty camels which had been looted by them.

4. Shaikh Khalfan-bin-Thenayan, who was referred to in last year's Administration Report as having been re-appointed Wali of Nakhl by the Governor of Simail on the latter's own authority and as having been reluctantly confirmed in that post by the Sultan, again became a source of trouble, in that, according to report, he incited some evilly disposed persons to kill a man of the Khumud tribe in the precincts of the town itself. On hearing of this the Sultan dispatched a party of Wahabis under the Wali of Burka to arrest this recalcitrant official and to bring him a prisoner to Maskat. The Shaikh again

cleverly eluded the men sent to arrest him, and for some time remained in security; being, however, friendless and homeless, he was finally reduced to claiming sanctuary in the Sultan's palace and abjectly begging pardon for his past misdeeds. On the 12th of August a serious brawl took place in the bazar at the port of Seeb between the Beni Haiyieh and the Awlad Hadeed, which resulted in some loss of life. Fortunately, however, effective measures were taken before the disturbance gained any serious proportions; howbeit the bazar was closed for some days by reason of it, and the contending parties continued to behave riotously when opportunity offered. In the absence of the Sultan in the interior, Saiyid Mahomed-bin-Turki, who was in charge of affairs at Maskat, on the receipt of the news at Seeb (which is but 20 odd miles from Maskat), promptly despatched 50 Wahabis under Saiyid Badr-bin-Seif to put down the disturbance and make peace between the combatants. Meanwhile the news had also reached the Sultan at his camp in the Simail valley, and he hurriedly marched from thence to Seeb to settle the matter himself. A day or two later 13 of the ringleaders were sent into Maskat by him for incarceration.

5. In October Shaikh Isa-bin-Saleh-el-Harthi, son of the leader of the rebellion of 1895, in company with his brother Hamed and Shaikh Mohsin-bin-Amr, brother of Hilal-bin-Amr, arived at Simail ostensibly with the object of paying complimentary visits to the Shaikhs of the Beni Ruwaheh and Beni Jabar, but in reality to make overtures for the active support of these two tribes in the event of any move being made by the Sharkiya tribesmen against Maskat. The emissaries, however, signally failed in their errand and were not even able to secure a promise of neutrality, owing no doubt to the fortunate fact that the Sultan in his recent tour in the Simail valley had managed to win over to his allegiance Shaikh Saeed-bin-Abdulla, a powerful leader of the Beni Ruwaheh and son of the famous Kalili, who in 1869 assisted Azzan-bin-Kais to assume power in Maskat and thus break the line of succession of the descendants of the great Saiyid Sultan. Having failed in his object, Isa-bin-Saleh endeavoured to whitewash himself by addressing a letter to the Sultan through the Wali of Simail conveying his respects to His Highness, and asking permission to pay him a visit at Maskat. The Sultan, not believing in his professions of amity, sent him a civil reply, thanking him for his good intentions, but at the same time discouraging him from coming into Maskat at present. Shaikh Isa and his companions thereupon returned to their head-quarters in the Sharkiya.

6. In November Saiyid Saeed-bin-Ibrahim Kais took upon himself to dam the irrigation canals used to convey water to the date groves of the Ibrieen at Awabi, on account of the nonpayment by them of the "Zakat" or land tax. The Temimeh of the Ibrieen thereupon assembled his tribesmen, and supported by 300 of them blockaded the fort of Awabi, then in the possession of Saeed-bin-Ibrahim, who at once applied to the Sultan for assistance in men and money to enable him to beat off his assailants. In response to his call the Sultan ordered Mahomed-bin-Hamed to proceed at once to Awabi and endeavour to bring the parties to a settlement without bloodshed. On arrival, however, Saiyid Mahomed found the garrison much pressed and the besiegers in no mood to come to terms. He reported to the Sultan accordingly with all despatch, and thereupon His Highness at once started for the Batineh in person, but on arrival at Seeb he met runners from the scene of action with letters for him to the effect that the Ibrieen had taken possession of the fort, the garrison having fled without a fight. The Ibrieen now offered to make over the fort to the Sultan or to hold it for him; but the latter thought it wisest not to put faith in their promises, but to garrison it with Wahabis, which he accordingly did.

7. In December dissensions arose between the Beni Ryam and the Yemen of Zikki, the former being the aggressors. The reason for the collision proved to be that the Beni Ryam had attempted to build a new fort at Zikki, which would in fact give them control over the roads leading to that place and constitute a permanent menace to the members of the Yemen also residing there. Any alteration of the *status quo* was equally injurious to the interests of the Sultan also, and he accordingly addressed the Beni Ruwaheh and enjoined them to take the advice of the Wali and revert to the old order of things. A few days later he was gratified to receive from his Wali a letter reporting that he had

succeeded in establishing peace between the parties, and that the newly-built fortifications had been demolished. Before this satisfactory settlement had been arrived at, some slight casualties had occurred. From January to the end of the official year, with the exception of one or two isolated cases of murder on sudden provocation or in payment of old scores, but which have had no tribal significance, complete tranquility has prevailed in Maskat and Oman.

Dhofar and Sohar.

8. In the distant province of Dhofar no events of any importance have been reported. Wali Sulaiman-bin-Suweilim still continues in nominal charge of the district, but administers it through his Negro Deputy while he himself continues to rule the Sohar district, which also experienced a year of undisturbed quiet.

Sur.

9. This port of Oman was in evidence a good deal at the beginning of the year owing to the Sultan's visit there and to incidents connected with the use of the French flag by some of the Jenebeh and Beni Abu Ali, dhow-owners of that port. Though Sur is but 80 odd miles from Maskat and one of the largest outlying ports in his territory, strange to say the Sultan had never previously set foot in the place since he succeeded his father Saiyid Turki twelve years ago, and his relations with his Suri subjects had always been of a strained and unsatisfactory nature. On the occasion of his recent visit, however, which took place opportunely at the season (June) when all the dhows are back from their peregrinations in the Indian Ocean and lie beached upon the banks of the Sur Creek for their annual overhauling, His Highness was extremely well received by the community, and on the news of his arrival reaching the near interior, the Chief of the Beni Abu Ali, Abdulla-bin-Salim, hurried in from Jaalan with a force of 1,200 armed men to do him honour.

Sultan's tours.

10. During the year under report His Highness the Sultan moved about in his territory, whether on long or short excursions, more frequently and to a greater extent than he has ever done in the past, and I am assured by natives with knowledge of what is passing in the interior that his increased energy in this regard has resulted in some enhancement of the practical respect with which he is held in the interior. I am also of opinion that the restoration to the Vazirship of his old family retainer Saiyid Saeed-bin-Mahomed and the consequent benefit of the latter's experienced counsels have also tended not a little to improve His Highness's position and relations with his subjects of the hinterland. In any case it is certain that he shows more inclination to leave his capital from time to time and move about among his subjects in the interior than has hitherto been his habit, and this can hardly fail to extend and strengthen his influence among them.

Political Agent's tours.

11. The Political Agent during the year visited the ports of the Batineh Coast, *viz.*, Seeb, Burka, Suweik, Kkaboora, Sohar and Shenas, and to the south of Maskat, Kurryat and Sur. The communities of British Indian traders at those places seemed to be prospering and contented. There were indeed a few complaints of the Sultan's Walis being unable or disinclined to enforce for them the payment of acknowledged debts by their Arab customers, to which the Sultan's attention was drawn, and there was the general complaint that Customs duty was levied in full from them while Arabs from the interior paid or not as they chose. The Sultan is endeavouring to better the state of things in this respect, at all events at the larger ports, but the difficulty is one which has always existed and which only time and the gradual strengthening of the ruler's administration and influence will effectively eliminate.

General.

12. *Customs.*—An interesting feature of the year under review has been the administration of the Customs by the Sultan's own arrangements.

From time immemorial it had been the habit of the rulers of Maskat to sell annually to one of the Banian traders the right to collect "Customs" at Maskat and Muttra, and this individual practically became banker to the local Government for the current year. This was a convenient arrangement from some points of view, but on the expiry of the last contract His Highness, being in a prosperous financial position at the time, determined to try the experiment of levying the Customs dues himself, and it is satisfactory to know that after a complete year's experience he finds his revenue increased, after paying expenses, by about 20,000 dollars. Considering that this is the first year of a new organisation, the levy has been carried on with reasonable efficiency and

consideration by the Sultan's Hindustani officials, but there can be no doubt that the Customs revenue of the port would still reach higher figures if His Highness were to appoint a fully qualified official of some standing to the charge of its administration.

13. *Indemnity tax.*—The balance of the indemnity due to British subjects for losses suffered in the rebellion of 1895 has been at length liquidated by the Sultan, and almost all the parties concerned have appeared to claim the balances due to them.

14. *Pearl dispute.*—A remarkable dispute, in which the Sultan was interested, connected with the discovery and sale of a pearl of extraordinary value, which had been going on for more than a year and from time to time threatened to assume very serious proportions, has at last been amicably settled by a committee consisting of certain of the Trucial Chiefs assisted by experienced Muslims. The case seems to have been a "test" one, and difficult questions were involved affecting the rights of the owner of soil and the sovereign, one of whose subjects was the fortunate finder, to a share in the profits on the sale of the gem. The latter was a Kumzar subject of the Sultan of Maskat, and His Highness was, it is understood, awarded a third share in the value of the pearl. It is said, however, to be still deposited with some banker in Bombay and unsold though mortgaged, so that it is not impossible that the last has still to be heard of it.

15. *Arms traffic.*—As the trade returns demonstrate, not only does the traffic in arms show no signs of abatement, but the value of it has more than doubled itself during the past year (the direct London-Maskat steamers calling much more frequently than heretofore) and has returned practically to the same figure at which it stood in 1897-98, previous to the *Baluchistan* seizure.

This year's figures received from the Sultan may be considered reliable, as the Customs collection having been in His Highness's own hands his official has taken pains to make sure of the exact contents of each case with a view to the correct levy of duty.

It is doubtful if the traffic has even yet reached its culminating point, for the demand seems to grow with the supply. The import is still mostly in the hands of British traders, but foreign subjects have embarked in it during the year and others are expected to follow.

The following details in round figures give some idea of the destination of the weapons:—

	Arms.	Ammunition.
TOTAL imported from Europe during the year . .	25,000	3,225,000
(*a*) Numbers for which the Sultan has been asked to issue passes for re-export by sea to the ports of Batineh Coast up to Ras Mussendim	13,000	1,059,000
(*b*) Proportion which has left Maskat by sea without passes or gone into the interior by land from Maskat	12,000	2,166,000
	25,000	3,225,000

With regard to (*a*), it is known that the demand for arms at the Batineh Coast and Northern Oman Ports is very small indeed, and it follows from this that the greater part of these quantities have been deflected to other markets in the Gulf.

16. *Visit of the Bishop of Lahore.*—On the 1st of December the Right Reverend G. A. Lefroy, Bishop of Lahore, paid Maskat a short visit, his primary object being to visit the grave of the late Bishop French who died here in 1891 while labouring as a missionary. His Lordship read the Consecration Service at the European cemetery in Shaikh Jabar Cove and also at a new burial ground recently granted by His Highness the Sultan near the American Mission house primarily for the burial of members of the Native Christian community.

17. *Plague.*—Though the epidemic dealt with in last year's report just extended into the current year, Maskat was declared free in May, and has happily remained so up to the end of the year. Maskat may still be considered very fortunate, however, if an outbreak does not occur before the great heat of May brings comparative safety, for one or two cases have already occurred on the

Epidemics.

Gulf steamers, and with the disease so bad in Karachi and Bombay it is not to be wondered at that mail steamers are arriving in a suspicious condition.

Preventive measures.—Our immunity so far must be in no small measure due to the careful and painstaking execution of the preventive measures in force by Captain F. A. Smith, I.M.S., the Agency Surgeon, to whom His Highness has wisely entrusted his arrangements.

Death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria.

18. News of the grievous calamity which fell upon the Empire in the death of Her late Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria reached Maskat with practically no previous warning on the 25th January and caused the most universal consternation among all classes.

His Highness the Sultan, who evinced every possible mark of respect for Her Majesty's memory and sympathy with Her subjects, caused 101 minute guns to be fired from his saluting battery on receipt of the news and caused the shops in the bazar to be closed and the Mahomedan *Id* festivities, which were then in progress, to be suspended in respect to Her august memory. His Highness, the representatives of Foreign powers and representative deputations from the British Indian communities paid visits of condolence at the British Consulate.

Navy.

19. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet, visited Maskat in his flagship H.M.S. *Highflyer* on 14th March, having previously touched at Sur *en route*. The usual cordial exchange of visits between His Highness the Sultan and His Excellency took place.

Maskat was visited during the year by H.M.S. *Pomone*, *Lapwing*, *Assaye*, *Sphinx*, *Cossack*, *Redbreast*, *Pigeon*, *Racoon* and the flagship *Highflyer*.

Foreign Navies were represented by three French men-of-war, *Drome*, *Catinat* and *Acheron*.

Slave Trade.

20. No slave dhows were brought in for adjudication at Maskat by any of the cruisers of the Persian Gulf Squadron.

Fifty-three fugitive slaves applied during the year for protection and freedom, out of whom three left the protection of the Consulate during the investigation, four were dismissed not being slaves, and forty-six were given freedom under the Treaty stipulations of 1873. Seven Africans were sent direct to Zanzibar, in accordance with the orders of Government, for repatriation of such of the liberated Africans as may be suitably employed on plantation work at Zanzibar.

Official changes.

21. Captain P. Z. Cox, I.S.C., held charge of the office of the Political Agent and Consul throughout the year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jayakar, Agency Surgeon, on completion of six months' extension of service granted to him, retired from the service after nearly thirty years' work in Maskat, and was relieved on 2nd May 1900 by Captain F. A. Smith, I.M.S., who remained in charge of the duties till the end of the year.

P. Z. COX, *Captain*,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul and
Political Agent, Maskat.

The 13th April 1901.

APPENDIX A TO PART II.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Agency Hospital at Maskat during the year 1900.

1	2	3	4										5				6
			In-door Patients.										Out-door Patients.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*						
Name of District.	Name of Civil Hospital.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.						Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	*a* Attended personally.	*b* Represented by friends.	*c* Total treated.	*d* Average daily attendance.	
Foreign, Persian Gulf.	Agency Hospital, Maskat . . .	1	58	31	13	1	6	10·3	9	3	4·3	0·0	0·0	4·3	4,015	102	4,117	38·5	4,175
	Total .	1	58	31	13	1	6	10·3	9	3	4·3	0·0	0·0	4·3	4,015	102	4,117	38·5	4,175

TABLE No. III.

Statement showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Agency Hospital, Maskat, during the year 1900.

| Number. | — | General diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Local diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. III-A.

Statement showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Agency Hospital at Maskat during the year 1900.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
Class.	Nature of operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December 1899.	Number of Operations performed during the year 1900.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	Results of column 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year 1900.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Evacuation of abscesses	By free incision and drainage	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Operations on the skin and subcutaneous tissues.	By limited incision	...	33	...	33	33	33	33	...	...	...	...	
	Removal of nail	...	4	...	4	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	
	Removal of guinea worm	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Incision of boils	...	34	...	34	34	34	34	...	...	...	...	
	„ of whitlow	...	7	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	
	„ of onychia	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Operations on bones	Removal of sequestra	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the face, nasal cavities and mouth.	For laceration of nose	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Plugging noses for epistaxes	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	Removal of foreign body from nose	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Dental operations	Extraction of teeth	...	50	...	50	50	50	50	...	...	...	...	
	Lancing gums	...	17	...	17	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the eye and its appendages.	On the eyelids—												
	Incision of stye	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
	Evulsion of eyelashes	...	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
	For new growths	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	On the eyeball—												
	Extraction of lens	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Operations on the ear	Removal of foreign body	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Operation on the abdomen	Paracentesis of abdomen	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Operations on bladder and urethra.	For Hernia—												
	(A) For strangulation	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	(B) For radical cure	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	Removal of urethral calculi	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the male organs of generation.	For paraphimosis	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	For scrotal abscess	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	For hydrocele (*a*) by tapping	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
	Total	...	171	...	171	171	171	164	4	...	...	3	

TABLE No. 1V.

Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Agency Hospital at Maskat during the year 1900.

1	2				3							4							
	Total treated during the year.				Classes.							Daily Attendance.							
												Average Number.				Ratio per cent. of			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	*a* Europeans.	*b* Eurasians.	*c* Hindus.	*d* Muslmans.	*e* Parsis.	*f* Native Christians.	*g* Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-patients	56	1	1	58	16	...	4	37	...	1	...	4·3	0·0	0·0	4·3	100	...	...	100
Out-patients	2,818	717	582	4,117	30	1	915	2,992	1	178	...	27·5	5·3	5·7	38·5	71·4	13·8	14·8	100
Total	2,874	718	583	4,175	46	1	919	3,029	1	179	...	31·8	5·3	5·7	42·8	71·4	13·8	14·8	100

ABLE No. V, PART I.

Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospital at Maskat during the year 1900.

Number.	Name of Institution.	INCOME. A: Cash balance on 1st January 1900.	B: From Government. As salaries. Medical Officers.	B: From Government. As salaries. Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	B: From Government. As registers and forms.	B: From Government. As European medicines.	B: From Government. For diet, including Police cases.	B: From Government. Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	B: From Government. Special allowances given by Government.	B: From Government. Total.	C: From Local or other Funds. Local Funds.	C: From Local or other Funds. Municipal Funds.	D: Interest on investments.	E: Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	F: Subscriptions. From Europeans.	F: Subscriptions. From Natives.	G: For diet (by paying patients, etc.)	H: From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	I: Miscellaneous receipts.	J: Total income.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Agency Hospital, Maskat.	Rs. a. p. 96 0 6	1,037 4 8	239 8 0	None.		None.	None.			None.	None.	None.	None.	70 3 0	10 0 0	None.	None.	29 4 0	

Number.	EXPENDITURE. On Establishment. Paid by Government. As salaries. Medical Officers.	Paid by Government. As salaries. Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, Dressers, etc.	Paid by Government. As salaries. Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Nurses.	Paid by Government. As salaries. Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Menial servants.	Paid from Local sources. On salaries. Medical Officers.	Paid from Local sources. On salaries. Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, Dressers, etc.	Paid from Local sources. On salaries. Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Nurses.	Paid from Local sources. On salaries. Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Menial Servants.	b: On Bazar medicines.	c: On European medicines.	d: On Diet.	e: On Miscellaneous charges (including registers, etc., supplied by Government).	f: On buildings or repairs.	g: Invested during the year.	h: Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1900.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	1,037 4 8	None.	None.	239 8 0	None.	None.	None.	None.	15 12 0	...	110 15 3	170 4 0	21 3 9	None.		43 14 3	0 1 10	

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PART III.—TRADE REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF FOR 1900.

General Remarks.

There have been marked signs of improvement in trade both in import and export during the year under review, owing to the gradual recovery of the country from the effects of the previous year's scarcity brought on by scanty rainfall.

Imports.—The imports into Bushire improved to the extent of Rs. 60,98,027, while those into Lingah declined by Rs. 16,52,855. The articles which chiefly contributed to increase Bushire imports are candles, cotton piecegoods, drugs and medicines, yarn and twist, glass and glassware, gold lace and thread, hardware, indigo, matches, metals, kerosine oil, porcelain and chinaware, loaf and soft sugar, woollen goods and specie. The items shewing decrease in Lingah imports are dates, grain and pulse, pearls and specie.

Exports.—The exports from Bushire improved by Rs. 27,14,846 under the heads of cotton, almonds, wheat, gum, opium, tobacco, carpets and specie, while those from Lingah decreased by Rs. 12,26,800 under the heads of grain and pulse, pearls and specie.

Harvest.—The grain crop of the year was abundant, but the prices did not fall to a sufficient extent to encourage exportations being undertaken on any large scale; and the shipments made to London by the leading British firms proving unremunerative, further operations in that direction were discontinued.

Pearl fishery.—The heavy decline both in the imports into, and exports from, Lingah is due to the failure of the pearl fishery on the Arab Coast of the Gulf. The import of pearls declined by nearly eight lakhs of rupees, and the export by six and-a-half lakhs. The importance of Lingah as a commercial port is entirely dependent upon the prospects of the pearl fisheries on the Arab Coast, and any failure or success in these operations directly affects the interests of that port, as it is used as an *entrepôt* for trade operations all over the Arab Coast, and the product of the pearl fisheries is brought to it for exportation abroad. From various reports received from the Residency Agents at Lingah and on the Arab Coast, it was apprehended that the take during the year would be very limited. The apprehension has been unfortunately realized, and the operations which were undertaken resulted in the output of pearls of very small sizes, unsuited to the requirements of the market abroad. Mr. Gaskin, the Assistant Political Agent, in his report on the Bahrein trade, mentions that one of the principal pearl banks to the north of the Bahrein Islands was found diseased, and that the pearl fishery there proved a failure.

Gum Industry.—The new industry of gum is making rapid progress and may eventually become an important item in the export trade of the Gulf. Tragacanth is finding much favour in the United Kingdom and Germany, and America might also come in for a share. The industry, however, does not appear to be conducted with any foresight or method, and may suddenly die if the operations for collecting the exudations are not manipulated scientifically. A few years ago Tragacanth was quite unknown in Persia, and only the Kermanshah district contributed towards the exportation of that item *viâ* Baghdad. It is now only three or four years that both Shiraz and Ispahan have come forward to contribute towards this trade. The industry in the province of Fars is said to be capable of great improvement, and vast tracts of land full of the Tragacanth-producing plant, which were lying untouched before, are being much utilized. From the reports which have been received, it appears that the peasantry employed in the collection of the Tragacanth work in a reckless manner, causing much damage to the plants, which are burnt down after incision to such an extent as to render the same field unproductive for some years to come. Though the Tragacanth fields are numerous and extensive, they will not be able to withstand the wholesale depredations which are now being perpetrated on them, unless the Persian Government undertakes their supervision with a view to maintaining and improving the industry. As it is, this nascent

industry brings into the country nearly six lakhs of rupees annually, and is capable of extensive development if properly conducted.

Exchange.—The exchange at the beginning of the year was 54 krans per £1 sterling, and remained at that figure with slight fluctuations till August, when it gradually rose to 51 krans, at which it remained till the end of the year. Rupee exchange fluctuated during the year between krans 365 and 345 per hundred rupees. It reached its highest point in January and the lowest in August.

Currency.—The debased state of the currency, which was causing much inconvenience and confusion in mercantile transactions, has been remedied to some extent by the partial withdrawal of all the bad krans of the old minting, of which, however, there are some still lingering in the market and are taken by the Jews at a heavy discount. The chief coins which are now circulated in the bazar are 1-kran and 2-kran pieces, minted by the Imperial Bank of Persia, and 1-kran piece bearing the name of Amir Sher Ali. Arrangements are being made to withdraw the old copper coinage and to introduce in lieu nickel tokens representing 1-shahi and 2-shahi pieces, which have been minted in Belgium and of which more than a lakh of rupees' worth have been already imported. The progress in the circulation of these coins will be noted in the next year's report. In this connection it may be noted that under the old copper coinage the coins in circulation were ½-shahi, 1-shahi and 2-shahi pieces, a kran being equal to 20 shahis. But during the last seven or eight years these copper pieces underwent such violent depreciations that forty 2-shahi pieces, instead of ten, were taken to be worth a kran. This state of uncertainty which caused such endless complications in the ordinary market transactions, will at last, it is hoped, cease by the introduction of the nickel tokens.

Specie.—No reliable statistics of specie can be given, as, besides the steam ship companies, a large quantity of rupees, Turkish pounds, dollars, etc., are carried by native craft to and from Maskat, Zanzibar, Bahrein and the Indian and Persian ports, for which no statistics are available. Those which are given in the tables of exports and imports are compiled from the manifests of the steamship companies in Bushire and elsewhere. The total amount of treasure imported into the ports of Bushire and Lingah was Rs. 46,83,654, or an increase of Rs. 13,84,989 over the previous year. Of this amount Bushire imported Rs. 28,77,654, or Rs. 15,79,989 more than in 1899. The countries which chiefly contributed to the increase in Bushire imports were United Kingdom Rs. 15,29,875, India Rs. 1,45,897 and Turkey Rs. 18,020. The countries from which imports into Bushire shew a decrease are Maskat Rs. 18,900, Bahrein Rs. 7,200 and Persian ports Rs. 87,103. In Lingah the treasure imported during the year was Rs. 18,06,000, or a decrease of Rs. 1,95,000. The imports from all the countries which usually deal with Lingah shew a decrease with the exception of Maskat and Arab Coast which sent Rs. 40,500 and Rs. 1,15,500 respectively more than in the year 1899. The export of treasure from Bushire and Lingah was Rs. 34,59,685, or an increase of Rs. 3,66,985 on the figures of last year. Bushire shews an increase of Rs. 6,45,465, while Lingah shews a decline of Rs. 2,78,480. India took the largest share of the specie exported from Bushire, *viz.*, Rs. 8,21,150, thus improving the figures of last year by Rs. 4,74,905. Bahrein comes next with Rs. 3,12,000 as against Rs. 7,395 in the last year. The exports to both Turkey and Persian ports also show an increase of Rs. 22,275 and Rs. 1,230 respectively over the figures of the previous year. United Kingdom this year took Rs. 46,500 from Bushire. But Maskat took Rs. 4,050 less than last year, which explains the decrease in the export trade from Bushire to that country. The export of treasure from Lingah to almost every country which used to receive a considerable share of it has declined this year over the last to the extent shewn against the countries noted below :—

	Rs.
India	1,25,000
Bahrein	4,500
Arab Coast	2,01,000

But there was an increase to Turkey of Rs. 20,500, to Maskat of Rs. 7,020 and to the Persian ports of Rs. 24,500.

Mule hire.—Transport charge, which is an important item in the inland trade, opened with a quotation of krans 105 per 100 maunds of 775 lb. to Shiraz. It remained at this figure till the grazing season commenced, when it fell to krans 90 and eventually to krans 80. In the beginning of April the rate stood at krans 60, but towards the end of the month rose to krans 85, and continued at this figure till it fell to krans 47 in July. From July to the end of the year the average rate for 775 lb. was krans 80. It touched its highest point in January at krans 105, and its lowest in July at krans 47.

Freight.—Freight ruled at 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton to London in the beginning of the year, when it advanced to 27*s.* 6*d.* in February and 30*s.* in March, and remained stationary at that figure till July, when it fell to 27*s.* 6*d.* In October it again advanced to 30*s.*, and continued at that figure till December, when it fell to 25*s.* and remained at this figure till the end of the year.

Shipping.—The shipping returns shew that 193 steam vessels with a tonnage of 223,564 entered the ports of Bushire and Lingah and 157 with a tonnage of 177,941 cleared from them. They show an advance of 8 vessels of 10,648 tons and 32 vessels of 33,458 tons, respectively, as having entered and cleared from the two ports over the figures of the previous year. Taken separately, the total number of steam vessels entering Bushire during the year under report was 113 with a tonnage of 135,564, an increase of 7 vessels and 9,548 tons as compared with 1899. The total number which cleared was 118 vessels of 135,041 tons burden—an increase of 26 vessels and 26,858 tons. The figures of Lingah as regards entrance shew a slight increase of 1 vessel of 1,100 tons burden, and under the return of clearance there is an increase of 6 vessels of 6,600 tons. Out of the 193 steam vessels which entered the ports of Bushire and Lingah, 189 carried the British flag, 3 the Turkish flag, and the remaining 1 was an Austrian boat. Similarly, out of the 157 steam vessels which cleared from these two ports, 152 were under British, 2 under Austrian and 3 under Turkish colours.

Customs.—It is satisfactory to note that the establishment of the present Customs Administration since March last under European control has put a stop to the discreditable state of affairs mentioned in the trade report of 1898, when the goods landed at the Customs House in Bushire used to be at the mercy of unscrupulous native Customs officials, who helped themselves to other people's goods, in the majority of cases with impunity. Claims for compensation on account of goods missing from the Customs belonging to British subjects have not yet all been settled, but the Persian Government are being urged to effect a settlement.

Confidence has now been restored amongst the mercantile community in respect of the custody of their merchandise under the present Customs Administration, which has promptly paid claims on account of any shortage proved to have occurred whilst goods were lying at the Customs House. But there are persons in Bushire who do not view the present Customs Administration with favour and who are sighing for the old regime. The reason of this is not far to seek. Under the old administration, when the Customs used to be farmed by the Governor of the day, some of the principal merchants were in the habit of making private arrangements with the Governor, whereby they obtained considerable reductions in the assessment of the Customs duty. But all that has now been changed, and the full 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty is charged by the present administration. It will therefore take some time before the people realize the benefits of a properly organized administration of Customs. If the present administration be allowed a sufficiently long lease of tenure under its able and energetic Director-General, M. Simais, many urgent improvements in the harbour of Bushire for facilitating the landing and shipping of goods may soon be expected to be introduced. Hitherto, the supply of boats for landing and shipping cargo has been very inadequate, and when several steamers happen to be in the harbour at the same time, great inconvenience and confusion arise, resulting very often in serious detention to steamers. Apart from this, the crew by which the boats are manned are rarely trustworthy, and the result is abduction of, and tampering with, the goods entrusted to them for conveyance. To put a stop to this unsatisfactory state of affairs, M. Simais is said to be making arrangements to engage some steam barges for landing and shipping cargo in

the Bushire harbour, and to be negotiating with the object of forming a company with local capital to work out the scheme.

Seizure of Arms.—M. Simais has been very energetic in the matter of enforcing the orders of Persian Government with regard to the illicit traffic in arms, and undoubtedly the establishment of the new Customs Administration in the Gulf has rendered this traffic exceedingly risky. At the beginning of November last a quantity of arms and ammunition, valued at 21,518 francs, were seized by the Director-General of Customs on board a British ship in the Bushire harbour. These arms and ammunition were shipped at Djibouti by an Arab passenger as his personal luggage, and were probably intended partly for Koweit, to which place the passenger belonged, and to Persian ports near the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab. The passenger was arrested and imprisoned in Bushire and released after a time. The arms and ammunition seized were confiscated. Other seizures of arms in Bushire itself have been made by the Director-General of Customs, whose activity in the matter, as well as that of the officers serving under his orders, has made the traffic at the larger ports of the Gulf almost impossible. Smuggling in native craft into the smaller ports still goes on, but the probability is that as the new administration extends its influence, this too will become more difficult.

Administration of Justice.—Now that the Customs Administration has been organized on a proper basis, and there is every hope that the needed improvements will be introduced and trade thereby facilitated, the Persian Government would be well advised if it went a step further and established a regular court for the administration of justice. The absence of such a court is keenly felt by British mercantile community when they have any claims to recover from Persian subjects. If prompt justice could be obtained, one of the difficulties which British merchants encounter in their dealings with Persians would be overcome, and the relief thus afforded would no doubt strengthen the position of the British merchant and stimulate his energy to widen the scope of his operations. At present claims of British subjects against Persians are rarely settled locally owing to the obstructive tactics of the local authorities, and the consequence is that as a rule cases of any importance have to be referred to Tehran, which involves endless delays before a settlement is effected.

Imports.

Arms and Ammunition.—The 21 guns shewn in the table for Lingah and imported from Maskat were seized on landing by the Customs authorities. Twelve cases of arms and fourteen cases of ammunition were imported into Bushire for private individuals under permit from the Persian Government, and have not therefore been shewn in the return.

Candles.—Fairly good business was done in this article owing to the price of kerosine oil having gone up at one time of the year. Candles are finding favour among the rich class of people, and are being also used for religious gatherings and festivities. Large quantities are also sent to the interior where kerosine oil is not so extensively used.

Coffee.—Speculation in this item has proved a failure owing to a very limited demand for it. Consignments sent to the interior were returned and sold at a loss in Bahrein and on the Arab Coast.

Cotton piece-goods.—The imports improved by Rs. 20,16,945 over the previous year, and though the importers did not realize profits to any appreciable extent, they succeeded in disposing of the accumulated stocks of the previous years. The high prices ruling in Manchester for a portion of the year gave a welcome relief to the merchants in Bushire, who on the whole are said to have realized invoice prices. Brisk business was done at paying rates in Turkey red twills and black twills which for some time past were neglected. Grey Mexicans, too, were in much demand, and handsome profits were netted, specially by such merchants as had contracted for them in advance at comparatively lower rates.

Yarn and Twist.—The imports under this head shew fair increase owing to the demand created in the markets of the interior, this article being largely used in the manufacture of chudders, etc.

Drugs and Medicines.—Though the figures shew an increase of Rs. 28,790, they do not actually represent imports properly called, as about Rs. 25,000 are

on account of some opium which was returned from China having been found to be largely adulterated and consequently unfit for sale. The chief articles imported from Europe are bichromate of potash, sal ammoniac, white and green copperas and mineral waters. The chief articles imported from India are attari and country medicines and alum.

Glass and Glassware.—The imports of window panes and glassware shew a fairly good increase. Prices generally have remained stationary. Cheap, showy lamps, tumblers and mirrors are in much demand. Tea-cups have been largely imported, and business in these articles is said to have been remunerative there being a large demand for them in the interior, where the bulk of the consignments are forwarded.

Gold Lace and Thread.—This shews an increase of Rs. 50,000 over the previous year. A considerable quantity is also imported from India and Turkey by post, for which statistics are not available. These articles are extensively used in the manufacture of Persian cloaks, ladies' chudders, veils, etc. The increase in the imports of these articles indicates that the people are again able to afford these luxuries.

Hardware and Cutlery.—The increase is chiefly in iron rails, tacks, knitting and sewing machines, wires and anchors. One noticeable feature in this trade is the increase in the knitting machines for socks, etc., owing to the people in the interior having found them very handy and useful.

Indigo.—Good business at paying rates has been done in this article. The manifests of steamers do not reveal any information as to the particular sort of indigo which forms the bulk of the import, but enquiries in the bazar shew that Oudh indigo is preferred to other sorts. Weaving operations on an extensive scale in the interior have stimulated the import.

Matches.—Austria heads the list in the import of this article. The bulk of the import represents safety matches. During the latter part of the year business became dull, owing to the overstocked state of the market. The increase in the imports appears to be due to speculation rather than to actual increase in the demand.

Metals.—Copper, tin, iron and brass all shew a substantial increase, due to the people being now in a position to replace their wares which they had to part with during the previous years of scarcity.

Kerosine oil.—Though the figures shew an increase of Rs. 52,498 over the previous year, there has not been actual increase in the imports into Bushire. A considerable quantity was transhipped for conveyance to such ports as Koweit, Bahrein and Lingah, and the increase noted is due to such transhipment. The bulk of the oil is imported directly from Batoum, but the firm engaged in the importation not having been able to procure a steamer, the importation during the year was made from India and distributed from Bushire to other Gulf ports.

Porcelain and Chinaware.—The improvement noticeable in the imports is due to the previous bare state of the market which was replenished during the year. Business does not appear to have been remunerative and heavy losses frequently made are likely to shrink the trade to narrow limits.

Provisions.—The increase has been chiefly contributed by the import of ghi. The import of flour has dwindled owing to the abundant crop, which has done away with the necessity of foreign importation.

Sugar, loaf.—While the consumption in Bushire appears to have been stationary, re-exportation to the interior has been carried on to a larger extent than in the previous year, which accounts for the large increase of Rs. 6,00,532. France heads the list in the imports, but Egyptian loaf sugar is also coming into favour. Owing to heavy speculation resulting in the market being overstocked, business on the whole has not been remunerative.

Sugar, soft.—Remarks under the above head equally apply to the import of this article, which shew an increase of Rs. 5,25,922 over the previous year.

Tea.—There has been a very slight increase of import in this article. China tea has been largely imported and has paid well. It is chiefly used by persons who are addicted to the use of opium. The import of Calcutta tea has

fallen, and dealers in this were hardly able to realize invoice prices. Java tea is getting out of favour and has caused losses to the dealers.

Woollen goods.—These shew an increase of Rs. 93,708, which is chiefly contributed by broad cloth. Germany heads the list, and the United Kingdom comes next, then Austria and France. The returns shew a falling off in Cashmere shawls, but this is due to the fact that the merchants in India have taken to sending through the post large parcels for which no statistics are available. On an average 100 parcels of shawls are received in a year.

Exports.

Horses.—The decrease is more nominal than real. There has been a slight rise in the value of horses in the year. About 80 horses, which had arrived from up-country in the middle of December, were awaiting shipment and were not sent out till the first part of January, hence their value has not been shown in the returns.

Arms and ammunition.—The remarks under imports against this item equally apply to exports.

Cotton.—This shews an increase of Rs. 2,94,080. India has taken the largest quantity. The cotton crop was fairly good; the shipments, however, do not appear to have realized paying rates.

Dates.—The date crop was abundant everywhere, but the decrease in the export is due to the vessels which usually carried the shipments to India having found it more profitable to take grain in lieu, with the result that the export of dates was neglected.

Almonds.—The failure of the almond crop in Syria and some parts of Europe induced large shipments. The price per package of 1¾ cwts. rose from Rs. 25 last year to Rs. 32, and even then substantial profits appear to have been realized. Owing to good prices being obtainable in France, Germany and America, large quantities were exported to those countries. Total increase in the exports was Rs. 4,70,698.

Wheat.—Though the harvest was abundant, the prices did not decline to the extent to induce shipments abroad, and those that were made by the leading British firms proved unremunerative.

Gum.—Large profits having been made on the shipments of last year, many who had stood aloof from the trade were induced to participate in it. Prices were unduly pushed up, and it is reported that large stocks have remained in London unsold at the close of the year. Hitherto the United Kingdom has headed the list in the importation of this article, but Germany has also come forward now, and many of the cases manifested for London are said to be intended for Germany.

Hides and Skins.—Plague restrictions against the export of this article to countries where usually it used to be exported have resulted in a decrease to the extent of Rs. 1,64,745. It is reported that hides and skins prepared in Persia are finding favour abroad, and, if plague restrictions were removed, the trade would again assume its former dimensions. The bulk of the packages shipped to India are intended for transhipment to London and other parts of Europe.

Opium.—The adulteration of Persian opium has become so apparent that cases have been returned from China, being unsuited for the markets there. Prices have also gone up to the extent of Rs. 100 per case. A considerable quantity was exported to the United Kingdom, and Egypt also took some. The export to China was 64 cases less than last year. The total increase in the export is Rs. 5,70,900.

Rose water.—A good crop induced larger shipments than last year.

Shells.—The losses made last year have acted as a deterrent against shipments of promiscuous sorts being made, and exporters have been careful to send only picked shells; but even these do not appear to have realized sufficient prices to cover freight and other charges. Pearl fisheries have proved a failure. The total decrease over the previous year is Rs. 1,77,339.

Silk, raw.—Large quantities of previous years' exports having remained unsold deterred shipments being made on any large scale. It is also reported that the production from Khorassan and other silk-growing districts is finding its way to Russia, where good prices are said to be obtainable.

Tobacco.—This trade is again assuming its former importance, as is shewn by the increase of Rs. 2,74,425 over last year's figures. A larger area was brought under cultivation, the interference of the priesthood having ceased to be as prevalent as before. It is reported that the Société du Tombac, which enjoys the monopoly of this trade in Persia, is thinking of sub-letting its concession to Persian merchants, which might still increase the cultivation, as the growers will then have to deal with people of their own caste.

Wool.—The decrease in the export is due to heavy mortality among sheep in the previous year, and a complete recovery cannot be expected just yet. The limited business done has resulted in losses.

Carpets.—Though the figures shew an increase of Rs. 4,20,289 over the previous year, the prices realized in London left scanty margin of profit. In Egypt, where carpets of better and larger sorts were exported, they realized handsome profits.

C. A. KEMBALL,

His Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General
for Fars and Khuzistan.

BUSHIRE;
The 12th March 1901.

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

TABULAR STATISTICS.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS:—

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

3. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

4. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

5. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

6. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

7. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

8. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

9. Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

10. Return of principal articles of import into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

11. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

12. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

13. Abstract table of exports to principal countries from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

14. Abstract table of imports from principal countries into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

15. Abstract table shewing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

16. Abstract table shewing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

17. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

18. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
India	78 head	11,700	144 head	21,600	132 head	25,080
Turkey	...	...	11 „	1,650	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	13 „	1,950	...	...
Donkeys—						
Turkey	...	...	1 head	90	2 head	200
Mules—						
Persian Ports	...	...	2 head	300	...	...
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns and Rifles—						
Maskat	...	...	8 cases	36,000	...	...
Other sorts of Arms, etc.—						
Turkey	2 bdls.	500	...	...	...	...
CATTLE—						
Bahrein	6,000 head	24,000	7,000 head	27,990	5,000 head	22,500
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	65 cwts.	5,700
Turkey	...	...	...	...	41 „	3,600
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	377 „	33,000
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2 pkgs.	855	...	...
India	10 pkgs.	4,290	3 „	1,290	...	...
Turkey	2 „	860	24 „	10,290	244 pkgs.	1,04,920
Maskat	7 „	3,000	16 „	6,870	1 pkg.	430
Bahrein	37 „	15,870	35 „	15,015	42 pkgs.	18,060
Arab Coast	...	...	4 „	1,710	...	...
Persian Ports	57 pkgs.	24,450	194 „	83,220	82 pkgs.	35,260
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	...	...	5 cases	2,505	6 bales	3,000
India	...	...	...	...	3 „	1,560
Egypt	...	...	...	...	1 bale	310
Persian Ports	1 bale	180	...	...	...	...
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	353 cwts.	5,930	598 cwts.	13,965	14,439 cwts	3,36,910
Turkey	7 „	120	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	800 „	16,000	2,000 cwts.	40,005	128 cwts.	3,165
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	502 „	11,725
Yarn and Twist—						
Turkey	1 cwt.	60	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	200 „	8,000	600 cwts.	11,010	20 cwts.	800
Persian Ports	...	...	5 „	195	3 „	135
DATES—						
India	11,744 cwts.	61,280	18,825 cwts.	75,330	9,067 cwts.	47,260
Egypt	249 „	1,310	334 „	1,440	...	...
Persian Ports	91 „	480	201 „	810	...	...
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
India	590 cwts.	15,110	888 cwts.	21,540	1,432 cwts.	34,360
Turkey	98 „	2,210	9 „	390	7 „	156
Egypt	...	...	...	...	64 „	360
Maskat	52 cwts.	650	5 cwts.	135	27 „	390
Bahrein	...	...	1 cwt.	30	...	...
Persian Ports	117 cwts. 4 cases	1,270	25 cwts.	660	73 cwts.	1,116

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
United Kingdom	1 cwt.	150	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	3 cwts.	45	159 cwts.	2,032
Turkey	545 cwts.	5,270	750 „	9,120	598 „	5,132
Egypt	1 cwt.	40	2 „	105	...	...
Bahrein	250 cwts.	1,900	200 „	1,395	200 cwts.	1,000
Persian Ports	67 „	840	35 „	225	64 „	544
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,481 cwts.	27,072
India	2,714 cwts.	34,860	6,723 cwts.	96,045	9,416 „	1,72,378
Germany	...	...	...	...	105 „	1,920
America	...	...	...	...	268 „	4,896
Maskat	5 cwts.	70	...	...	1 „	32
Persian Ports	3 „	40	2 cwts.	30	...	...
Almond Kernal—						
United Kingdom	120 cwts.	5,710	771 cwts.	39,570	6,822 cwts.	3,63,840
India	3,811 „	1,81,420	1,915 „	98,385	1,611 „	85,920
France	...	...	...	...	315 „	16,800
Germany	...	...	...	...	401 „	21,360
America	...	...	...	...	150 „	8,000
Turkey	11 cwts.	540	...	...	..	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	11 „	560
Raisins and Currants—						
India	...	...	1,427 cwts.	11,550	1,163 cwts.	15,490
Turkey	...	...	81 „	615	36 „	480
Maskat	...	...	31 „	225	115 „	1,540
Bahrein	...	...	100 „	1,395	100 „	1,300
Persian Ports	...	...	88 „	645	90 „	1,200
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
United Kingdom	...	...	205 cwts.	4,860	867 cwts.	5,463
India	2,118 cwts.	21,510	438 „	4,755	169 „	1,875
Turkey	163 „	980	131 „	1,125	177 „	1,438
Egypt	...	...	21 „	225	...	...
Zanzibar	50 cwts.	300	50 „	300	...	...
Maskat	49 „	340	9 „	30	7 cwts.	92
Bahrein	1,450 „	11,600	2,765 „	22,290	3,340 „	5,600
Persian Ports	94 „	670	156 „	1,005	110 „	458
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	24,307 cwts.	81,025
India	...	...	...	...	23,253 „	77,510
Maskat	...	...	3 cwts.	15	34 „	115
Persian Ports	12 cwts.	60	163 „	750	297 „	990
Barley—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	6,442 cwts.	12,885
India	...	...	...	...	6,126 „	12,252
Persian Ports	933 cwts.	2,800	75 cwts.	240	255 „	510
Rice—						
United Kingdom	...	...	3,019½ cwts.	30,195	...	...
India	6 cwts.	60	33 „	330	3 cwts.	30
Turkey	3 „	30	3 „	30	18 „	180
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	12 „	120
Arab Coast	...	...	1½ cwts.	15	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	54 „	540	31¼ cwts.	315
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
India	76 cwts.	510	149 cwts.	990	207 cwts.	1,380
Turkey	53 „	420	15 „	105	30 „	200
Egypt	...	...	...	...	75 „	500
Maskat	385 cwts.	2,460	73 cwts.	480	285 „	1,900
Bahrein	374 „	2,960	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	329 „	2,200	312 cwts.	2,085	613 cwts.	4,090

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 – continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
GUM—						
United Kingdom	7,609 cwts.	83,800	10,947 cwts.	1,20,420	16,478 cwts.	2,06,017
India	13,128 „	1,44,470	15,895 „	1,74,825	9,809 „	1,22,632
Germany	...	...	...	...	802 „	10,025
Turkey	32 cwts.	410	342 cwts.	4,455	20 „	258
Egypt	...	...	...	...	30 „	440
Maskat	12 cwts.	160	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	20 „	220	...	...	...	...
Mastic and other sorts of gum—						
United Kingdom	258 cwts.	15,220	2,517 cwts.	1,84,575	5,184 cwts.	4,32,000
India	757 „	13,130	195 „	3,390	144 „	2,400
France	18 „	1,260	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	166 cwts.	12,180	1,645 cwts.	1,37,125
Turkey	140 cwts.	2,420	67 „	1,155	2 „	37
Egypt	156 „	4,680	192 „	7,200	22 „	2,750
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	22 bdls.	1,760	6 bdls.	480	27 bdls.	2,160
India	3,416 „	2,73,320	3,090 „	2,47,200	1,033 „	82,720
France	...	...	100 „	7,995	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	6 bdls.	480
Turkey	4 bdls.	320	1 bdl.	90	3 „	240
Egypt	2 „	160	...	...	...	...
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE—						
United Kingdom	2 pkts.	8,000	2 pkts.	4,600	...	...
India	7 „	8,150	10½ „	22,365	3 pkts.	2,400
Germany	1 pkt.	800	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	3 pkts.	34,650	2 pkts.	3,300
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	...	...	330 cwts.	23,760	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	20 „	1,440	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	8 „	570	...	...
Other sorts of Metals—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	20 cwts.	1,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	10
Persian Ports	...	...	3 cwts.	30	19 cwts.	230
OPIUM—						
United Kingdom	587 chests	5,37,110	234 chests	2,34,000	351 chests	3,86,100
India	4 „	3,660	...	...	7 „	7,700
Egypt	2 „	1,830	14 chests	13,995	56 „	61,600
China	3,088 „	28,25,520	4,339 „	43,39,005	4,275 „	47,02,500
PEARLS—						
India	...	...	2 bdls.	52,005	...	...
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
India	5,144 cases	28,120	5,516 cases	33,885	6,377 cases	44,439
	5,526 cboys.	16,780	5,758 cboys.	22,905	7,589 cboys.	30,206
Turkey	274 cases	1,670	189 cases	1,140	58 cases	406
	268 cboys.	900	476 cboys.	1,905	649 cboys.	2,596
Zanzibar	1,700 cases	13,000	800 cases	5,595	...	...
	600 cboys.	2,400	600 cboys.	2,100		
Maskat	82 cases	410	92 cases	570	3 cases	21
	169 cboys.	510	397 cboys.	1,590	397 cboys.	1,588
Bahrein	100 cases	800	400 cases	2,805	400 cases	2,800
	100 cboys.	400			200 cboys	700
Persian Ports	17 cases	90	191 cases	1,140	110 cases	770
	15 cboys.	50	64 cboys.	255	116 cboys	464
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
India	...	...	6 cases	285	35 cwts.	1,400
Turkey	1 case	200	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	5 cwts.	200

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
India	139 cwts.	5,540	21 cwts.	1,260	164 cwts.	9,870
Maskat	68 „	2,720	9 „	540	54 „	3,270
Persian Ports	153 „	6,110	23 „	1,335	16 „	960
Sugar (loaf and soft)—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	89 cwts.	1,071
Maskat	10 cwts.	130	...	...	21 „	252
Bahrein	...	...	175 cwts.	2,100	470 „	7,520
Arab Coast	...	...	3 „	30	...	...
Persian Ports	1,216 cwts.	15,000	487 „	6,795	1,630 cwts.	26,030
Tea—						
Turkey	33 cwts.	3,270	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1½ „	140	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	14 „	1,420	28 cwts.	2,580	48 cwts.	4,480
Other sorts of Provisions—						
United Kingdom	1 pkg.	50	10 pkgs.	225	1 pkg.	25
India	133 pkgs.	850	439 „	2,865	102 pkgs.	1,237
Turkey	135 „	950	81 „	885	74 „	984
Egypt	6 „	150	...	...	...	...
Maskat	19 „	460	1 pkg.	30	...	...
Bahrein	150 „	750	1 „	30	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	1 „	30	...	...
Persian Ports	136 pkgs.	2,310	48 pkgs.	675	32 pkgs.	310
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	304 cwts.	1,220	123 cwts.	495	...	...
India	3,114 „	12,460	3,475 „	13,905	1,345 cwts.	5,382
Persian Ports	...	...	15 „	60	...	...
Other sorts of Seeds—						
United Kingdom	1,018 cwts.	4,080	1,119 cwts.	4,560	2,946 cwts.	11,784
India	1,436 „	8,440	4,361 „	33,195	3,417 „	21,341
Germany	...	...	...	...	60 „	240
Turkey	78 cwts.	500	165 cwts.	1,110	55 „	296
Maskat	282 „	3,660	426 „	5,670	96 „	1,140
Bahrein	164 „	1,020	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	202 „	1,050	12 cwts.	165	37 cwts.	500
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARLS)—						
United Kingdom	56,169 cwts.	7,48,920	24,255 cwts.	3,30,960	17,375 cwts.	1,28,826
France	2,890 „	38,540	168 „	2,805	8,485 „	50,910
Germany	580 „	7,740	67 „	945	477 „	6,360
SILK (RAW)—						
India	144 bdls.	47,450	146 bdls.	51,450	52 bdls.	20,050
Turkey	...	...	20 „	7,035	28 „	30,000
Egypt	...	...	26 „	9,150	8 „	11,250
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	7 cwts.	100	...	...	...	...
India	15 „	220	8 cwts.	120	30 cwts.	510
France	54 „	780	...	...	115 „	1,955
America	10 „	150	...	...	533 „	9,061
Turkey	2,386 „	34,600	782 cwts.	11,730	1,583 „	26,911
Egypt	15,771 „	2,28,680	3,654 „	54,810	1,487 „	2,51,719
Malta	280 „	4,060	48 „	720	126 „	2,142
Cyprus	56 „	810	78 „	1,170	573 „	9,741
Greece	2,976 „	43,150	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	2 cwts.	34
Persian Ports	70 cwts.	1,020	76 cwts.	1,500	171 „	2,907
WOOL—						
United Kingdom	10,524 cwts.	2,24,510	1,797 cwts.	38,340	1,563 cwts.	33,344
India	480 „	10,240	1,485 „	31,770	75 „	1,600
France	...	...	45 „	990	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	141 cwts.	3,008

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	213 pkgs.	1,91,270	168 pkgs.	1,50,690	683 pkgs.	5,30,624
India	14 „	12,670	18 „	16,140	29 „	40,368
France	...	...	...	...	32 „	44,544
Germany	1 pkg.	1,390	15 pkgs.	13,455	...	...
Austria	...	...	6 „	5,370	...	...
Turkey	70 pkgs.	62,860	74 „	66,375	22 pkgs.	30,624
Egypt	280 „	2,51,440	250 „	2,24,265	168 „	2,33,856
Belgium	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	1,392
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1 „	1,392
Persian Ports	4 pkgs.	3,590	10 pkgs.	8,985	2 pkgs.	2,784
Other sorts of Woollen goods—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2 bdls.	1,200	16 cases	2,512
Turkey	1 bale	350	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	1 bale	330	4 cases	1,080
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	46,500
India	...	2,26,890	...	3,46,245	...	8,21,150
Turkey	...	48,370	...	80,460	...	1,02,735
Egypt	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	4,700	...	7,800	...	3,750
Bahrein	...	8,000	...	7,395	...	1,12,000
Persian Ports	...	17,900	...	25,320	...	26,550
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	25,640	...	26,190	...	47,225
India	...	11,320	...	5,700	...	10,240
France	...	...	...	1,800	...	750
Germany	...	200	...	1,035	...	1,650
Turkey	...	13,610	...	22,005	...	6,539
Egypt	...	4,210	...	15,540	...	5,770
China	...	250	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	1,250	...	585	...	415
Bahrein	...	5,500	...	12,495	...	6,555
Arab Coast	...	...	...	150	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	300
Persian Ports	...	5,150	...	7,635	...	6,126
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	68,27,550	...	79,40,220	...	1,06,55,066
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	18,47,540	...	11,74,620	...	23,27,602
India	...	11,60,380	...	14,29,095	...	20,39,612
France	...	40,580	...	13,590	...	1,14,959
Germany	...	10,130	...	27,615	...	1,82,168
Austria	...	...	...	5,370	...	...
America	...	150	...	...	...	21,957
Turkey	...	1,81,420	...	2,56,410	...	3,22,313
Egypt	...	4,93,500	...	3,27,060	...	5,69,635
China	...	28,25,770	...	43,39,005	...	47,02,500
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	1,392
Malta	...	4,060	...	720	...	2,142
Cyprus	...	810	...	1,170	...	9,741
Greece	...	43,150	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	300
Maskat and Dependencies	...	20,660	...	60,540	...	16,327
Zanzibar	...	15,700	...	7,995	...	120
Bahrein	...	96,800	...	1,45,395	...	2,15,034
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,935	...	...
Persian Ports	...	86,900	...	1,49,700	...	1,29,264
TOTAL	...	68,27,550	...	79,40,220	...	1,06,55,066

TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
Turkey	...	...	6 head	900	3 head	450
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	2 ,,	300
Persian Ports	...	...	6 head	900	8 ,,	1,200
Donkeys—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1 head	100
APPAREL (wearing)—						
United Kingdom	35 cases	12,380	31⅓ cases	8,490	59 cases	20,260
India	30 ,,	11,200	28½ ,,	9,315	38 ,,	14,290
France	21 ,,	4,930	2 ,,	1,005	7 ,,	950
Germany	...	...	4 ,,	1,410	3 ,,	1,500
Austria	1 case	300	6 ,,	1,890	24 ,,	8,180
China	1 ,,	400	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	3 cases	1,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2 ,,	600
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	2 ,,	800
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
United Kingdom	21 cases	12,400	46 cases	22,005	96 cases	40,500
India	99 ,,	49,500	129 ,,	64,500	91 ,,	36,400
France	2 ,,	400	22 ,,	11,010	11 ,,	5,500
Germany	8 ,,	4,000	1 case	510	...	...
Austria	1 case	500	...	...	6 cases	2,500
Turkey	...	...	3 cases	1,500	...	...
Egypt	6 cases	3,000	8 ,,	4,050	33 cases	16,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	5 ,,	2,000
CANDLES—						
United Kingdom	194 cwts.	6,770	780 cwts.	27,300	1,925 cwts.	61,600
India	38 ,,	1,340	243 ,,	8,505	189 ,,	6,048
France	...	...	...	...	125 ,,	4,000
Austria	...	...	10 cwts.	345	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	325 cwts.	10,400
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	...	...	43 bdls.	5,715	25 bdls.	3,325
Persian Ports	...	...	4 ,,	540	6 ,,	798
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	38 cwts.	2,530	106 cwts.	9,285	...	...
India	202 ,,	13,580	226 ,,	19,785	133 cwts.	7,120
France	...	...	...	...	13 ,,	900
Germany	...	...	...	...	6 ,,	400
Egypt	...	...	...	...	150 ,,	10,000
Persian Ports	9 cwts.	580	2 cwts.	180	...	...
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	32 cwts.	480
India	175 cwts.	2,100	248 cwts.	4,155	621 ,,	4,052
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
United Kingdom	18,923 pkgs.	53,93,060	17,989 pkgs.	51,26,865	15,260 pkgs.	46,79,580
India	1,862 ,,	5,30,680	1,313 ,,	3,74,205	1,578 ,,	4,83,920
France	16 ,,	4,560	10 ,,	2,850	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	122 pkgs.	37,260
Austria	159 pkgs.	45,320	54 pkgs.	15,390	50 ,,	16,180
Turkey	36 ,,	10,260	12 ,,	3,420	84 ,,	25,760
Egypt	1 pkg.	290	...	...	...	...
Maskat	6 pkgs.	1,710	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	25 ,,	7,130	27 pkgs.	7,695	67 pkgs.	20,470

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*						
Prints—						
United Kingdom	102 pkgs.	25,500	18 pkgs.	4,500	7,627 pkgs.	19,06,800
India	238 „	59,500	6 „	1,500	788 „	1,97,000
France	20 „	5,000	10 „	2,505	13 „	3,200
Germany	7 „	1,750	10 „	2,505	71 „	17,600
Austria	18 „	4,500	18 „	4,500	34 „	8,200
Turkey	...	...	21 „	5,250	36 „	9,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	8 „	2,000
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	10 pkgs.	2,140	24 pkgs.	7,410	29 pkgs.	8,320
India	2 „	500	3 „	825	...	...
France	1 pkg.	270	161 „	49,950	79 pkgs.	24,210
Germany	1 „	300	5 „	1,560	1 pkg.	310
Austria	...	...	...	...	18 pkgs.	5,550
Turkey	4 pkgs.	800	...	...	...	...
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	7 cwts.	120	7 cwts.	120	...	...
Persian Ports	758 „	12,740	...	...	...	...
Yarn and Twist—						
United Kingdom	..	...	32 pkgs.	6,240	281 pkgs.	56,200
India	355 pkgs.	71,000	710 „	1,38,450	545 „	1,09,000
Austria	2 „	400	...	...	18 „	3,600
DATES—						
Turkey	2,938 cwts.	15,430	12,545 cwts.	40,395	8,500 cwts.	38,250
Persian Ports	8,450 „	50,360	...	...	45 „	195
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	2,000 cwts.	14,000	1,500 cwts.	9,000	...	...
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
United Kingdom	...	...	40 cwts.	960	20 cwts.	500
India	868 cwts.	20,830	748 „	17,955	591 „	14,775
Austria	...	...	45 „	1,080	...	...
China	280 cwts.	6,720	185 „	4,440	287 cwts.	7,175
Quinine—						
United Kingdom	2 cases	340	3 cases	510	10 cases	1,800
India	10 „	1,700	40 „	6,840	12 „	2,160
France	...	...	2 „	345	5 „	900
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
United Kingdom	307 pkgs	13,930	214 pkgs.	11,430	480 pkgs.	38,569
India	2,005 „	47,600	2,290 „	78,675	2,256 „	66,958
France	39 „	1,100	9 „	1,110	6 „	330
Germany	89 „	8,070	117 „	8,655	114 „	10,770
Austria	1 pkg.	50	7 „	210	16 „	1,330
Turkey	25 pkgs.	250	92 „	1,725	19 „	1,735
Egypt	...	...	2 „	30	...	...
China	43 pkgs.	3,440	136 „	10,920	37 pkgs.	26,020
Persian Ports	73 „	2,180	29 „	660	15 „	318
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	5,492 cwts.	4,83,300	2,307 cwts.	2,88,630	3,214 cwts.	5,35,750
Egypt	50 „	4,400	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	78 „	6,820	78 cwts.	9,750	...	...
Colours and Paint—						
United Kingdom	91 pkgs.	12,710	72 pkgs.	10,800	69 pkgs.	9,921
India	103 „	7,520	227 „	17,850	229 „	17,244
France	...	...	...	...	2 „	80
Germany	3 pkgs.	320	...	...	...	...
Austria	1 pkg.	150	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1 „	30	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	4 pkgs.	600	...	...	40 pkgs.	1,400

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—contd.						
Other sorts of dye, etc.—						
India	25 pkgs.	420	15 pkgs.	180	...	...
Maskat	150 „	900	129 „	2,220	600 cwts.	3,600
Persian Ports	304 „	3,040	255 „	3,060	319 pkgs.	3,828
FUEL—						
Coal (charcoal, etc.)—						
United Kingdom	303 tons	10,610	200 tons	4,800	594 tons	20,790
India	2,175 cwts.	5,080	7,760 cwts.	14,715	3,351 cwts.	9,104
Persian Ports	3,881 „	6,550	1,060 „	1,635	800 „	1,200
Firewood, etc.—						
India	...	...	...	...	2 tons	96
Turkey	40,000 bdls.	5,600	100,000 bdls.	20,010	154,500 bdls.	14,075
Maskat	...	...	2,000 „	405	1,000 tons	48,000
Persian Ports	77,500 bdls.	61,000	5,600 tons	1,00,005	1,000 „	48,000
FURNITURE—						
United Kingdom	4 cases	400	8 cases	1,995	25 pkgs.	14,900
India	59 „	6,700	82 „	13,140	91 „	17,100
France	1 case	1,000	1 case	510	...	...
Germany	176 cases	88,000	12 cases	12,000	...	...
Austria	1 case	500	1 case	1,005	10 pkgs.	10,040
Egypt	...	...	...	...	15 „	7,220
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	6 „	1,600
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
United Kingdom	53 cases	6,250	104 cases	10,395	174 cases	17,400
India	235 „	27,730	449 „	44,895	275 „	27,500
France	43 „	5,070	31 „	3,105	83 „	8,300
Germany	16 „	1,890	20 „	2,100	14 „	1,400
Austria	164 „	19,350	209 „	20,895	255 „	25,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	4 „	400
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	5 „	500
Glass (window)—						
United Kingdom	218 cases	2,180	383 cases	3,060	1,038 cases	11,418
India	1,156 „	11,560	1,224 „	9,795	1,136 „	12,496
France	1 case	10	...	...	...	...
Germany	6 cases	60	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	6 cases	66
Egypt	14 cases	140	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	80 „	800	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Glass, etc.—						
United Kingdom	19 cases	340	10 cases	345	38 cases	2,860
India	76 „	5,980	52 „	2,085	147 „	12,625
Germany	7 „	700	5 „	480	15 „	1,350
Austria	...	...	...	...	5 „	50
Turkey	...	...	...	...	6 „	540
China	1 case	100	6 cases	570	6 „	570
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2 cases	3,000
India	...	...	...	...	3 „	4,500
France	...	...	...	...	2 „	3,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	2 „	3,000
Gold Thread—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1 case	1,200
India	...	...	1 case	1,305	...	...
France	2 cases	2,620	2 cases	2,400	16 cases	19,200
Austria	...	...	1 case	1,305	3 „	3,600
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 case	1,200
Persian Ports	...	...	7 cases	7,005	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
GOLD LACE & THREAD—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gold embroidered cloth—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	4 cases	6,000
India	9 cases	11,250	1 case	1,500	5 „	7,500
France	6 „	9,000	2 cases	3,000	1 case	1,500
Austria	...	...	1 case	1,500	...	...
Turkey	9 cases	13,500	2 cases	3,000	1 case	1,500
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	3,095 cwts.	14,440	...	...	...	...
Turkey	8 „	40	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	33,214 „	1,80,000	224,000 cwts.	8,10,000	300,000 cwts.	10,50,000
Barley—						
India	466 cwts.	1,400	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3,757 „	11,270	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	11,303 „	40,700	150,065 cwts.	6,50,190	225,000 cwts.	4,50,000
Rice—						
India	22,845 cwts.	1,67,580	1,684 cwts.	27,465	7,076 cwts.	56,656
Turkey	298 „	2,190	1,314 „	9,630	...	...
Persian Ports	425 „	3,110	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
India	614 cwts.	4,090	387 cwts.	2,595	583 cwts.	3,890
Turkey	621 „	4,310	2,926 „	18,705	800 „	2,400
Persian Ports	256 „	1,490	...	...	331 „	2,310
HABERDASHERY—						
United Kingdom	13 cases	3,600	5 cases	2,010	14 cases	3,320
India	141 „	41,200	98 „	29,400	134 „	40,200
France	3 „	900	...	...	5 „	400
Germany	12 „	2,500	5 cases	870	6 „	480
Austria	...	...	...	...	15 „	4,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	4 „	1,200
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
United Kingdom	86 pkgs.	12,740	114 pkgs.	18,780	152 pkgs.	30,450
India	1,304 „	53,710	1,050 „	52,965	1,809 „	66,356
France	29 „	5,800	32 „	6,255	102 „	21,000
Germany	14 „	2,650	24 „	4,710	8 „	1,700
Austria	7 „	1,250	12 „	2,580	24 „	5,430
America	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	500
Turkey	...	...	1 pkg.	105	6 pkgs.	120
Egypt	2 pkgs.	400	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	4 „	60	10 pkgs.	1,005	1 pkg.	100
Cutlery—						
United Kingdom	13 pkgs.	3,800	4 cases	1,200	6 cases	1,800
India	114 „	34,200	71 „	21,300	64 „	20,200
Germany	5 „	1,700	...	...	...	...
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny bags—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	84 bales	6,720
India	301 bales	22,550	286 bales	22,125	919 „	70,280
Turkey	...	...	1 bale	90	...	...
Persian Ports	9 bales	490	...	...	49 bales.	3,920
Other sorts of Jute Manufacture—						
United Kingdom	...	...	4 pkgs.	390	41 pkgs.	2,050
India	107 pkgs.	24,440	106 „	25,020	366 „	44,542
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	140
Persian Ports	10 pkgs.	1,330	...	...	6 pkgs.	300
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
United Kingdom	45 cases	4,320	16 cases	1,365	70 cases	5,600
India	27 „	2,590	27 „	2,295	24 „	1,920
Germany	2 „	190	3 „	255	12 „	960
Austria	...	...	8 „	675	52 „	4,160
Turkey	14 cases	1,340	5 „	420	4 „	320

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	7 pkgs.	1,750
India	37 pkgs.	4,150	10 pkgs.	2,505	7 „	1,750
Turkey	...	...	1 pkg.	255	...	...
Persian Ports	14 pkgs.	1,400	...	...	...	...
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, and Shoes—						
United Kingdom	23 pkgs.	8,800	17 pkgs.	6,510	23 pkgs.	7,600
India	21 „	6,300	118 „	14,505	462 „	40,480
France	12 „	4,400	15 „	5,505	4 „	1,600
Germany	8 „	3,100	2 „	690	2 „	800
Austria	...	...	...	...	7 „	2,400
Turkey	...	...	78 pkgs.	6,240	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	3 pkgs.	240
Bahrein	...	...	1 pkg.	75	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	19 pkgs.	1,515	20 pkgs.	1,600
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Whisky—						
United Kingdom	638 cases	14,670	1,093 cases	18,585	1,860 cases	31,620
India	140 „	3,220	67 „	1,140	72 „	1,224
Egypt	...	...	...	...	15 „	255
Wines—						
United Kingdom	476 cases	11,930	267 cases	6,480	183 cases	4,573
India	56 „	1,400	63 „	1,335	59 „	1,389
France	139 „	3,500	148 „	3,735	139 „	3,444
Germany	133 „	3,320	5 „	120	59 „	1,475
Egypt	...	...	4 „	105	...	...
Italy	3 cases	90	...	...	...	...
Brandy—						
United Kingdom	287 cases	7,110	177 cases	4,770	74 cases	1,998
India	86 „	2,580	197 „	5,310	146 „	3,942
France	65 „	1,950	40 „	1,485	297 „	8,019
Germany	260 „	7,800	478 „	12,915	102 „	2,754
Egypt	...	...	...	...	97 „	2,619
Champagne—						
United Kingdom	52 cases	3,120	6 cases	360	4 cases	240
India	...	...	...	...	4 „	240
France	13 cases	780	14 cases	840	107 „	6,420
Germany	10 „	600	...	...	...	...
Beer—						
United Kingdom	175 pkgs.	4,880	57 pkgs.	1,260	85 cases	1,870
India	22 cases	550	14 cases	315	20 „	440
Germany	45 „	1,350	159 „	3,495	154 „	3,388
Other sorts of Liquors, etc.—						
United Kingdom	8 cases	260	9 cases	180	142 cases	2,267
India	7 „	110	18 „	285	41 „	690
France	17 „	340	...	...	50 „	820
Germany	56 „	940	215 cases	3,480	137 „	1,892
Austria	1 case	20	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	3 cases	45
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	118 cases	5,430	1,006 cases	40,245	762 cases	38,862
India	401 „	17,200	228 „	9,120	108 „	5,508
Germany	187 „	7,600	251 „	10,050	130 „	6,630
Austria	433 „	19,920	600 „	24,000	1,293 „	65,943
Turkey	...	...	100 „	4,005	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	4 bdls.	90	...	...
India	66 bdls.	1,400	37 „	1,110	24 bdls.	950
Turkey	9 „ / 18,000 pcs.	5,770	...	...	24,000 pcs.	9,000
Maskat	542 bdls. / 64,000 pcs.	19,350	112 bdls.	1,530	615 bdls.	2,550
Bahrein	2,000 pcs.	1,500	...	...	1,000 pcs.	1,250
Persian Ports	132 bdls. / 2,000 pcs.	2,350	...	...	67 bdls. / 5,000 pcs.	1,210 / 3,750
METALS—						
Copper—						
United Kingdom	5,287 cwts.	2,74,900	170 cwts.	11,340	872 cwts.	61,040
India	3,414 „	1,77,530	220 „	14,610	524 „	36,680
Maskat	5 „	240	9 „	600	...	...
Persian Ports	19 „	230	16 „	480	4 cwts.	280
Tin—						
United Kingdom	141 cwts.	9,450	40 cwts.	4,800	411 cwts.	51,375
India	416 „	27,870	476 „	57,120	871 „	1,08,875
China	...	...	...	...	20 „	2,500
Persian Ports	9 cwts.	600	3 cwts.	360	76 „	9,500
Iron—						
United Kingdom	4,682 cwts.	39,160	1,460 cwts.	14,610	3,690 cwts.	38,340
India	7,094 „	62,030	3,439 „	35,475	16,256 „	1,73,246
Persian Ports	...	...	243 „	2,430	...	...
Brass—						
United Kingdom	570 cwts.	28,500	100 cwts	5,505	544 cwts.	43,520
India	1,099 „	54,950	516 „	28,380	948 „	75,840
France	6 „	300	34 „	1,875	...	...
Other sorts of Metals—						
United Kingdom	72 cwts.	1,940	70 cwts.	915	30 cwts.	360
India	128 „	1,220	47 „	435	1,226 „	12,294
France	51 „	2,040	...	...	...	...
Germany	2 „	400	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	42 cwts.	540	...	...
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	116 cwts.	750	127 cwts.	990	7,911 cwts.	81,792
Russia	9,121 „	59,510	2,901 „	22,500	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	174 cwts.	1,800
Persian Ports	66 cwts.	430	...	...	38 „	396
Other sorts of Oils—						
United Kingdom	...	...	27 cwts.	585	...	...
India	102 cwts.	1,460	159 „	3,915	122 cwts.	4,390
France	4 „	200	16 „	645	26 „	1,300
Germany	6 „	300	2 „	75	3 „	150
Italy	2 „	100	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1 cwt.	40	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	12 cwts.	200	...	...	...	...
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
United Kingdom	17 cases	1,020	483 cases	30,915	1,210 cases	72,600
India	32 „	2,040	440 „	28,155	757 „	45,420
Austria	30 „	1,800	46 „	2,940	32 „	1,920
China	183 „	10,980	235 „	15,045	156 „	9,360
Perisan Ports	...	...	1 case	60	2 „	120

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—*continued.*						
Porcelain—						
United Kingdom	938 pkgs.	80,590	...	...	6 cases	480
India	239 „	20,550	...	...	...	...
France	10 „	860	20 cases	1,800	34 cases	2,720
Germany	3 „	300	...	...	...	...
Austria	11 „	960	1 case	90	26 cases	2,080
Turkey	...	...	1 „	90	...	...
China	21 pkgs.	1,810	...	...	204 cases	16,320
Japan	...	...	...	...	61 „	4,880
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	224 bdls. 4,000 Nos.	6,080	180 bdls.	3,600	232 bdls.	4,640
Zanzibar	8,000 „	3,200	...	...	...	...
Dry Limes—						
Turkey	8 cwts.	160	...	...	...	...
Maskat	444 „	7,080	1,062 cwts.	22,035	490 cwts.	12,250
Bahrein	...	...	12 „	240	...	...
Persian Ports	76 cwts.	1,520	48 „	960	46 cwts.	1,150
Flour—						
India	15,912 cwts.	1,18,210	1,636 cwts.	13,095	1,102 cwts.	8,816
Persian Ports	53 „	390	259 „	2,070	...	...
Ghee—						
Persian Ports	10,000 cwts.	4,00,000	3,011 cwts.	1,05,360	3,548 cwts.	1,24,180
Other Sorts of Provisions—						
United Kingdom	332 pkgs.	10,110	209 pkgs.	7,170	493 cases	16,385
India	1,062 „	15,680	2,660 „	38,430	1,706 pkgs. 750 cwts.	23,428 540
France	40 „	1,910	13 „	690	180 cases	4,865
Germany	9 „	410	12 „	480	5 „	140
Austria	6 „	190	38 „	2,280	22 „	1,290
Turkey	...	...	4 „	75	...	...
China	42 pkgs.	2,520	48 „	2,880	127 cases	7,620
Italy	1 pkg.	100	...	...	...	...
Maskat	404 pkgs.	1,660	3 pkgs.	45	6 pkgs.	76
Zanzibar	100 „	400	50 „	255	40 cboys.	200
Bahrein	200 „	1,400	...	...	300 cwts.	6,000
Persian Ports	485 „	2,660	160 pkgs. 1,000 cwts.	705 3,510	267 pkgs. 500 cwts.	2,460 2,500
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Bahrein	25,100 cwts.	1,28,400	5,200 cwts.	11,010	4,950 cwts.	17,800
Persian Ports	14,000 „	24,000	...	...	...	...
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	20½ cases	20,500	43 cases	44,010	71 cases	77,200
India	13 „	13,440	10 „	10,005	18 „	15,800
France	13 „	13,000	24 „	32,505	131 „	1,10,600
Austria	18 „	15,300	31 „	31,800	39 „	35,800
Turkey	22 „	20,100	11 „	11,010	6 „	6,000
Persian Ports	1 case	1,000	1 case	1,005	3 „	1,500
SILVERWARE AND JEWELLERY—						
United Kingdom	3 pkts.	3,000	4 cases	13,500	...	86,150
India	2 „	1,000	...	...	...	8,333
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,700*
Austria	1 pkt.	500	...	...	...	12,000
Turkey	1 „	2,000	2 cases	33,750	...	...
China	4 pkts.	8,000	5 „	10,005	...	625
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	2,111 cwts.	23,920	3,246 cwts.	36,795	3,052 cwts.	36,624
Persian Ports	...	...	2 „	30	...	...

* Manifested as nickel silverware, but subsequently ascertained to be nickel tokens.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SPICES—*continued.*						
Ginger—						
India	602 cwts.	16,840	676 cwts.	18,930	551 cwts.	15,428
China	15 „	420	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	2 cwts.	60	...	...
Black Pepper—						
India	3,038 cwts.	53,190	5,493 cwts.	93,390	4,505 cwts.	75,450
Persian Ports	...	...	2 „	30	8 „	133
Other sorts of spices—						
India	659 cwts.	27,110	1,005 cwts.	30,060	874 cwts.	21,294
Turkey	21 „	630	5 „	105	...	...
Persian Ports	3 „	40	16 „	105	...	...
STATIONERY—						
United Kingdom	39 pkgs.	10,000	102 pkgs.	17,910	149 cases	21,300
India	124 „	14,470	121 „	17,535	202 pkgs.	20,730
France	2 „	200	5 „	450	8 cases	800
Germany	8 „	800	22 „	2,205	4 pkgs.	240
Austria	10 „	1,000	22 „	2,205	56 „	2,740
China	6 „	600	5 „	510	4 cases	400
Persian Ports	...	...	1 pkg.	105	1 case	150
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
United Kingdom	429 cwts.	5,700	140 cwts.	1,860	90 cwts.	1,530
India	337 „	4,480	11,049 „	1,46,955	...	...
France	33,714 „	4,48,400	45,040 „	5,99,040	76,967 cwts.	12,93,054
Germany	286 „	3,800	...	...	...	...
Austria	390 „	5,190	714 cwts.	9,495	499 cwts.	8,483
Egypt	3 „	40	785 „	10,440	2,270 „	36,320
Persian Ports	1,593 „	21,190	143 „	1,905	50 „	840
Soft—						
United Kingdom	16,289 cwts.	1,86,160	4,357 cwts	49,785	45,782 cwts.	5,03,602
India	38,889 „	4,44,580	39,494 „	4,51,785	38,664 „	4,25,304
France	...	...	875 „	10,005	1,300 „	14,300
Austria	...	...	2,642 „	31,065	9,192 „	1,01,112
Egypt	...	...	175 „	2,010	314 „	3,454
Sugarcandy—						
India	...	...	...	...	51 cwts.	1,020
TEA—						
United Kingdom	520 cwts.	32,780	499 cwts.	34,140	639 cwts.	88,182
India	9,821 „	6,18,730	12,166 „	7,66,455	11,687 „	6,81,741
Germany	48 „	3,030	...	...	...	...
Turkey	130 „	8,210	...	...	...	...
China	1,447 „	1,79,430	1,213 „	1,55,265	1,367 cwts.	1,88,646
Maskat	3 „	160	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	14 „	860	53 cwts.	3,345	17 cwts.	2,346
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	4,836 pieces	35,960	14,294 pieces	62,910	7,236 pieces	48,190
France	2 cases	500	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	2,580 pieces	3,300	...	...
Maskat	...	...	4,000 „	2,130	...	...
Persian Ports	57 pieces	570	1,800 „	7,470	312 pieces	4,650
Rafters—						
India	...	...	...	...	80 pieces	80
Zanzibar	18,000 Nos.	13,500	28,000 Nos.	16,800	16,000 „	12,000
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	120 cases	24,000	32 cases	8,805	...	...
India	9 bdls.	130	2 „ / 7 bags	555 / 90	...	...
Turkey	...	...	12 „	165	10 bags	170
Egypt	...	...	1 bag	15	...	...
Persian Ports	22 bdls.	310	...	...	43 bags	731

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOBACCO—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
United Kingdom	30 cases	9,930	14 cases	5,880	230 cases	64,815
India	14 „	5,600	27 „	8,370	30 „	10,785
France	...	...	1 case	270	5 „	1,520
Germany	3 cases	1,200	7 cases	2,790	2 „	840
Austria	2 „	800	6 „	2,520	16 „	5,540
Egypt	4 „	1,000	1 case	270	11 „	2,970
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
United Kingdom	16 cases	10,500	16 cases	11,565	41 cases	16,314
India	3 „	3,010	11 „	4,695	18 „	6,540
Germany	14 „	2,800	3 „	840	...	...
Austria	...	...	6 „	1,710	25 cases	9,760
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1 case	150
WOOL—						
Turkey	6,000 cwts.	1,50,000	1,500 cwts.	30,000	...	...
Persian Ports	63 „	14,990	1,917 „	42,420	87 cwts.	2,105
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	58½ pkgs.	1,22,430	40 pkgs.	86,865	30 pkgs.	45,653
France	1 pkg.	400	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	2 pkgs.	810	3 pkgs.	1,500
Turkey	4 pkgs.	4,000	1 pkg.	2,205	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	2 pkgs.	4,410	...	...
Broad-cloth and other Woollen Piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	68½ pkgs.	58,230	69 pkgs.	58,650	77 pkgs.	69,300
India	1 pkg.	850	7 „	5,955	14 „	12,600
France	13 pkgs.	11,050	37 „	31,455	26 „	23,400
Germany	½ pkg.	430	5 „	4,260	124 „	1,11,600
Austria	9 pkgs.	7,650	29 „	24,660	49 „	44,100
Egypt	1 pkg.	850	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	1 „	850	1 pkg.	855	...	...
Other manufactures of Wool—						
United Kingdom	21 pkgs.	5,000	76 pkgs.	17,505	39 pkgs.	9,000
India	1½ „	380	7 „	2,355	13 „	3,600
Germany	3 „	700	2 „	510	5 „	1,050
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	400
Persian Ports	14 pkgs.	5,200	...	...	12 pkgs.	12,000
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	8,80,575	...	24,10,450
India	...	13,900	...	15,720	...	1,61,117
Turkey	...	3,01,180	...	1,55,310	...	1,73,330
Maskat	...	32,280	...	21,600	...	2,700
Bahrein	...	...	...	7,200	...	...
Persian Ports	...	6,19,300	...	2,17,260	...	1,30,057
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	32,530	...	50,190	...	56,786
India	...	27,670	...	45,540	...	47,252
France	...	8,310	...	12,405	...	15,830
Germany	...	5,550	...	3,570	...	7,170
Austria	...	2,500	...	7,170	...	4,400
Turkey	...	3,880	...	1,335	...	3,516
Egypt	...	1,250	...	...	...	...
China	...	5,150	...	2,790	...	3,280
Maskat	...	4,280	...	3,480	...	...
Bahrein	...	6,100	...	1,500	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,360	...	2,205	...	3,675
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	1,34,95,390	...	1,37,47,920	...	1,98,45,947

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	64,26,200	...	66,28,830	...	1,07,31,547
India	...	36,88,360	...	33,72,900	...	41,63,122
France	...	5,38,800	...	7,86,750	...	15,82,162
Germany	...	1,56,560	...	80,535	...	3,13,559
Austria	...	1,28,150	...	1,92,120	...	4,01,494
Russia	...	59,510	...	22,500	...	...
America	...	...	...	...	...	500
Turkey	...	5,74,960	...	3,61,995	...	2,87,766
Egypt	...	11,370	...	16,920	...	79,338
China	...	2,19,570	...	2,02,425	...	2,62,516
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	11,900
Italy	...	290	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	4,880
Maskat	...	58,690	...	54,045	...	71,961
Zanzibar	...	17,100	...	17,055	...	12,200
Bahrein	...	1,37,400	...	20,025	...	25,350
Persian Ports	...	14,78,430	...	19,91,820	...	18,97,652
TOTAL	...	1,34,95,390	...	1,37,47,920	...	1,98,45,947

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered at the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	15	1,800	96	97,255	111	99,055
	1899	50	5,000	101	118,928	151	123,928
	1900	40	4,000	111	132,787	151	136,787
Austrian	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	2	3,107	2	3,107
	1900	...	...	1	1,500	1	1,500
Norwegian	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1898	75	3,750	1	1,389	76	5,139
	1899	60	4,200	2	2,778	62	6,978
	1900	90	5,400	1	1,277	91	6,677
Maskat	1898	5	650	...	...	5	650
	1899	12	1,440	...	...	12	1,440
	1900	8	1,200	...	...	8	1,200
Arab	1898	42	1,610	...	...	42	1,610
	1899	80	4,000	...	...	80	4,000
	1900	60	2,400	...	...	60	2,400
Persian	1898	170	4,200	...	...	170	4,200
	1899	200	8,000	...	...	200	8,000
	1900	250	12,500	...	...	250	12,500
Total	1898	307	12,010	98	99,847	405	111,857
	1899	402	22,640	106	126,016	508	148,656
	1900	448	25,500	113	135,564	561	161,064

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared from the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	15	1,800	76	83,230	91	85,030
	1899	50	5,000	88	102,922	138	107,922
	1900	40	4,000	115	130,437	155	134,437
Austrian	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	1	1,280	1	1,280
	1900	...	...	2	3,327	2	3,327
Norwegian	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1898	75	3,750	1	1,389	76	5,139
	1899	60	4,200	2	2,778	62	6,978
	1900	90	5,400	1	1,277	91	6,677
Maskat	1898	5	650	...	...	5	650
	1899	12	1,440	...	...	12	1,440
	1900	8	1,200	...	...	8	1,200
Arab	1898	42	1,610	...	...	42	1,610
	1899	80	4,000	...	...	80	4,000
	1900	60	2,400	...	...	60	2,400
Persian	1898	160	3,600	...	...	160	3,600
	1899	195	7,800	...	...	195	7,800
	1900	250	12,500	...	...	250	12,500
Total	1898	297	11,410	78	85,822	375	97,232
	1899	397	22,440	92	108,183	489	130,623
	1900	448	25,500	118	135,041	566	160,541

TABLE No. 5.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports . . .	10 head	300	12 head	360	...	...
Camels —						
Persian Ports . . .	20 head	800	...	...	...	...
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	150 cwts.	7,500	200 cwts.	8,010	250 cwts.	10,000
Turkey	60 ,,	3,000	50 ,,	1,995	...	...
Maskat	20 ,,	1,000	40 ,,	1,590	75 cwts.	3,000
Arab Coast . . .	100 ,,	5,000	300 ,,	12,000	225 ,,	9,000
Persian Ports . . .	40 ,,	2,000	100 ,,	4,005	50 ,,	2,000
CATTLE—						
Arab Coast . . .	600 head	1,500	600 head	2,400	300 head	1,200
COFFEE—						
Turkey	100 cwts.	3,000	200 cwts.	5,010	120 cwts.	2,500
Maskat	150 ,,	4,500	100 ,,	2,505	50 ,,	1,250
Arab Coast . . .	2,267 ,,	68,000	3,000 ,,	75,000	2,500 ,,	62,500
Persian Ports . . .	300 ,,	9,000	400 ,,	10,020	100 ,,	2,500
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Maskat	50 cwts.	600	50 cwts.	600	75 cwts.	900
Arab Coast . . .	350 ,,	4,200	350 ,,	4,200	400 ,,	4,800
Persian Ports . . .	150 ,,	1,800	100 ,,	1,200	125 ,,	1,500
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and grey shirtings—						
Turkey	10 bales	2,500	10 bales	6,000	5 bales	3,000
Maskat	15 ,,	3,750	15 ,,	9,000	20 ,,	1,200
Arab Coast . . .	60 ,,	15,000	70 ,,	42,000	125 ,,	75,000
Persian Ports . . .	120 ,,	30,000	25 ,,	15,000	32 ,,	19,200
Prints—						
Turkey	12 bales	3,600	5 bales	1,500	...	...
Maskat	20 ,,	6,000	12 ,,	3,600	5 bales	1,500
Arab Coast . . .	50 ,,	15,000	140 ,,	42,000	200 ,,	60,000
Persian Ports . . .	200 ,,	60,000	25 ,,	7,500	20 ,,	6,000
Dyed shirtings—						
Turkey	4 bales	2,000	4 bales	2,010	...	...
Maskat	15 ,,	7,500	10 ,,	5,025	5 bales	2,500
Arab Coast . . .	80 ,,	40,000	69 ,,	34,995	85 ,,	42,500
Persian Ports . . .	120 ,,	60,000	20 ,,	10,050	25 ,,	12,500
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
Turkey	20 bales	10,000	20 bales	9,990	30 bales	15,000
Maskat	60 ,,	30,000	35 ,,	17,490	25 ,,	12,500
Arab Coast . . .	160 ,,	80,000	170 ,,	85,005	225 ,,	1,12,500
Persian Ports . . .	250 ,,	1,25,000	50 ,,	19,995	75 ,,	30,000
COTTON (RAW)—						
Arab Coast . . .	200 cwts.	3,000	500 cwts.	7,500	300 cwts.	4,500
Persian Ports . . .	80 ,,	1,200	150 ,,	2,250	100 ,,	1,500

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COTTON (RAW)—*continued.*						
Yarn and Twist—						
Arab Coast	40 cwts.	2,000	20 cwts.	1,005	25 cwts.	1,250
Persian Ports	300 „	15,000	50 „	2,520	100 „	5,000
DATES—						
Turkey	...	...	1,000 cwts.	4,995	...	...
Arab Coast	20,000 cwts.	80,000	12,000 „	60,000	25,000 cwts.	1,00,000
Persian Ports	1,300 „	52,000	7,000 „	34,980	5,000 „	20,000
Date juice—						
Arab Coast	40 cwts.	2,400	30 cwts.	150	50 cwts.	250
Persian Ports	30 „	1,800	100 „	495	150 „	750
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose buds—						
India	500 cwts.	6,000	500 cwts.	6,000	400 cwts.	4,800
Turkey	40 „	480	240 „	2,880	150 „	1,800
Bahrein	300 „	3,600	200 „	2,400	100 „	1,200
Arab Coast	400 „	4,800	300 „	3,600	250 „	3,000
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
United Kingdom	250 cwts.	7,500	80 cwts.	3,195	50 cwts.	2,000
India	150 „	1,500	500 „	20,010	400 „	16,000
Bahrein	100 „	1,000	60 „	360	25 „	1,000
Arab Coast	160 „	1,600	80 „	480	100 „	4,000
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Turkey	400 cwts.	2,400	600 cwts.	3,600	400 cwts.	2,400
Maskat	60 „	360	20 „	135	25 „	150
Bahrein	300 „	1,800	150 „	900	100 „	600
Arab Coast	250 „	1,500	250 „	1,500	350 „	2,100
Persian Ports	150 „	900	50 „	300	75 „	450
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
India	600 cwts.	9,000	250 cwts.	3,750	400 cwts.	6,000
Maskat	50 „	750	20 „	300	25 „	375
Bahrein	150 „	2,250	50 „	750	75 „	1,125
Arab Coast	300 „	4,500	500 „	7,500	450 „	6,750
Raisins and Currants—						
India	600 cwts.	6,000	201 cwts.	2,010	550 cwts.	5,500
Maskat	50 „	500	49½ „	495	25 „	250
Bahrein	200 „	2,000	150 „	1,500	20 „	200
Arab Coast	800 „	8,000	600 „	6,000	400 „	4,000
Persian Ports	250 „	2,500	99 „	990	50 „	500
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
India	400 cwts.	4,000	100½ cwts.	1,005	150 cwts.	1,500
Turkey	20 „	200	150 „	1,500	50 „	500
Maskat	...	...	402 „	4,020	25 „	250
Zanzibar	120 cwts.	1,200	150 „	1,500	225 „	2,250
Bahrein	40 „	400	201 „	2,010	50 „	500
Arab Coast	200 „	2,000	499½ „	4,995	450 „	4,500
Persian Ports	180 „	1,800	49½ „	495	25 „	250
FUEL—						
Bahrein	50 tons	350	500 tons	3,480	200 tons	1,400
Arab Coast	1,000 „	7,000	2,000 „	14,010	...	...
Persian Ports	300 „	2,100	500 „	2,100	150 tons	1,050
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat	1,800 cwts.	9,000	501 cwts.	2,505	100 cwts.	500
Arab Coast	9,000 „	45,000	15,000 „	75,000	5,000 „	25,000
Persian Ports	15,500 „	77,500	10,002 „	50,010	300 „	1,500

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
GRAIN AND PULSE—*continued.*						
Barley—						
Maskat	1,500 cwts.	4,500	4,000 cwts.	12,000	1,000 cwts.	3,000
Arab Coast	2,000 „	6,000	10,000 „	30,000	3,500 „	10,500
Persian Ports	50,000 „	1,50,000	15,600 „	45,000	1,200 „	3,600
Rice—						
Turkey	9,000 cwts	54,000	8,000 cwts.	48,000	2,000 cwts.	12,000
Maskat	1,200 „	7,200	15,000 „	90,000	4,000 „	24,000
Arab Coast	1,20,000 „	7,20,000	70,000 „	4,20,000	80,000 „	4,80,000
Persian Ports	60,000 „	3,60,000	45,000 „	2,70,000	15,000 „	90,000
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
Maskat	200 cwts.	1,000	150 cwts.	1,500	100 cwts.	1,000
Bahrein	100 „	500	201 „	2,010	50 „	500
Arab Coast	400 „	2,000	3,496½ „	34,965	2,500 „	25,000
Persian Ports	7,000 „	35,000	2,202 „	22,020	1,200 „	12,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
Maskat	100 cwts.	2,000	249 cwts.	2,490	150 cwts.	1,500
Bahrein	60 „	1,200	150 „	1,500	...	...
Arab Coast	220 „	4,400	1,200 „	12,000	1,000 cwts.	10,000
Persian Ports	350 „	7,000	699 „	6,990	500 „	5,000
Cutlery—						
Arab Coast	1 case	250	3 cases	750	10 cases	2,500
Persian Ports	2 cases	500	2 „	510	3 „	750
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	...	...	4,980	...	10,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
Persian Ports	5 bdls.	300	10 bdls.	600	20 bdls.	1,200
Other manufactures of jute—						
Arab Coast	300 cwts.	3,000	150 cwts.	1,500	125 cwts.	1,250
Persian Ports	50 „	500	249 „	2,490	200 „	2,000
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Arab Coast	2,000 pieces	800	1,800 pieces	720	1,500 pieces	600
Persian Ports	4,000 „	1,600	1,200 „	480	800 „	160
METALS—						
Copper—						
Arab Coast	100 cwts.	5,000	70 cwts.	3,510	50 cwts.	2,500
Persian Ports	50 „	2,500	30 „	1,500	20 „	1,000
Other sorts of Metals—						
Maskat	30 cwts.	300	81 cwts.	810	50 cwts.	500
Arab Coast	150 „	1,500	1,500 „	15,000	1,000 „	10,000
Persian Ports	100 „	1,000	651 „	6,510	400 „	4,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Maskat	500 cwts.	2,000	400 cwts.	1,520	200 cwts.	1,100
Arab Coast	3,000 „	12,000	3,000 „	12,000	2,000 „	11,000
Persian Ports	4,000 „	16,000	1,600 „	6,390	800 „	4,400
Other sorts of oils—						
Maskat	40 cwts.	640	100 cwts.	1,710	50 cwts.	850
Arab Coast	360 „	4,800	550 „	9,345	400 „	6,800
Persian Ports	100 „	1,600	150 „	2,550	50 „	850
OPIUM—						
Arab Coast	...	500	...	...	...	...
PEARLS—						
India	...	38,50,000	...	33,99,900	...	27,50,000
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Maskat	...	...	10 cwts.	255	15 cwts.	375
Arab Coast	80 cases	960	30 „	750	25 „	625
Persian Ports	40 „	480	20 „	510	10 „	250
Other sorts of perfumery—						
Arab Coast	150 tolas	2,250	120 tolas	1,800	50 tolas	750
Persian Ports	50 „	750	100 „	1,500	25 „	375
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Arab Coast	700 cwts.	35,000	550 cwts.	27,510	1,800 cwts.	67,500
Persian Ports	300 „	15,000	250 „	12,495	50 „	1,875
Sugar (loaf and soft)—						
Maskat	300 cwts.	3,600	200 cwts.	2,610	100 cwts.	1,200
Arab Coast	1,300 „	16,500	2,400 „	26,520	2,000 „	24,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	25,500	1,000 „	10,005	500 „	6,000
Tea—						
Maskat	5 cases	300	4 cases	240	...	...
Arab Coast	40 „	2,400	40 „	2,400	30 cases	1,800
Persian Ports	100 „	6,000	15 „	960	4 „	240
Limes (dry)—						
Turkey	600 cwts.	7,200	350 cwts.	6,300	400 cwts.	7,200
Arab Coast	100 „	1,200	150 „	2,700	100 „	1,800
Persian Ports	200 „	2,400	50 „	900	25 „	450
Other sorts of provisions—						
Maskat	...	...	180 cwts.	900	80 cwts.	400
Arab Coast	1,000 cwts.	10,000	1,500 „	7,500	2,000 „	10,000
Persian Ports	500 „	5,000	1,200 „	6,000	600 „	3,000
SALT—						
India	3,000 tons	15,000	3,500 tons	17,595	2,000 tons	12,000
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
India	...	...	...	...	4,000 cwts.	24,000
Other sorts of seeds—						
Arab Coast	50 cwts.	350	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	100 „	700	...	...	...	...
SHARK FINS—						
India	180 cwts.	2,100	150 cwts.	2,250	100 cwts.	1,500
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	7,300 cwts.	38,600	3,450 cwts.	51,750	2,600 cwts.	39,000
India	250 „	10,000	700 „	27,975	300 „	12,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SILK (RAW)—						
Arab Coast	160 lbs.	1,600	201 lbs.	2,010	150 lbs.	1,500
Persian Ports	80 „	800	48 „	480	25 „	250
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk Piece-goods—						
Maskat	30 pieces	1,500	20 pieces	1,005	30 pieces	1,500
Arab Coast	80 „	4,000	150 „	7,500	200 „	10,000
Persian Ports	140 „	7,000	30 „	1,500	40 „	2,000
Silk Apparel—						
Arab Coast	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	600	...	810	...	400
SPICES—						
Maskat	150 cwts.	3,000	60 cwts.	1,800	40 cwts.	1,200
Arab Coast	600 „	12,000	450 „	13,500	250 „	7,500
Persian Ports	800 „	16,000	150 „	4,500	90 „	2,700
TALLOW—						
Maskat	30 cwts.	450	30 cwts.	450	25 cwts.	375
Arab Coast	250 „	3,750	200 „	3,000	1,500 „	22,500
Persian Ports	100 „	1,500	50 „	750	30 „	450
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Maskat	...	600	...	990	...	1,500
Arab Coast	...	7,800	...	4,500	...	6,000
Persian Ports	...	3,500	...	2,520	...	1,500
Rafters—						
Turkey	...	2,500	...	3,990	...	6,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Arab Coast	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	5,010	...	4,000
TOBACCO—						
India	600 cwts.	7,200	501 cwts.	5,010	2,000 cwts.	20,000
Turkey	1,000 „	12,000	600 „	6,000	3,000 „	30,000
Bahrein	400 „	10,000	200 „	4,995	250 „	6,250
Persian Ports	300 „	7,500	100 „	1,500	50 „	750
WOOL—						
India	...	3,000	...	2,475	...	8,000
Arab Coast	...	500	...	510	...	1,400
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
India	18 bdls.	18,000	15 bdls.	15,000	30 bdls.	30,000
Turkey	40 „	40,000	45 „	45,000	50 „	50,000
Bahrein	5 „	5,000	5 „	5,010	6 „	6,000
Arab Coast	2 „	2,000	4 „	4,005	3 „	3,000
Other sorts of Woollen goods—						
Persian Ports	30 pieces	1,200	...	3,000	...	4,000
SPECIE—						
India	...	6,00,000	...	4,50,000	...	3,25,000
Turkey	...	80,000	...	49,500	...	70,000
Maskat	...	8,000	...	4,980	...	12,000
Bahrein	...	25,000	...	19,500	...	15,000
Arab Coast	...	17,00,000	...	20,01,000	...	18,00,000
Persian Ports	...	70,000	...	1,00,500	...	1,25,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	7,500	...	8,235	...	4,000
Turkey	...	6,000	...	5,505	...	6,700
Maskat	...	4,300	...	4,485	...	3,500
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	3,195	...	4,000
Bahrein	...	5,000	...	4,785	...	2,000
Arab Coast	...	6,700	...	4,590	...	7,000
Persian Ports	...	10,000	...	7,200	...	5,700
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	91,43,520	...	82,79,775	...	70,52,975

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	46,100	...	54,945	...	41,000
India	...	45,46,800	...	39,74,205	...	32,40,300
Turkey	...	2,28,880	...	2,03,775	...	2,11,100
Maskat	...	1,03,350	...	1,75,080	...	78,375
Zanzibar	...	4,200	...	4,995	...	6,250
Bahrein	...	58,100	...	49,200	...	36,975
Arab Coast	...	29,59,460	...	31,30,125	...	30,50,375
Persian Ports	...	11,96,630	...	6,87,450	...	3,88,600
TOTAL	...	91,43,520	...	82,79,775	...	70,52,975

TABLE No. 6.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Maskat	10 head	300	10 head	300	40 head	1,200
Arab Coast	10 „	300	15 „	450	50 „	1,500
Camels—						
Arab Coast	20 head	800	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of animals—						
Turkey	...	...	3 head	120	8 head	320
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	2,000 pieces	8,000	1,500 pieces	6,000	2,000 pieces	8,000
Maskat	150 „	450	100 „	300	200 „	600
Persian Ports	250 „	630	400 „	1,200	...	...
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	21 guns	2,520
Persian Ports	1 case	5,000	...	...	...	...
Cartridges—						
Persian Ports	2 cases	1,000	...	...	...	...
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
India	25 cases	5,000	20 cases	4,005	56 cases	11,200
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
Persian Ports	9,000 tons	18,000	6,000 tons	12,000	8,500 tons	17,000
CANDLES—						
India	200 cases	1,500	150 cases	1,050	200 cases	1,400
COFFEE—						
India	5,000 cwts.	1,50,000	4,500 cwts.	1,12,500	4,000 cwts.	1,00,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	1,000 cwts.	12,000	800 cwts.	9,600	1,200 cwts.	14,400
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	250 bales	1,00,000	200 bales	84,990	300 bales	1,27,500
Prints—						
India	400 bales	1,20,000	320 bales	96,000	400 bales	1,20,000
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	300 bales	1,50,000	250 bales	1,24,995	275 bales	1,37,500
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
India	650 bales	3,25,000	450 bales	2,25,000	600 bales	3,00,000
Persian Ports	100 „	40,000	79 „	31,500	150 „	60,000
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	400 cwts.	4,800	500 cwts.	7,500	400 cwts.	6,000
Persian Ports	80 „	1,200	60 „	1,200	60 „	2,000
Yarn and Twist—						
India	500 cwts.	25,000	351 cwts.	17,550	525 cwts.	26,250
DATES—						
Turkey	35,000 cwts.	1,40,000	19,800 cwts.	99,000	10,000 cwts.	40,000
Maskat	4,000 „	16,000	5,000 „	21,000	6,000 „	21,000
Bahrein	6,000 „	24,000	3,000 „	15,000	2,000 „	8,000
Persian Ports	5,000 „	20,000	6,500 „	26,460	8,000 „	28,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Quinine—						
India	...	...	...	1,005	...	3,500
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
India	400 cwts.	4,000	300 cwts.	3,000	200 cwts.	2,000
Turkey	100 „	1,000	150 „	1,500	100 „	1,000
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS						
Indigo—						
India	20 cwts.	4,000	10 cwts.	1,245	30 cwts.	3,750
Persian Ports	15 „	3,000	10 „	1,500	25 „	3,750
Colours and Paints—						
India	30 cwts.	400	40 cwts.	480	60 cwts.	720
Other sorts of dye, etc.—						
India	1,500 cwts.	9,000	1,200 cwts.	7,200	200 cwts.	1,200
Persian Ports	200 „	1,200	300 „	1,800	450 „	2,700
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Persian Ports	...	4,000	...	3,510	...	5,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	300 cwts.	4,500	1,200 cwts.	18,000	500 cwts.	7,500
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	750 cwts.	7,500	1,500 cwts.	15,000	600 cwts.	6,000
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
Turkey	80 cwts.	800	300 cwts.	3,000	250 cwts.	2,500
Maskat	200 „	2,000	249 „	2,490	150 „	2,000
Persian Ports	250 „	2,500	201 „	2,010	300 „	3,000
FUEL—						
Coal—						
India	400 cwts.	650	995 cwts.	1,995	3,500 cwts.	7,000
Maskat	150 „	200	97 „	195	150 „	300
Arab Coast	50 „	60	38 „	75	100 „	200
Firewood—						
Maskat	500 tons.	3,500	1,500 tons	10,500	1,000 tons	10,000
Persian Ports	6,000 „	42,000	8,000 „	56,010	10,000 „	70,000
FURNITURE—						
India	...	4,500	...	6,000	...	5,000
Turkey	...	500	...	390	...	...
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	1,500	...	6,495	...	3,500
Glass—						
India	...	2,000	...	150	...	200
Other sorts of glass, etc.—						
India	...	2,500	...	3,810	...	7,300
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
India	120 lbs.	2,400	150 lbs.	3,000	300 lbs.	6,000
Maskat	...	...	6 „	120	...	...
Gold Thread—						
India	100 lbs.	2,000	99 lbs.	1,980	150 lbs.	3,000
Persian Ports	10 „	200	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gold embroidered cloth—						
India	100 pieces	5,000	199 pieces	9,945	250 pieces	12,500
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	40,000 cwts.	2,00,000	25,008 cwts.	1,25,040	...	...
Persian Ports	3,000 „	15,000	32,502 „	1,62,510	25,000 cwts.	1,25,000
Barley—						
India	80,000 cwts.	2,80,000	40,000 cwts.	1,40,010	...	...
Turkey	1,800 „	5,400	3,000 „	9,000	2,000 cwts.	6,000
Persian Ports	1,000 „	3,500	16,000 „	55,995	12,000 „	36,000
Rice—						
India	300,000 cwts.	18,00,000	200,000 cwts	12,00,000	150,000 cwts.	6,90 000
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
India	10,000 cwts.	60,000	8,002 cwts.	80,025	3,000 cwts.	30,000
Turkey	500 „	2,500	300 „	1,500	200 „	1,400
Persian Ports	600 „	4,200	400 „	2,805	500 „	3,500
HABERDASHERY—						
India	10 cases	2,500	20 cases	6,000	15 cases	4,500
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	2,200 cwts.	22,000	3,990 cwts.	39,990	3,500 cwts.	35,000
Cutlery—						
India	4 cases	1,000	8 cases	1,995	5 cases	1,250
HIDES AND SKINS—						
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	3,000	...	4,500
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	15 bdls.	900	25 bdls.	1,500	45 bdls.	2,700
Arab Coast	20 „	2,000	49½ „	4,950	30 „	3,000
Other sorts of Jute Manufactures—						
India	750 cwts.	7,500	1,002 cwts.	10,020	900 cwts.	9,000
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	1,000	...	510	...	2,500
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, Shoes, etc.—						
India	...	11,500	...	7,005	...	11,000
Turkey	...	4,500	...	2,010	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
LIQUORS, WINES, AND SPIRITS—						
Other sorts of Liquors, etc.—						
Persian Ports	...	...	16 cases	390	...	...
MATCHES—						
India	100 cases	5,000	120 cases	4,800	150 cases	6,000
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	...	...	...	30 pieces	150
Turkey	2,000 pieces	800	1,500 pieces	600	200 „	800
Bahrein	100 „	400	120 „	480	140 „	560
Persian Ports	8,000 „	3,200	5,040 „	2,520	8,000 „	4,000
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	300 cwts.	15,000	150 cwts.	7,500	225 cwts.	11,250

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
METALS—contd.						
Tin—						
India	150 cwts.	3,000	99 cwts.	3,465	80 cwts.	2,800
Iron—						
India	600 cwts.	6,000	3,000 cwts.	30,000	3,500 cwts.	35,000
Brass—						
India	6 cwts.	240	10½ cwts.	420	15 cwts.	600
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	400 cwts.	4,000	300 cwts.	3,000	200 cwts.	2,000
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	11,250 cwts.	45,000	8,002 cwts.	32,010	5,000 cwts.	25,000
Persian Ports	...	...	997 „	3,990	600 „	3,000
Other sorts of oils—						
India	800 cwts.	12,800	1,000 cwts.	16,995	800 cwts.	13,600
PEARLS—						
India	...	6,000	...	24,510	...	...
Turkey	...	70,000	...	60,000	...	...
Bahrein	...	50,000	...	20,490	...	...
Arab Coast	...	32,50,000	...	30,00,000	...	25,00,000
Persian Ports	...	6,00,000	...	4,50,000	...	2,50,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Turkey	...	...	9 cwts.	225	...	...
Persian Ports	100 cwts.	2,400	81 „	2,025	100 cwts.	2,500
Other sorts of perfumery—						
India	300 tolas	4,500	200 tolas	3,000	100 tolas	1,500
Turkey	50 „	750	100 „	1,500	125 „	1,875
Maskat	60 „	900	50 „	750	80 „	1,200
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
India	100 cases	2,000	79½ cases	3,975	120 cases	6,000
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	800 cwts.	8,000	1,002 cwts.	10,020	800 cwts.	8,000
Zanzibar	5,000 Nos.	2,000	20,000 Nos.	7,995	...	6,000
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	1,500 cwts.	18,000	1,000 cwts.	18,000	720 cwts.	14,400
Flour—						
India	40,000 cwts.	2,00,000	10,000 cwts.	50,010	...	...
Ghee—						
India	1,000 cwts.	50,000	801 cwts.	40,050	...	...
Turkey	350 „	17,500	499 „	24,945	50 cwts.	1,850
Maskat	100 „	5,000	79½ „	3,975	100 „	3,750
Persian Ports	250 „	12,500	150 „	7,500	3,500 „	1,31,250
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	1,200 cwts.	12,000	1,005 cwts.	5,025	800 cwts.	4,000
Maskat	850 „	8,500	6,000 „	18,000	4,000 „	12,000
Bahrein	150 „	1,500	81 „	810	...	...
Arab Coast	1,000 „	10,000	3,000 „	9,000	2,500 cwts.	7,500
SALT—						
Persian Ports	4,000 tons	20,000	5,001 tons	25,005	3,000 tons	18,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	4,000 cwts.	24,000
Simsim—						
India	50 cwts.	350	79 cwts.	555	200 cwts.	1,500
Persian Ports	200 „	1,400	150 „	1,050	100 „	700
Other sorts of seeds—						
India	50 cwts.	500	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	42 cwts.	210	...	...
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Maskat	100 cwts.	4,000	150 cwts.	6,000	100 cwts.	4,000
Arab Coast	4,050 „	34,000	3,000 „	45,000	2,000 „	30,000
Persian Ports	3,420 „	10,600	2,000 „	30,000	1,500 „	22,500
SILK (RAW)—						
India	400 lbs.	4,000	549 lbs.	5,490	450 lbs.	4,500
Persian Ports	50 „	500	30 „	300	...	...
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	250 pieces	12,500	400 pieces	20,010	500 pieces	25,000
Persian Ports	80 „	4,000	100 „	5,010	...	...
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	800 cwts.	10,400	600 cwts.	9,000	400 cwts.	6,000
Ginger—						
India	350 cwts.	8,750	200 cwts.	5,400	125 cwts.	3,375
Black Pepper—						
India	400 cwts.	10,000	300 cwts.	7,500	250 cwts.	6,250
Other sorts of spices—						
India	250 cwts.	12,500	199⅓ cwts.	9,975	300 cwts.	15,000
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
STATIONERY—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
United Kingdom	437 cwts.	6,560	...	...	...	...
India	600 „	9,000	1,000 cwts.	15,000	1,500 cwts.	22,500
France	...	...	...	...	1,500 „	22,500
Soft—						
India	4,400 cwts.	52,800	6,000 cwts.	72,000	7,900 cwts.	94,800
Sugarcandy—						
India	300 cwts.	6,000	150 cwts.	3,000	200 cwts.	4,000
TALLOW—						
India	600 cwts.	9,000	400 cwts.	6,000	300 cwts.	4,500
TEA—						
India	200 cases	12,000	160 cases	9,600	220 cases	13,200
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	19,000	...	7,500	...	25,800
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	...	10,000	...	15,000	...	20,000
TOBACCO—						
Maskat	800 cwts.	20,000	1,000 cwts.	15,000	1,500 cwts.	22,500
Arab Coast	100 „	2,500	300 „	7,500	250 „	6,250
Persian Ports	400 „	4,800	252 „	2,520	2,000 „	20,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOBACCO—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Manuactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	2,500	...	3,480	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	500	...	...	...	...
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	1,200	...	1,500	...	3,000
WOOL—						
Turkey	...	500	...	1,005	...	...
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	3,495	...	15,000
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	3,200	...	4,995	...	8,000
Broad cloth and other Woollen Piece-goods—						
India	...	3,000	...	4,500	...	4,000
Persian Cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	...	...	...	1,995	...	500
Bahrein	...	...	...	2,505	...	1,000
Arab Coast	...	600	...	1,005	...	1,500
SPECIE—						
India	...	16,50,000	...	18,00,000	...	15,00,000
Turkey	...	40,000	...	60,000	...	28,000
Maskat	...	65,000	...	49,500	...	90,000
Bahrein	...	8,000	...	12,000	...	8,000
Arab Coast	...	27,000	...	34,500	...	1,50,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	45,000	...	30,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	18,000	...	23,460	...	17,000
Turkey	...	2,000	...	3,075	...	4,000
Maskat	...	3,400	...	5,520	...	6,500
Zanzibar	...	1,600	...	2,805	...	1,000
Bahrein	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,500
Arab Coast	...	3,500	...	4,545	...	2,000
Persian Ports	...	3,500	...	2,400	...	3,500
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	1,02,59,540	...	91,74,375	...	75,21,520
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	6,560	...	...	...	...
India	...	55,44,890	...	45,91,335	...	35,72,395
France	...	...	...	..	...	22,500
Turkey	...	2,86,250	...	2,69,865	...	88,245
Maskat	...	1,47,250	...	1,51,650	...	1,91,970
Zanzibar	...	13,600	...	25,800	...	27,000
Bahrein	...	85,400	...	52,785	...	19,060
Arab Coast	...	33,30,760	...	31,07,025	...	27,01,950
Persian Ports	...	8,44,830	...	9,75,915	...	8,98,400
TOTAL	...	1,02,59,540	...	91,74,375	...	75,21,520

TABLE No. 7.

Statement showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	103	10,600	83	91,300	186	101,900
	1899	160	13,600	78	85,800	238	99,400
	1900	141	12,800	78	85,800	219	98,600
French	1898	12	960	...	...	12	960
	1899	16	1,280	...	...	16	1,280
	1900	10	800	...	...	10	800
Turkish	1898	40	2,800	2	2,200	42	5,000
	1899	70	4,900	1	1,100	71	6,000
	1900	67	6,350	2	2,200	69	8,550
Maskat	1898	100	4,000	...	...	100	4,000
	1899	90	3,600	...	...	90	3,600
	1900	80	3,200	...	...	80	3,200
Arab	1898	120	3,600	...	...	120	3,600
	1899	130	3,900	...	...	130	3,900
	1900	110	3,300	...	...	110	3,300
Persian	1898	220	9,460	...	...	220	9,460
	1899	240	10,320	...	...	240	10,320
	1900	190	8,170	...	...	190	8,170
Total	1898	595	31,420	85	93,500	680	124,920
	1899	706	37,600	79	86,900	785	124,500
	1900	598	34,620	80	88,000	678	122,620

TABLE No. 8.

Statement showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Lingah during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	93	7,650	42	50,400	135	58,050
	1899	150	12,750	32	35,200	182	47,950
	1900	121	11,100	37	40,700	158	51,800
French	1898	9	720	...	...	9	720
	1899	13	1,040	...	...	13	1,040
	1900	8	640	...	...	8	640
Turkish	1898	40	2,800	2	2,200	42	5,000
	1899	70	4,900	1	1,100	71	6,000
	1900	62	6,000	2	2,200	64	8,200
Maskat	1898	70	2,800	...	...	70	2,800
	1899	65	2,600	...	...	65	2,600
	1900	70	2,800	...	...	70	2,800
Arab	1898	110	3,300	...	...	110	3,300
	1899	120	3,600	...	...	120	3,600
	1900	90	2,700	...	...	90	2,700
Persian	1898	140	6,020	...	...	140	6,020
	1899	160	6,880	...	...	160	6,880
	1900	180	7,540	...	...	180	7,540
Total	1898	462	23,290	44	52,600	506	75,890
	1899	578	31,770	33	36,300	611	68,070
	1900	531	30,780	39	42,900	570	73,680

TABLE No. 9.

Statement showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports	50 head	1,500	50 head	1,500	60 head	1,800
Camels—						
Persian Ports	20 head	1,000	20 head	1,050	25 „	1,500
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Persian Ports	50 Nos.	4,000	125 Nos.	9,945	...	...
COFFEE—						
Maskat	750 cwts.	25,000	751 cwts.	25,005	620 cwts.	20,520
FUEL—						
Turkey	...	1,000	...	990	...	1,000
Bahrein	...	1,000	...	990	...	900
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat	2,000 cwts.	20,000	2,002 cwts.	20,025	1,500 cwts.	9,000
Rice—						
Maskat	4,000 bags	48,000	4,150 bags	49,995	4,500 cwts.	33,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
Persian Ports	1,500 bdls.	15,000	1,500 bdls.	15,000	1,000 bdls.	10,000
Other Manufactures of Jute—						
Maskat	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,500
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Maskat	200 cases	1,000	204 cases	1,020	...	9,000
Other sorts of Oils—						
Maskat	...	4,000	...	3,990	...	3,000
PEARLS—						
Persian Ports	...	55,00,000	...	77,49,990	...	42,00,000
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Persian Ports	30 cwts.	2,000	19½ cwts.	1,950	20 cwts.	960
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Turkey	600 cwts.	2,000	600 cwts.	2,010	550 cwts.	1,925
Bahrein	4,000 „	14,000	3,998 „	14,010	3,500 „	12,250
Persian Ports	3,000 „	10,000	3,000 „	9,990	2,500 „	8,750
SHARK FINS—						
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,000
SHELLS (MOTHER-O' PEARL)—						
Persian Ports	3,500 cwts.	50,000	4,000 cwts.	69,990	2,000 cwts.	31,000
TOBACCO—						
Bahrein	120 bdls.	3,000	210 bdls.	5,505	240 cwts.	4,800
Persian Ports	400 „	10,000	420 „	11,010	450 „	9,000
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Cloaks, etc.—						
Turkey	160 pieces	2,400	160 pieces	2,400	160 pieces	2,400
Maskat	160 „	2,400	160 „	2,400	150 „	2,250
Zanzibar	90 „	1,350	80 „	1,300	75 „	1,125
Bahrein	500 „	7,500	520 „	8,010	600 „	9,000
Persian Ports	1,600 „	24,000	1,650 „	24,990	1,600 „	24,000

Statement showing the total value of principal articles exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SPECIE—						
Turkey	...	80,000	...	80,070	...	60,000
Maskat	...	2,20,000	...	2,25,075	...	1,80,000
Bahrein	...	20,000	...	19,980	...	15,200
Persian Ports	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,075	...	1,05,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
Maskat	...	15,000	...	9,990	...	8,500
Bahrein	...	3,000	...	2,505	...	2,100
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	2,010	...	2,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	61,97,150	...	84,78,800	...	47,75,480
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
Turkey	...	85,400	...	85,500	...	65,325
Maskat	...	3,38,400	...	3,40,500	...	2,67,770
Zanzibar	...	1,350	...	1,300	...	1,125
Bahrein	...	48,500	...	51,000	...	44,250
Persian Ports	...	57,23,500	...	80,00,500	...	43,97,010
TOTAL	...	61,97,150	...	84,78,800	...	47,75,480

TABLE No. 10.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	80 pieces	800	80 pieces	795	60 pieces	600
Maskat	150 „	1,500	201 „	2,010	120 „	1,200
Persian Ports	150 „	1,500	201 „	2,010	120 „	1,200
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Maskat	500 Nos.	40,000	499 Nos.	39,930	400 Nos.	32,000
Bahrein	200 „	16,000	...	...	...	...
Cartridges—						
Maskat	100,000 Nos.	10,000	100,000 Nos.	6,990	80,000 Nos.	8,000
Bahrein	40,000 „	4,000	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of arms, etc.—						
Maskat	1,000 boxes	1,000	1,000 boxes	1,065	700 boxes 50 revols.	2,200
Bahrein	300 „	300	300 „	300	...	...
Persian Ports	400 cwts. 300 boxes	12,000	400 cwts. 300 boxes	12,000	200 boxes	1,000
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
India	570 books	850	580 pkgs.	9,000	500 pkgs.	7,500
Persian Ports	3,100 „	3,150	3,000 books	3,210	2,000 books	2,500
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
Persian Ports	1,000 cwts.	3,000	1,010 cwts.	3,990	8,000 cwts.	2,000
CANDLES—						
India	100 cases	800	99 cases	795	80 cases	640
Persian Ports	200 „	1,600	200 „	1,605	100 „	800
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
Bahrein	100 cwts.	6,500	100 cwts.	6,510	75 cwts.	4,500
Persian Ports	1,000 „	65,000	1,000 „	65,010	800 „	48,000
CATTLE—						
Persian Ports	5,000 head	30,000	5,200 head	35,100	4,500 head	22,500
COFFEE—						
India	6,000 cwts.	1,80,000	...	...	125 cwts.	3,750
Maskat	...	...	150 cwts.	4,500	...	...
Persian Ports	7,000 cwts.	2,10,000	7,000 „	2,10,000	7,000 cwts.	2,10,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	5,000 cwts.	42,000	5,000 cwts.	42,000	5,000 cwts.	45,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	16,000	2,000 „	16,110	1,500 „	5,750
COTTON (PIECE-GOODS)—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	200 bales	63,000	200 bales	63,000	50 bales	16,500
Persian Ports	157 „	56,650	160 „	57,000	200 „	63,000
Prints—						
India	75 bales	18,170	75 bales	18,600	25 bales	6,200
Persian Ports	50 „	20,000	55 „	22,170	100 „	24,800
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	50 bales	16,550	55 bales	18,000	30 bales	12,000
Persian Ports	50 „	17,600	50 „	20,010	70 „	28,000
Other sorts of Cotton Piece-goods—						
India	240 bales	54,700	240 bales	54,900	200 bales	5, 0000
Maskat	6 „	1,500	6 „ 20 cases	45,255	6 „ 20 cases	45,255
Bahrein	12 „	2,000	12 bales	1,995	10 bales	1,675
Persian Ports	450 „	1,00,450	450 „	1,01,955	500 „	1,25,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during th e years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	100 bales	3,750	100 bales	3,960	100 bales	3,960
Persian Ports	150 „	5,630	150 „	6,000	150 „	6,000
Yarn and Twist—						
India	100 cwts	6,000	25 cwts.	1,500	25 cwts.	1,500
Persian Ports	200 „	12,000	200 „	13,980	200 „	13,980
DATES—						
Turkey	31,250 cwts	1,87,500	32,000 cwts.	1,89,150	20,000 cwts.	80,000
Maskat	30,000 „	1,22,000	35,000 „	1,24,500	20,000 „	60,000
Bahrein	5,000 „	20,000	5,000 „	19,500	3,000 „	12,000
Persian Ports	30,000 „	1,80,000	35,000 „	1,89,990	25,000 „	1,00,000
Date Juice—						
Turkey	100 cwts.	750	200 cwts.	1,500	150 cwts.	750
Maskat	250 „	1,750	365 „	2,490	300 „	1,500
Bahrein	100 „	750	100 „	750	50 „	250
Persian Ports	300 „	2,250	350 „	1,950	300 „	1,500
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
Persian Ports	...	100	...	...	...	100
Quinine—						
Persian Ports	200 bottles	200	210 bottles	210	200 bottles	200
Asafœtida—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	225	...	225
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
India	20 cwts.	700	20 cwts.	750	20 cwts.	750
Persian Ports	400 „	12,330	400 „	12,600	400 „	12,600
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
Persian Ports	100 cwts.	20,000	102 cwts.	20,400	100 cwts.	20,000
Colours and Paints—						
India	100 drums	500	102 drums	510	100 drums	500
Persian Ports	100 „	500	102 „	510	100 „	500
Other sorts of dyeing, etc.—						
India	150 cwts.	2,000	160 cwts.	2,100	150 cwts.	1,970
Persian Ports	350 „	8,850	350 „	8,850	350 „	8,850
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Maskat	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,300
Bahrein	...	500	...	600	...	400
Persian Ports	...	7,000	...	7,035	...	7,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	160 cwts.	2,000	175 cwts.	2,505	175 cwts.	2,500
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	200 cwts.	1,750	220 cwts.	1,995	200 cwts.	1,700
Other sorts of Fruits, etc.—						
Maskat	900 cwts.	10,000	900 cwts.	10,050	900 cwts.	10,050
Bahrein	40 „	1,000	40 „	1,020	...	...
Persian Ports	500 „	15,000	450 „	14,025	450 cwts.	14,250
FUEL—						
Charcoal—						
Persian Ports	1,000 cwts.	1,000	900 cwts.	900	900 cwts.	900
Firewood—						
Maskat	4,000 cwts.	2,000	4,000 cwts.	2,400	4,000 cwts.	2,400
Persian Ports	8,000 „	4,000	8,000 „	4,800	8,000 „	4,800

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FURNITURE—						
India	300 pieces	6,000	300 pieces	6,000	300 pieces	6,000
Persian Ports	200 „	4,000	195 „	3,900	195 „	3,900
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	1,000	...	960	...	900
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	960	...	900
Other sorts of Glass, etc.—						
India	...	700	...	810	...	700
Persian Ports	...	500	...	900	...	400
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
India	1,000 tolas	1,250	1,000 tolas	1,200	900 tolas	1,080
Maskat	700 „	870	700 „	960	700 „	960
Persian Ports	1,500 „	1,880	1,500 „	1,800	1,300 „	1,550
Gold Thread—						
India	8,000 tolas	16,000	7,500 tolas	15,000	7,000 tolas	14,000
Persian Ports	8,000 „	16,000	1,500 „	3,000	1,400 „	2,800
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	2,000 bags	20,000	2,010 bags	20,100	...	...
Persian Ports	12,000 „	1,20,000	12,000 „	1,20,000	14,000 bags	1,54,000
Barley—						
Persian Ports	1,200 bags	12,000	1,200 bags	12,000	1,200 bags	10,800
Rice—						
India	30,000 bags	3,60,000	30,000 bags	3,60,000	20,000 bags	2,20,000
Persian Ports	70,000 „	8,40,000	70,000 „	8,40,000	60,000 „	6,60,000
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
Maskat	500 cwts.	3,000	510 cwts.	3,000	500 cwts.	2,750
Persian Ports	1,600 „	9,600	1,800 „	9,945	1,600 „	8,500
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	700	...	690	...	600
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	2,010	...	2,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	...	10,000	...	10,050	...	7,500
Persian Ports	...	10,000	...	10,020	...	8,000
Cutlery—						
India	...	500	...	480	...	480
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	1,035	...	1,035
JUTE MANUFACTURES—						
India	...	1,000	...	990	...	900
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	1,980	...	1,800
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	1,000	...	1,020	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	2,025	...	2,000
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
India	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	14,000	...	12,000	...	12,000
Persian Ports	...	8,000	...	8,010	...	10,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—*contd.*						
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes, etc.—						
Maskat	...	3,000	...	300	...	220
Bahrein	...	250	...	240	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	300
MATCHES—						
Maskat	...	...	...	210	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	975	...	1,050
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Turkey	1,000 pieces	1,000	510 pieces	510	500 pieces	500
Maskat	12,000 „	12,000	12,000 „	12,000	10,000 „	10,000
Bahrein	15,000 „	22,000	15,000 „	22,050	12,000 „	24,000
Persian Ports	30,000 „	23,000	27,000 „	24,000	20,000 „	16,000
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	100 cwts.	4,000	101 cwts.	4,050	80 cwts.	3,200
Persian Ports	300 „	12,000	300 „	12,000	250 „	10,000
Tin—						
India	15 cwts.	1,130	15 cwts.	1,200	15 cwts.	1,200
Persian Ports	45 „	3,000	45 „	3,600	45 „	3,600
Iron—						
India	400 cwts.	4,850	400 cwts.	4,860	400 cwts.	4,000
Persian Ports	750 „	9,200	750 „	9,210	650 „	6,500
Brass—						
India	100 cwts.	3,000	100 cwts.	3,000	75 cwts.	2,250
Persian Ports	300 „	9,000	200 „	6,000	150 „	4,500
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	1,000 cwts.	13,000	1,000 cwts.	12,960	700 cwts.	9,100
Persian Ports	300 „	4,000	300 „	3,900	400 „	5,600
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	1,000 cases	4,000	900 cases	3,600	800 cases	4,000
Maskat	1,000 „	4,000	900 „	3,600	500 „	2,500
Persian Ports	6,000 „	24,000	6,180 „	24,720	6,500 „	32,500
Other sorts of oils—						
India	400 cwts.	8,000	400½ cwts.	8,010	350 cwts	2,100
Turkey	3,000 „	60,000	3,000 „	50,100	3,500 „	24,500
Persian Ports	450 „	9,000	450 „	9,000	550 „	3,850
PEARLS—						
Turkey	...	30,000	...	30,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	50,000	...	69,990	...	1,25,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Turkey	100 cboys.	400	90 cboys	360	80 cboys.	320
Persian Ports	300 „	1,200	275 „	1,200	325 „	1,300
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
India	...	10,000	...	9,930	...	8,000
Maskat	...	12,000	...	10,500	...	9,500
Persian Ports	...	20,000	...	19,500	...	17,000
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Porcelain—						
India	...	5,000	...	4,500	...	4,000
Persian Ports	...	7,000	...	7,500	...	6,400

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanut—						
India	...	500	...	510	...	420
Zanzibar	...	500	...	495	...	450
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	1,995	...	1,650
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	35 cwts.	700	30 cwts.	720	30 cwts.	720
Persian Ports	16 „	300	14 „	300	14 „	300
Flour—						
India	400 bags	6,000	400 bags	6,000	300 bags	3,600
Persian Ports	1,500 „	22,500	1,500 „	22,500	1,200 „	14,400
Ghee—						
Turkey	100 cwts.	6,000	100 cwts.	6,000	75 cwts.	3,600
Maskat	500 „	30,000	500 „	30,000	450 „	21,600
Bahrein	300 „	18,000	300 „	18,000	250 „	12,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	1,20,000	2,000 „	1,20,000	1,800 „	86,400
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,500
Maskat	...	2,000	...	3,000	...	2,700
Persian Ports	...	12,000	...	12,000	...	10,500
SALT—						
Persian Ports	40,000 cwts.	10,000	40,000 cwts.	10,020	40,000 cwts.	10,500
SEEDS—						
Simsim—						
Persian Ports	30 cwts.	500	25 cwts.	420	20 cwts.	300
SILK (RAW)—						
India	500 lbs.	4,000	580 lbs.	4,200	500 lbs.	4,000
Maskat	500 „	4,000	590 „	4,200	500 „	4,000
Persian Ports	1,500 „	12,000	1,400 „	11,610	1,200 „	8,800
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	1,000 pieces	10,000	900 pieces	10,020	600 pieces	6,000
Maskat	1,000 „	10,000	900 „	10,020	700 „	7,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	20,000	1,800 „	20,040	1,500 „	15,000
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	750 cwts.	6,000	700 cwts.	6,000	500 cwts.	4,500
Persian Ports	750 „	6,000	700 „	6,000	700 „	6,300
Ginger—						
India	30 cwts.	450	30 cwts.	450	25 cwts.	375
Persian Ports	35 „	500	30 „	450	25 „	375
Black Pepper—						
India	350 cwts.	8,000	350 cwts.	7,965	300 cwts.	7,200
Persian Ports	350 „	8,000	350 „	7,965	350 „	8,400
Other sorts of spices—						
India	300 cwts.	4,000	300 cwts.	4,020	250 cwts.	3,312
Persian Ports	800 „	11,000	800 „	10,980	700 „	9,275
STATIONERY—						
Persian Ports	...	3,500	...	3,990	...	3,900
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	3,990	...	5,000
Soft—						
India	3,350 cwts.	50,000	3,350 cwts.	50,010	3,000 cwts.	36,000
Persian Ports	6,700 „	1,00,000	6,700 „	1,00,020	7,000 „	84,000
Sugarcandy—						
Persian Ports	...	500	...	480	...	450

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TALLOW—						
India	800 cwts.	14,000	790 cwts.	14,400	790 cwts.	14,400
Persian Ports	750 „	13,000	740 „	13,005	740 „	13,005
TEA—						
India	...	1,500	...	1,005	...	1,100
Persian Ports	...	2,500	...	3,000	...	3,250
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	12,000	...	12,000	...	10,000
Persian Ports	...	6,000	...	7,995	...	5,000
Rafters—						
Maskat	1,250 pieces	1,000	1,350 pieces	1,500	1,700 pieces	1,275
Zanzibar	9,850 „	7,000	9,800 „	7,005	10,000 „	7,500
Persian Ports	2,500 „	2,000	2,500 „	2,010	2,000 „	1,500
TOBACCO—						
Maskat	120 cwts.	4,000	110 cwts.	4,005	110 cwts.	3,960
Persian Ports	40 „	1,500	35 „	1,500	35 „	1,260
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	300
Persian Ports	...	300	...	300	...	400
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	500	...	495	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	495	...	400
WOOL—						
Turkey	25 cwts.	3,000	25 cwts.	3,210	25 cwts.	3,210
Persian Ports	80 „	8,000	80 „	8,655	80 „	8,655
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Broadcloth and other woollen piece-goods—						
India	120 pieces	7,000	120 pieces	7,200	120 pieces	7,200
Persian Ports	135 „	8,000	135 „	8,100	135 „	8,100
Persian cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	300 pieces	7,000	300 pieces	7,140	200 pieces	3,000
Bahrein	1,200 „	15,000	1,200 „	25,425	900 „	13,500
Persian Ports	500 „	12,000	500 „	12,210	300 „	4,500
Other Manufactures of Wool—						
Turkey	60 pieces	600	60 pieces	630	50 pieces	550
Persian Ports	200 „	4,000	200 „	3,960	150 „	1,650
SPECIE—						
India	...	70,000	...	69,975	...	80,000
Persian Ports	...	10,00,000	...	10,50,000	...	6,50,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	...	...	1,485	...	1,000
Maskat	...	25,000	...	30,000	...	25,000
Persian Ports	...	10,000	...	13,200	...	10,200
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	51,98,310	...	51,47,265	...	38,88,992
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	10,58,900	...	8,84,055	...	6,23,787
Turkey	...	2,96,250	...	2,88,600	...	1,16,430
Maskat	...	3,16,820	...	3,66,705	...	2,68,030
Zanzibar	...	7,500	..	7,500	...	7,950
Bahrein	...	1,06,300	...	96,390	...	68,325
Persian Ports	...	34,12,540	...	35,04,015	...	28,04,410
TOTAL	...	51,98,310	...	51,47,265	...	38,88,992

TABLE No. 11.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered at the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	10	700	3	2,400	13	3,100
	1899	10	700	4	3,200	14	3,900
	1900	8	560	2	1,600	10	2,160
Turkish	1898	8	160	...	...	8	160
	1899	8	160	...	...	8	160
	1900	6	120	...	...	6	120
Maskat	1898	175	3,500	...	...	175	3,500
	1899	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1900	150	3,000	...	...	150	3,000
Arab	1898	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
	1899	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
	1900	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
Persian	1898	350	7,000	...	...	350	7,000
	1899	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1900	375	7,500	...	...	375	7,500
Total	1898	763	15,760	3	2,400	766	18,160
	1899	838	17,260	4	3,200	842	20,460
	1900	759	15,580	2	1,600	761	17,180

TABLE No. 12.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	5	250	3	2,400	8	2,650
	1899	9	630	4	3,200	13	3,830
	1900	7	490	2	1,600	9	2,090
Turkish	1898	8	160	...	...	8	160
	1899	8	160	...	...	8	160
	1900	6	120	...	...	6	120
Maskat	1898	175	3,500	...	...	175	3,500
	1899	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1900	150	3,000	...	...	150	3,000
Arab	1898	75	750	...	...	75	750
	1899	50	500	...	..	50	500
	1900	100	2,000	...	...	100	2,000
Persian	1898	350	7,000	...	...	350	7,000
	1899	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1900	375	7,500	...	...	375	7,500
Total	1898	613	11,660	3	2,400	616	14,060
	1899	667	13,290	4	3,200	671	16,490
	1900	638	13,110	2	1,600	640	14,710

TABLE No. 13.

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
India	...	23,600	...	41,655	...	49,720
Turkey	...	740	...	2,910	...	1,820
Maskat	...	2,050	...	1,380	...	4,200
Zanzibar	...	700	...	420	...	550
Arab Coast	...	940	...	510	...	450
Persian Ports	...	7,400	...	10,005	...	15,625
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Turkey	...	3,270	...	2,580	...	1,850
Maskat	...	...	...	36,000	...	...
Arab Coast	...	450	...	270	...	180
Persian Ports	...	4,000	...	10,065	...	100
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	...	7,500	...	8,010	...	10,000
Turkey	...	69,220	...	64,905	...	44,700
Maskat	...	5,650	...	5,220	...	5,585
Zanzibar	...	2,400	...	2,820	...	3,400
Arab Coast	...	11,900	...	19,710	...	15,870
Persian Ports	...	14,900	...	19,785	...	13,970
CATTLE—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	114
Turkey	...	380	...	345	...	300
Bahrein	...	24,000	...	27,990	...	22,500
Arab Coast	...	1,500	...	2,400	...	1,200
Persian Ports	...	400	...	420	...	330
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	5,700
Turkey	...	1,02,750	...	77,970	...	1,03,075
Maskat	...	29,500	...	27,510	...	22,220
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	33,000
Arab Coast	...	68,000	...	75,000	...	62,500
Persian Ports	...	10,310	...	11,250	...	3,850
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Turkey	...	9,430	...	1,125	...	1,260
Maskat	...	600	...	600	...	900
Arab Coast	...	4,200	...	4,200	...	4,800
Persian Ports	...	2,620	...	2,250	...	2,700
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	3,360	...	3,000
India	...	4,290	...	1,290	...	4,926
Turkey	...	3,66,400	...	3,75,315	...	3,95,315
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	310
Maskat	...	59,050	...	49,995	...	18,130
Bahrein	...	25,470	...	21,015	...	18,060
Arab Coast	...	1,64,000	...	2,15,700	...	2,90,000
Persian Ports	...	3,25,280	...	1,67,460	...	1,29,370
COTTON (RAW)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	43,450
India	...	29,790	...	1,01,655	...	5,63,509
Turkey	...	620	...	690	...	1,000
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	10,330
Maskat	...	1,120	...	2,790	...	...
Bahrein	...	16,280	...	40,500	...	3,165
Arab Coast	...	3,560	...	8,910	...	4,500
Persian Ports	...	1,200	...	2,250	...	13,225
YARN AND TWIST—						
Turkey	...	18,190	...	18,795	...	17,400
Bahrein	...	8,000	...	11,010	...	800
Arab Coast	...	2,000	...	1,005	...	1,250
Persian Ports	...	15,000	...	2,715	...	5,135

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
DATES—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
India	...	3,91,680	...	3,72,630	...	2,12,620
Turkey	...	14,360	...	16,200	...	22,400
Egypt	...	1,310	...	1,440	...	...
Maskat	...	5,140	...	4,650	...	7,350
Zanzibar	...	4,890	...	9,210	...	13,830
Arab Coast	...	1,53,540	...	1,41,885	...	1,12,414
Persian Ports	...	1,04,030	...	1,08,375	...	59,100
Date Juice—						
Turkey	...	1,330	...	1,515	...	1,600
Maskat	...	2,190	...	1,785	...	2,340
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	280
Arab Coast	...	3,410	...	855	...	890
Persian Ports	...	9,680	...	5,850	...	8,250
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
United Kingdom	...	19,180	...	24,000	...	7,143
India	...	3,90,610	...	1,16,790	...	1,02,968
Turkey	...	24,100	...	24,735	...	12,970
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	360
China	...	...	...	...	...	4,194
Maskat	...	4,070	...	5,685	...	1,533
Bahrein	...	6,770	...	4,950	...	2,200
Arab Coast	...	9,510	...	7,530	...	9,150
Persian Ports	...	1,270	...	660	...	1,116
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
United Kingdom	...	150	...	...	...	...
India	...	14,910	...	14,220	...	25,489
Turkey	...	33,510	...	53,370	...	21,286
Egypt	...	40	...	105	...	...
Maskat	...	1,960	...	1,440	...	1,406
Bahrein	...	6,900	...	7,095	...	1,600
Arab Coast	...	3,300	...	3,105	...	2,576
Persian Ports	...	1,740	...	525	...	994
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
United Kingdom	...	5,710	...	44,430	...	3,96,375
India	...	7,68,970	...	8,74,860	...	7,76,055
France	...	...	...	...	...	16,800
Germany	...	...	...	..	...	23,280
America	...	...	...	...	...	12,896
Turkey	...	23,940	...	27,390	...	16,923
Egypt	...	...	...	225	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	6,432
Maskat	...	15,700	...	21,495	...	2,844
Zanzibar	...	1,500	...	1,800	...	2,250
Bahrein	...	19,630	...	30,885	...	9,917
Arab Coast	...	19,160	...	24,885	...	15,370
Persian Ports	...	6,290	...	4,335	...	4,168
FUEL—						
Turkey	...	1,000	...	990	...	1,000
Bahrein	...	1,350	...	4,470	...	2,300
Arab Coast	...	7,000	...	14,010	...	...
Persian Ports	...	2,100	...	2,100	...	1,050
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	30,195	...	93,910
India	...	570	...	1,320	...	1,95,166
Turkey	...	7,59,740	...	7,79,460	...	2,98,570
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	500
Maskat	...	1,00,110	...	1,96,560	...	76,115
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	120
Bahrein	...	11,510	...	4,980	...	500
Arab Coast	...	7,89,440	...	6,26,805	...	5,57,420
Persian Ports	...	6,49,720	...	4,21,620	...	1,27,405

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
GUM—						
United Kingdom	...	99,020	...	3,04,995	...	6,47,679
India	...	1,57,600	...	1,78,215	...	2,28,039
France	...	1,260	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	12,180	...	1,53,785
Turkey	...	3,580	...	6,405	...	1,110
Egypt	...	4,680	...	7,200	...	3,190
Maskat	...	160	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	220	...	...	...	...
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Turkey	...	9,760	...	10,575	...	10,645
Maskat	...	2,000	...	2,490	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	1,200	...	1,500	...	...
Arab Coast	...	6,150	...	14,430	...	14,230
Persian Ports	...	8,620	...	8,715	...	7,035
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	...	1,760	...	480	...	2,688
India	...	3,10,170	...	2,71,530	...	1,11,314
France	...	...	...	7,995	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	480
Turkey	...	320	...	90	...	240
Egypt	...	160	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	10,050	...	12,120	...	10,650
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	8,000	...	4,500	...	...
India	...	8,150	...	22,365	...	2,400
Germany	...	800	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	34,650	...	3,300
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
India	...	3,350	...	3,645	...	3,200
Turkey	...	4,180	...	4,410	...	5,595
Maskat	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,500
Arab Coast	...	3,000	...	1,500	...	1,250
Persian Ports	...	18,250	...	20,265	...	15,100
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	3,000	...	3,855	...	1,043
Turkey	...	5,450	...	6,600	...	680
Maskat	...	5,500	...	10,020	...	...
Bahrein	...	2,500	...	3,000	...	...
Arab Coast	...	5,800	...	8,700	...	612
Persian Ports	...	3,070	...	2,220	...	2,210
METALS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
India	...	...	...	23,760	...	...
Turkey	...	13,140	...	12,570	...	12,205
Maskat	...	300	...	810	...	500
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,440	...	...
Arab Coast	...	7,170	...	19,035	...	13,075
Persian Ports	...	5,460	...	10,350	...	10,430
OILS—						
Turkey	...	22,270	...	22,830	...	29,010
Maskat	...	7,640	...	8,310	...	13,950
Arab Coast	...	17,430	...	21,915	...	17,800
Persian Ports	...	26,170	...	16,485	...	22,240
OPIUM—						
United Kingdom	...	5,37,110	...	2,34,000	...	3,86,160
India	...	3,660	...	...	...	8,272
Turkey	...	120	...	135	...	150
Egypt	...	1,830	...	13,995	...	61,600
China	...	33,92,520	...	50,64,510	...	47,68,535
Arab Coast	...	500	...	...	...	...

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PEARLS—						
India	...	85,25,000	...	1,01,18,910	...	63,66,600
Turkey	...	85,000	...	92,010	...	3,40,000
Arab Coast	...	38,000	...	46,005	...	...
Persian Ports	...	55,16,000	...	77,69,400	...	42,05,100
PERFUMERY—						
India	...	44,900	...	57,075	...	76,045
Turkey	...	6,550	...	7,080	...	6,922
Maskat	...	920	...	2,415	...	1,984
Zanzibar	...	15,400	...	7,695	...	...
Bahrein	...	1,200	...	2,805	...	3,500
Arab Coast	...	3,410	...	2,790	...	1,570
Persian Ports	...	1,660	...	5,730	...	4,044
PROVISIONS—						
United Kingdom	...	50	...	225	...	25
India	...	6,390	...	4,125	...	47,205
Turkey	...	74,490	...	76,830	...	73,970
Egypt	...	150	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	14,380	...	9,435	...	13,492
Bahrein	...	14,750	...	16,140	...	19,770
Arab Coast	...	68,150	...	67,155	...	1,05,610
Persian Ports	...	92,020	...	70,530	...	57,665
SALT—						
India	...	80,000	...	72,585	...	12,056
Maskat	...	20,000	...	30,000	...	...
Zanzibar	...	2,500	...	3,750	...	...
SEEDS—						
United Kingdom	...	5,300	...	5,055	...	11,784
India	...	48,700	...	71,655	...	51,374
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	240
Turkey	...	2,400	...	2,835	...	2,136
Maskat	...	3,660	...	5,670	...	1,140
Bahrein	...	1,020	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	350	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	2,430	...	2,025	...	500
SHARK FINS—						
India	...	17,630	...	14,955	...	10,320
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,000
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	...	7,87,520	...	3,82,710	...	1,69,926
India	...	43,600	...	50,670	...	18,425
France	...	38,540	...	2,805	...	50,910
Germany	...	7,740	...	945	...	38,780
Persian Ports	...	1,27,720	...	1,15,200	...	1,02,785
SILK (RAW)—						
India	...	55,950	...	70,095	...	20,050
Turkey	...	10,240	...	17,715	...	42,075
Egypt	...	...	...	9,150	...	11,250
Maskat	...	13,500	...	11,010	...	...
Bahrein	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	3,690	...	5,145	...	1,605
Persian Ports	...	940	...	720	...	515
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	3,077
India	...	21,000	...	13,995	...	19,482
Turkey	...	15,830	...	17,505	...	18,020
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	2,541
Maskat	...	7,100	...	7,995	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	1,400	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	10,100	...	14,970	...	13,700
Persian Ports	...	10,260	...	6,060	...	3,920

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SPICES—						
India	...	4,800	...	5,010	...	47,478
Turkey	...	22,200	...	21,180	...	24,404
Maskat	...	5,400	...	1,800	...	1,200
Bahrein	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	13,800	...	13,995	...	9,711
Persian Ports	...	16,850	...	5,130	...	3,505
TALLOW—						
Turkey	...	3,600	...	4,005	...	6,950
Maskat	...	450	...	450	...	375
Arab Coast	...	3,750	...	3,000	...	22 500
Persian Ports	...	2,430	...	2,115	...	2,125
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Turkey	...	16,200	...	18,195	...	19,800
Maskat	...	600	...	990	...	1,500
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Arab Coast	...	8,300	...	4,500	...	7,000
Persian Ports	...	7,650	...	9,975	...	7,655
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	...	100	...	...	...	...
India	...	12,220	...	6,930	...	25,945
France	...	780	...	...	...	1,955
America	...	150	...	...	...	9,061
Turkey	...	88,700	...	44,895	...	88,389
Egypt	...	2,28,680	...	54,810	...	2,51,719
Malta	...	4,060	...	720	...	2,142
Cyprus	...	810	...	1,170	...	9,741
Greece	...	43,150	...	...	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	8,414
Bahrein	...	13,000	...	10,500	...	11,084
Persian Ports	...	19,890	...	15,690	...	14,187
WOOL—						
United Kingdom	...	2,24,510	...	38,340	...	53,785
India	...	3,03,060	...	3,00,480	...	83,210
France	...	...	...	990	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	3,008
Turkey	...	6,820	...	6,630	...	5,760
Bahrein	...	500	...	855	...	...
Arab Coast	...	1,500	...	2,220	...	1,400
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	960
WOOLEN GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	1,91,270	...	1,51,890	...	5,35,864
India	...	65,670	...	73,140	...	1,59,151
France	...	...	...	...	...	44,544
Germany	...	1,390	...	13,455	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	5,370	...	...
Turkey	...	1,93,860	...	2,19,525	...	1,15,372
Egypt	...	3,21,440	...	2,54,595	...	2,34,936
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	1,392
Maskat	...	9,480	...	11,880	...	5,392
Zanzibar	...	2,260	...	2,365	...	2,240
Bahrein	...	13,500	...	16,020	...	15,000
Arab Coast	...	8,640	...	11,835	...	8,661
Persian Ports	...	31,680	...	40,125	...	33,284
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	46,500
India	...	12,53,890	...	11,74,245	...	19,28,264
Turkey	...	9,35,370	...	8,33,520	...	10,84,870
Egypt	...	1,000	...	9,000	...	...
Maskat	...	2,57,200	...	2,75,955	...	2,31,100
Bahrein	...	72,100	...	58,875	...	1,42,200
Arab Coast	...	17,74,000	...	20,59,500	...	18,00,000
Persian Ports	...	2,93,400	...	3,24,505	...	2,92,850

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
United Kingdom	...	25,640	...	26,190	...	47,225
India	...	18,820	...	15,960	...	15,750
France	...	...	...	1,800	...	750
Germany	...	200	...	1,035	...	1,650
Turkey	...	57,510	...	69,255	...	49,533
Egypt	...	4,210	...	16,530	...	5,770
China	...	250	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	300
Maskat	...	21,560	...	15,990	...	12,945
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	3,495	...	4,000
Bahrein	...	13,500	...	19,785	...	10,655
Arab Coast	...	8,270	...	7,125	...	8,621
Persian Ports	...	23,450	...	22,755	...	19,576
TOTAL	...	3,30,95,530	...	3,75,45,845	...	3,13,15,782
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	19,05,320	...	12,50,370	...	24,55,731
India	...	1,26,19,480	...	1,40,85,630	...	1,11,77,190
France	...	40,580	...	13,590	...	1,14,959
Germany	...	10,130	...	27,615	...	2,21,223
Austria	...	...	...	5,370	...	...
America	...	150	...	...	...	21,957
Turkey	...	30,21,480	...	29,77,740	...	28,82,605
Egypt	...	5,63,500	...	3,67,050	...	5,69,635
China	...	33,92,770	...	50,64,510	...	47,79,161
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	1,392
Malta	...	4,060	...	720	...	2,142
Cyprus	...	810	...	1,170	...	9,741
Greece	...	43,150	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	300
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	10,330
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	10,955
Maskat	...	5,99,990	...	7,53,330	...	4,31,701
Zanzibar	...	32,650	...	31,555	...	26,670
Bahrein	...	2,56,780	...	2,83,815	...	2,97,451
Arab Coast	...	32,25,120	...	34,50,600	...	31,05,915
Persian Ports	...	73,79,560	...	92,32,780	...	51,96,724
TOTAL	...	3,30,95,530	...	3,75,45,845	...	3,13,15,782

TABLE No. 14.

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Turkey	...	14,850	...	21,840	...	35,190
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	1,863
Maskat	...	1,900	...	2,100	...	2,245
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	300
Arab Coast	...	1,850	...	1,170	...	2,110
Persian Ports	...	14,220	...	14,115	...	14,220
APPAREL, WEARING—						
United Kingdom	...	12,380	...	8,490	...	21,707
India	...	33,450	...	31,590	...	43,699
France	...	4,930	...	1,005	...	950
Germany	...	...	...	1,410	...	1,688
Austria	...	300	...	1,890	...	8,180
China	...	400	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	52
Maskat	...	1,950	...	2,310	...	2,400
Persian Ports	...	2,130	...	3,210	...	2,000
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—				3,750		
India	...	4,400	...	48,465	...	2,760
Maskat	...	51,350	...	300	...	45,150
Bahrein	...	20,300	...	12,300	...	...
Persian Ports	...	18,250	...		...	1,270
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
United Kingdom	...	12,400	...	22,005	...	40,500
India	...	72,160	...	91,140	...	67,939
France	...	400	...	11,010	...	5,500
Germany	...	4,000	...	510	...	...
Austria	...	500	...	...	...	2,500
Turkey	...	300	...	1,680	...	536
Egypt	...	3,000	...	4,050	...	16,500
Persian Ports	...	3,630	...	3,750	...	5,025
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
India	...	2,050	...	2,415	...	2,180
Turkey	...	6,560	...	5,955	...	5,850
Persian Ports	...	23,120	...	20,100	...	22,870
CANDLES—						
United Kingdom	...	6,770	...	27,300	...	61,600
India	...	16,910	...	46,260	...	14,208
France	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Austria	...	...	...	345	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	34,566
Persian Ports	...	2,250	...	2,715	...	1,450
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	...	...	...	5,715	...	3,839
Bahrein	...	6,500	...	6,510	...	4,500
Persian Ports	...	65,000	...	65,550	...	48,798
CATTLE—						
Turkey	...	1,950	...	2,370	...	2,695
Persian Ports	...	1,17,450	...	1,33,845	...	1,05,050
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	...	2,530	...	9,285	...	...
India	...	5,63,640	...	3,15,240	...	3,37,107
France	...	...	...	...	...	900
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	7,700
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Maskat	...	...	...	4,500	...	...
Persian Ports	...	2,10,580	...	2,10,180	...	2,10,000

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	480
India	...	86,710	...	89,205	...	1,02,506
Zanzibar	...	1,990	...	1,800	...	...
Persian Ports	...	16,000	...	16,110	...	5,750
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	67,43,200	...	64,23,765	...	74,05,824
India	...	33,09,970	...	28,26,495	...	25,21,480
France	...	9,830	...	55,305	...	27,410
Germany	...	2,050	...	4,065	...	59,380
Austria	...	49,820	...	19,890	...	29,930
Turkey	...	11,060	...	8,670	...	42,967
Egypt	...	290	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	3,210	...	45,255	...	51,015
Bahrein	...	2,000	...	1,995	...	1,675
Persian Ports	...	2,41,830	...	2,40,330	...	3,26,690
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	...	21,830	...	28,230	...	18,630
Persian Ports	...	68,170	...	59,850	...	45,200
Yarn and Twist—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	6,240	...	2,65,376
India	...	10,69,980	...	10,59,720	...	4,56,880
Austria	...	400	...	...	...	3,600
Persian Ports	...	40,350	...	45,780	...	48,180
DATES—						
Turkey	...	6,51,110	...	5,42,145	...	4,44,550
Maskat	...	1,38,000	...	1,45,500	...	81,000
Bahrein	...	44,000	...	34,500	...	20,000
Persian Ports	...	2,52,280	...	2,16,450	...	1,28,195
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	...	24,630	...	17,730	...	9,075
Maskat	...	1,750	...	2,490	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	750	...	750	...	250
Persian Ports	...	2,250	...	1,950	...	1,500
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
United Kingdom	...	14,270	...	12,900	...	40,869
India	...	98,220	...	1,46,460	...	1,01,853
France	...	1,100	...	1,455	...	1,230
Germany	...	8,070	...	8,655	...	11,484
Austria	...	50	...	1,290	...	1,330
Turkey	...	2,640	...	7,590	...	3,630
Egypt	...	...	...	30	...	...
China	...	10,160	...	15,360	...	35,357
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	1,714
Persian Ports	...	30,110	...	29,235	...	28,643
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	...	7,89,520	...	6,19,245	...	7,26,206
Egypt	...	4,400	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	29,820	...	11,250	...	23,750
Other sorts of Dye, etc.—						
United Kingdom	...	23,360	...	14,760	...	10,058
India	...	96,500	...	57,825	...	24,560
France	...	...	...	...	...	80
Germany	...	320	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	150	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	540	...	675	...	605
Canary Island	...	...	...	...	...	9,559
Maskat	...	3,580	...	4,920	...	7,100
Persian Ports	...	21,790	...	22,005	...	26,578

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Turkey	...	250	...	270	...	350
Maskat	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,300
Bahrein	...	500	...	600	...	400
Arab Coast	...	1,850	...	2,340	...	2,700
Persian Ports	...	17,750	...	17,580	...	18,300
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
India	...	3,450	...	3,270	...	4,191
Turkey	...	300	...	3,000	...	3,150
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	2,308
Maskat	...	12,000	...	12,540	...	14,042
Bahrein	...	1,000	...	1,020	...	...
Persian Ports	...	55,810	...	78,030	...	55,350
FUEL—						
United Kingdom	...	10,610	...	4,800	...	20,790
India	...	13,230	...	24,510	...	45,450
Turkey	...	6,050	...	20 595	...	19,175
Maskat	...	5,700	...	13.500	...	60,700
Arab Coast	...	60	...	2,220	...	2,900
Persian Ports	...	1,62,280	...	2,18,670	...	1,67,995
FURNITURE—						
United Kingdom	...	400	...	1,995	...	16,559
India	...	42,800	...	50,355	...	38,413
France	...	1,000	...	510	...	...
Germany	...	88,000	...	12,000	...	238
Austria	...	500	...	1,005	...	10,040
America	...	...	...	...	...	1,051
Turkey	...	500	...	390	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	1,220
Persian Ports	...	4,000	...	3,900	...	5,500
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	8,770	...	13,800	...	41,361
India	...	70,220	...	1,08.540	...	78.249
France	...	5,080	...	4,965	...	8,300
Germany	...	2.650	...	2,580	...	4.669
Austria	...	19,350	...	20,895	...	25,616
America	...	...	...	...	...	571
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	940
Egypt	...	140	...	...	...	...
China	...	100	...	570	...	799
Persian Ports	...	2,300	...	555	...	2,170
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	11,543
India	...	52,160	...	50,775	...	66,590
France	...	11,620	...	5,400	...	23,700
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,055
Austria	...	...	...	2,805	...	6 600
Turkey	...	13,500	...	3,000	...	2,700
Maskat	...	870	...	1,080	...	960
Persian Ports	...	37,780	...	30,915	...	18,470
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
India	...	57,67,780	...	51,85,320	...	21,78,260
Turkey	...	56,220	...	80,160	...	13,978
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	79
Maskat	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,750
Persian Ports	...	13,83,450	...	28,07,790	...	28,52,160
HABERDASHERY—						
United Kingdom	...	3,600	...	2,010	...	10,303
India	...	60,000	...	50,160	...	65,868
France	...	900	...	...	...	400
Germany	...	2,500	...	870	...	480
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	4,671
China	...	...	...	...	...	218
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	2,010	...	3,200

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	16,540	...	19,980	...	35,973
India	...	1,59,050	...	1,62,090	...	1,76,580
France	...	5,800	...	6,255	...	21,000
Germany	...	4,350	...	4,710	...	12,203
Austria	...	1,250	...	2,580	...	6,017
America	...	...	...	...	...	729
Turkey	...	...	...	105	...	120
Egypt	...	400	...	...	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	293
Persian Ports	...	24,440	...	26,910	...	10,635
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	4,000	...	3,495	...	6,541
Turkey	...	9,320	...	9,120	...	6,255
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	17
Maskat	...	2,870	...	2,640	...	1,960
Persian Ports	...	4,450	...	5,040	...	5,430
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	390	...	8,770
India	...	1,03,120	...	99,645	...	1,68,652
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	140
Turkey	...	730	...	735	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,101
Arab Coast	...	2,000	...	4,950	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	3,820	...	1,980	...	6,020
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	4,320	...	1,365	...	5,600
India	...	8,690	...	9,270	...	8,890
Germany	...	190	...	255	...	960
Austria	...	...	...	675	...	4,280
Turkey	...	1,520	...	735	...	530
Persian Ports	...	2,000	...	2,025	...	2,000
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	8,800	...	6,510	...	10,492
India	...	24,200	...	27,315	...	55,939
France	...	4,400	...	5,505	...	1,600
Germany	...	3,100	...	690	...	800
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Turkey	...	6,070	...	10,560	...	3,500
Maskat	...	18,100	...	13,740	...	13,630
Bahrein	...	250	...	315	...	...
Persian Ports	...	13,050	...	11,220	...	12,350
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
United Kingdom	...	41,970	...	31,635	...	43 878
India	...	19.530	...	13.620	...	7,925
France	...	6,570	...	6,060	...	25,237
Germany	...	14,010	...	20,010	...	9,509
Austria	...	20	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	90	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	105	...	2,874
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	45
Persian Ports	...	140	...	600	...	500
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	...	5,430	...	40,245	...	42,962
India	...	46 940	...	44,820	...	20,388
Germany	...	7.600	...	10, 50	...	6,630
Austria	...	19,920	...	24,000	...	65,943
America	...	...	...	...	...	1,257
Turkey	...	...	...	4,005	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	4,093
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	4,278
Maskat	...	...	...	210	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,000	...	975	...	1,410

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Mats—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	90	...	...
India	...	5,750	...	4,785	...	3,800
Turkey	...	13,320	...	7,395	...	16,800
Maskat	...	34,350	...	23,535	...	13,286
Zanzibar	...	...	...	150	...	170
Bahrein	...	23,900	...	22,530	...	25,810
Persian Ports	...	30,250	...	27,870	...	26,060
Metals—						
United Kingdom	...	3,53,950	...	37,170	...	2,05,154
India	...	6,59,270	...	3,16,500	...	5,52,193
France	...	2,340	...	1,875	...	20,192
Germany	...	400	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	1,164
China	...	...	...	...	...	3,773
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	9,641
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	839
Penang	...	...	...	...	...	22,261
Maskat	...	240	...	600	...	...
Persian Ports	...	38,400	...	39,000	...	40,340
Oils—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	585	...	...
India	...	1,26,750	...	1,35,585	...	2,30,454
France	...	200	...	645	...	1,300
Germany	...	300	...	75	...	150
America	...	...	...	...	...	5,897
Russia	...	75,760	...	22,500	...	8,581
Turkey	...	60,040	...	50,100	...	24,500
Italy	...	100	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	4,000	...	3,600	...	5,020
Persian Ports	...	65,820	...	63,000	...	43,246
Pearls—						
India	...	1,64,000	...	2,18,520	...	2,29,000
Turkey	...	10,75,000	...	12,25,005	...	4,55,000
Bahrein	...	50,000	...	20,490	...	...
Arab Coast	...	33,77,000	...	30,76,005	...	25,80,000
Persian Ports	...	7,42,000	...	5,86,995	...	4,00,000
Perfumery—						
India	...	24,550	...	23,340	...	20,861
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	12
Turkey	...	5,390	...	6,660	...	6,655
Maskat	...	12,900	...	11,250	...	10,700
Persian Ports	...	29,660	...	27,885	...	25,035
Porcelain and Chinaware—						
United Kingdom	...	81,610	...	30,915	...	76,661
India	...	67,210	...	64,140	...	74,197
France	...	860	...	1,800	...	2,720
Germany	...	300	...	...	...	810
Austria	...	2,760	...	3,030	...	4,000
Turkey	...	...	...	90	...	...
China	...	12,790	...	15,045	...	33,095
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	4,880
Persian Ports	...	7,000	...	7,560	...	6,520
Provisions—						
United Kingdom	...	10,110	...	7,170	...	16,985
India	...	4,70,040	...	2,12,085	...	72,779
France	...	1,910	...	690	...	4,865
Germany	...	410	...	480	...	140
Austria	...	190	...	2,280	...	1,290
Turkey	...	1,01,040	...	1,19,190	...	1,30,725
China	...	2,520	...	2,880	...	9,120
Italy	...	100	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	1,25,660	...	1,60,575	...	84,224
Zanzibar	...	16,050	...	19,020	...	11,580
Bahrein	...	20,900	...	19,050	...	18,000
Arab Coast	...	1,13,900	...	1,28,475	...	36,100
Persian Ports	...	6,21,490	...	3,33,540	...	4,08,175

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SALT—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	71
Persian Ports	...	33,100	...	37,800	...	31,450
SEEDS—						
India	...	1,300	...	960	...	2,900
Turkey	...	3,510	...	3,855	...	3,560
Persian Ports	...	4,850	...	4,875	...	28,545
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Turkey	...	44,450	...	27,630	...	31,190
Maskat	...	4,000	...	6,000	...	4,000
Bahrein	...	1,28,400	...	11,010	...	17,800
Arab Coast	...	49,620	...	54,750	...	38,495
Persian Ports	...	34,600	...	30,060	...	22,500
SILK (RAW)—						
India	...	34,000	...	32,940	...	50,500
Turkey	...	1,500	...	1,545	...	4,200
Maskat	...	4,000	...	4,200	...	4,000
Persian Ports	...	13,020	...	12,495	...	11,600
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	20,500	...	44,010	...	82,394
India	...	78,040	...	85,260	...	1,33,406
France	...	13,000	...	32,505	...	1,10,600
Austria	...	15 300	...	31,800	...	35,800
Turkey	...	25,800	...	16,830	...	16,?50
Maskat	...	10,000	...	10,020	...	7,000
Persian Ports	...	29,850	...	30,585	...	22,690
SILVERWARE AND JEWELLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	3,000	...	13,500	...	86.150
India	...	1,000	...	...	...	8,333
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,700
Austria	...	500	...	...	...	12,000
Turkey	...	2,000	...	33,750	...	...
China	...	8,000	...	10,005	...	625
SPICES—						
India	...	3,44,720	...	3,72,780	...	3,55,144
Turkey	...	630	...	105	...	...
China	...	420	...	...	...	10,499
Persian Ports	...	26,540	...	25,620	...	24,483
STATIONERY—						
United Kingdom	...	19,300	...	17,910	...	23,058
India	...	18,220	...	31,890	...	30,343
France	...	200	...	450	...	800
Germany	...	800	...	2,205	...	808
Austria	...	1,000	...	2,205	...	2,740
Turkey	...	200	...	150	...	130
China	...	600	...	510	...	400
Persian Ports	...	3,680	...	4,305	...	4,220
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
United Kingdom	...	12,260	...	1,860	...	1,530
India	...	79,440	...	4,72,395	...	25,165
France	...	6,16,400	...	6,96,540	...	14,04,088
Germany	...	3,800	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	5,190	...	9,495	...	8,483
Egypt	...	40	...	10,410	...	36,320
Persian Ports	...	26,130	...	7,875	...	6,920
Soft—						
United Kingdom	...	1,86,160	...	53,775	...	5,03,602
India	...	8,40,950	...	8,89,680	...	6,48,834
France	...	...	...	10,005	...	89,944
Austria	...	...	...	31,065	...	2,53,578
Egypt	...	...	...	2,010	...	3,454
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	53,468
Persian Ports	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,020	...	84,550

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SUGARCANDY—						
India	...	30,070	...	31,050	...	15,505
Persian Ports	...	500	...	480	...	450
TALLOW—						
India	...	33,000	...	32,640	...	31,885
Turkey	...	3,680	...	5,505	...	6,365
Persian Ports	...	16,040	...	16,605	...	19,845
TEA—						
United Kingdom	...	32,780	...	34,140	...	88,182
India	...	22,41,860	...	37,78,620	...	22,89,286
Germany	...	3,030	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	8,210	...	...	...	...
China	...	1,79,430	...	1,55,265	...	4,40,640
Java	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,296
Maskat	...	160	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	4,910	...	8,085	...	7,486
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
India	...	1,15,660	...	1,32,315	...	1,14,702
France	...	500	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	3,300	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	57
Maskat	...	1,000	...	3,630	...	1,275
Zanzibar	...	55,850	...	67,605	...	46,700
Persian Ports	...	8,570	...	17,475	...	11,180
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	...	33,930	...	14,685	...	66,138
India	...	12,600	...	15,465	...	16,187
France	...	...	...	270	...	1,520
Germany	...	1,200	...	2,790	...	840
Austria	...	800	...	2,520	...	5,540
Turkey	...	2,250	...	2,745	...	12,175
Egypt	...	1,000	...	285	...	2,970
Maskat	...	1,20,150	...	1,00,785	...	60,103
Arab Coast	...	41,770	...	45,600	...	20,500
Persian Ports	...	13,910	...	10,425	...	26,521
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
United Kingdom	...	10,500	...	11,565	...	16,392
India	...	9,990	...	11,940	...	13,207
France	...	...	...	...	...	86
Germany	...	2,800	...	840	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	1,710	...	9,788
Turkey	...	410	...	585	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	114
Persian Ports	...	300	...	870	...	550
WOOL—						
Turkey	...	1,64,550	...	44,565	...	12,660
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	1,028
Persian Ports	...	29,900	...	58,320	...	29,660
WOOLEN GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	63,230	...	76,155	...	93,048
India	...	1,66,980	...	1,49,430	...	1,03,656
France	...	11,450	...	31,455	...	23,400
Germany	...	1,130	...	4,770	...	1,23,841
Austria	...	7,650	...	25,470	...	47,668
Turkey	...	33,710	...	36,510	...	27,810
Egypt	...	850	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	15,000	...	27,930	...	14,500
Arab Coast	...	4,340	...	3,270	...	3,560
Persian Ports	...	34,760	...	35,565	...	31,640

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	8,80,575	...	24,10,450
India	...	32,96,900	...	37,23,240	...	30,71,375
Turkey	...	7,74,970	...	5,63,055	...	5,11,406
Maskat	...	1,30,080	...	99,800	...	1,72,900
Zanzibar	...	...	...	9,975	...	6,500
Bahrein	...	20,000	...	27,195	...	8,000
Arab Coast	...	33,000	...	44,490	...	1,50,000
Persian Ports	...	17,50,500	...	14,12,860	...	10,27,132
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	32,530	...	50,205	...	57,813
India	...	62,340	...	98,580	...	82,927
France	...	8,310	...	12,405	...	15,830
Germany	...	5,550	...	3,570	...	8,383
Austria	...	2,500	...	7,170	...	5,827
Turkey	...	10,530	...	16,140	...	13,746
Egypt	...	1,250	...	...	...	...
China	...	5,150	...	2,790	...	3,997
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	400
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	307
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	852
Maskat	...	32,680	...	39,000	...	31,603
Zanzibar	...	1,600	...	2,805	...	1,000
Bahrein	...	7,600	...	3,000	...	1,500
Arab Coast	...	3,500	...	4,545	...	2,000
Persian Ports	...	22,550	...	25,605	...	23,325
TOTAL	...	4,49,70,960	...	4,58,74,830	...	4,31,02,271
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	77,65,910	...	79,21,785	...	1,18,21,673
India	...	2,14,34,450	...	2,19,70,215	...	1,55,22,322
France	...	26,31,790	...	8,84,250	...	17,95,652
Germany	...	1,56,560	...	80,535	...	3,46,168
Austria	...	1,28,150	...	1,92,120	...	5,59,137
America	...	...	...	...	...	9,505
Russia	...	75,760	...	22,500	...	8,581
Turkey	...	12,14,800	...	29,06,040	...	18,76,668
Egypt	...	11,370	...	16,920	...	79,338
China	...	2,19,570	...	2,02,425	...	5,38,823
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	45,707
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	9,465
Italy	...	290	...	...	...	1,239
Java	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,296
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	53,466
Penang	...	...	...	...	...	22,261
Canary Islands	...	...	...	...	...	9,559
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	4,093
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	114
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	7,411
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	852
Maskat	...	7,25,000	...	7,66,745	...	6,82,009
Zanzibar	...	75,490	...	1,01,355	...	65,950
Bahrein	...	3,41,100	...	1,77,195	...	1,12,735
Arab Coast	...	36,28,890	...	33,67,815	...	28,41,365
Persian Ports	...	65,61,830	...	72,64,930	...	65,70,882
TOTAL	...	4,49,70,960	...	4,58,74,830	...	4,31,02,271

TABLE No. 15.

Statement showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	189	20,422	356	379,724	545	400,146
	1899	282	26,278	300	368.291	582	394,569
	1900	273	24.625	321	384,059	594	408,664
French	1898	15	1,190	...	...	15	1,190
	1899	16	1,280	...	...	16	1,280
	1900	11	920	...	...	11	920
Austrian	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	2	3,107	2	3,107
	1900	...	...	1	1,500	1	1,500
Norwegian	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1898	401	18.098	5	5,889	406	23,987
	1899	431	21,255	4	5,078	435	26,333
	1900	438	22,890	5	9,477	443	32,367
Maskat	1898	348	9,464	...	...	348	9,464
	1899	365	10,261	...	...	365	10,261
	1900	263	8,195	...	...	263	8,195
Arab	1898	715	19,076	...	...	715	19,076
	1899	758	22,428	...	...	758	22,428
	1900	682	21,834	...	...	682	21,834
Persian	1898	1,041	29,779	...	...	1,041	29,779
	1899	1,173	36,165	...	...	1,173	36,165
	1900	1,072	34,595	...	...	1,072	34,595
Total	1898	2,709	98,029	362	386,816	3,071	484,845
	1899	3,025	117,667	307	377,679	3 332	495,346
	1900	2,739	113.059	327	395,016	3,066	508,075

TABLE No. 16.

Statement showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	178	18,018	293	324,799	471	342,817
	1899	274	26,560	259	319.285	533	345,845
	1900	248	22,495	282	334,689	530	357,184
French	1898	12	950	...	...	12	950
	1899	13	1,040	...	...	13	1,040
	1900	9	760	...	...	9	760
Austrian	1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	...	...	1	1,280	1	1,280
	1900	...	...	3	4,346	3	4,346
Norwegian	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1898	417	16,480	5	5,889	422	22,369
	1899	430	20,940	4	5,078	434	26,018
	1900	419	21,960	5	9,477	424	31,437
Maskat	1898	322	8,236	...	...	322	8,236
	1899	338	9,228	...	...	338	9,228
	1900	252	7,776	...	...	252	7,776
Arab	1898	554	17,761	...	...	554	17,761
	1899	603	19,674	...	...	603	19,674
	1900	550	19,850	...	...	550	19,850
Persian	1898	949	25,226	...	...	949	25,226
	1899	1,058	31,185	...	...	1,058	31,185
	1900	1,044	33,415	...	...	1,044	33,415
Total	1898	2,432	86,671	299	331,891	2,731	418,562
	1899	2,716	108,627	265	326,846	2,981	435,473
	1900	2,522	106,256	290	348 512	2,812	454,768

TABLE No. 17.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the City of Shiraz during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals—						
Horses and Mules	61 head	13,070	132 head	26,400	105 head	24,000
Cotton (raw)	3,750 bales	96,430	7,525 bales	2,15,010	15,000 bales	3,42,857
Drugs and Medicines	2,250 pkgs.	48,210	2,600 pkgs.	90,135	1,800 pkgs.	61,714
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Almonds	15,500 cwts.	1,32,860	14,000 cwts.	1,53,570	14,250 cwts.	1,62,857
Almond kernel	...	...	8,500 „	9,94,275	8,500 „	10,71,428
Other sorts of Fruits	23,400 cwts.	8,62,860	7,875 „	75,000	5,500 „	94,285
Gold and Gold Coin	...	1,28,570	...	1,20,000	...	40,000
Gum	15,000 cwts.	6,42,860	22,000 cwts.	8,92,860	29,750 cwts.	14,43,426
Hides and Skins	2,85,000 pieces	2,44,290	6,500 bdls.	3,85,725	3,500 bdls.	1,75,000
Leather	...	...	265,000 pieces	3,70,845	1,15,000 pieces	1,31,428
Opium	3,770 chests	34,45,710	3,950 chests	39,50,010	4,250 chests	51,60,714
Perfumery—						
Rose-water	4,700 cboys. 1,200 cases	35,790	5,400 cboys. 1,500 cases	49,710	4,500 cboys. 2,500 cases	12,857 75,142
Seeds	3,500 cwts.	25,000	2,500 cwts.	15,000	6,500 cwts.	37,142
Silk, manufactures of	270 bales	77,140	225 bales	64,275	250 bales	1,07,142
Tobacco	27,550 bags	4,72,290	29,500 bags	5,05,725	35,600 bags	7,12,000
Woollen goods (carpets)	2,965 pkgs.	8,47,140	6,700 pkgs.	19,14,285	2,900 pkgs.	12,42,857
Articles not specified above	...	1,55,000	...	1,09,710	...	2,71,428
TOTAL	...	72,27,220	...	99,32,535	...	1,13,66,277

TABLE No. 18.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the City of Shiraz during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arms and Ammunition—						
Guns	400 cases	4,00,000	...	14,010	...	...
Cartridges	500 „	60,000				
Candles	4,900 „	35,000	4,750 cases	34,425	6,500 cases	61,285
Coffee	700 cwts.	40,000	650 cwts.	41,145	600 cwts.	45,714
Cotton goods	38,500 bales	50,00,500	32,250 bales	55,28,565	45,500 bales	71,50,000
Thread and Twist	620 „	62,000	1,575 „	1,80,000	2,500 „	3,21,428
Drugs and Medicines	2,100 cases	1,50,000	2,300 cases	1,11,420	2,500 cases	2,50,000
Glass and Glassware	150 „	30,000	115 „	49,290	150 „	53,571
Gold Embroidered Cloth	50 „	20,000	60 „	25,710	75 „	42,757
Gold Lace and Thread	42 „	9,000	35 „	8,010	25 „	10,714
Hardware and Cutlery	400 „	40,000	500 „	57,135	950 „	1,22,142
Indigo	770 „	1,65,000	850 „	1,94,280	1,500 „	3,85,714
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	1,575 „	90,000	2,400 „	1,71,435	2,500 „	1,71,428
Metals—						
Copper	3,400 cwts.	1,70,000	1,400 cwts.	90,000	2,500 cwts.	1,78,571
Iron	3,000 „	60,000	3,200 „	68,565	4,500 „	77,142
Tin	600 „	36,000	1,300 „	57,135	750 „	35,571
Brass	300 „	15,000	250 „	17,865	280 „	22,000
Oil (Kerosine)	8,000 cases	60,570	8,500 cases	67,995	9,500 cases	81,428
Porcelain and Chinaware	350 „	20,000	400 „	25,155	350 „	25,000
Silk, manufactures of	100 bales	30,000	...	...	...	...
Spices	7,600 cwts.	1,85,710	6,400 pkgs.	2,74,275	5,500 pkgs.	2,51,428
Sugar—						
Loaf	12,000 cases	3,08,570	15,000 cases	3,42,855	42,000 cases	9,60,000
Soft	14,000 bags	3,10,000	13,500 pkgs.	3,85,725	56,000 pkgs.	7,20,000
Tea	13,500 cases	9,45,000	15,000 cases	10,71,420	20,500 cases	12,85,571
Woollen Goods	210 pkgs.	60,000	400 pkgs.	1,37,145	300 pkgs.	1,50,000
Articles not specified above	...	90,000	...	1,88,565	...	57,142
TOTAL	...	83,92,350	...	91,42,125	...	1,24,61,606

PART IV.—TRADE REPORT FOR MASKAT, 1900-1901.

General. The trade statistics for the year as furnished by His Highness the Sultan do not call for much comment, and it must be understood, as usual, that as there is no export duty and vessels do not take manifests from this port, much reliance cannot be placed on the export figures.

The total trade for the year is returned at 4,725,776 dollars, as against 4,134,020 dollars of last year, showing an increase of 591,756 dollars.

Imports. The increase is entirely on the import side, which has increased from 2,600,720 dollars to 3,365,776 dollars.

The chief items which have contributed to this result are:—

1. *Arms.*—The figures under this head have reverted to about the same point as they stood at in 1897-98, showing that the trade has recovered the depression and scare caused by the seizure of the *Balūchistan.*

2. *Cereals from Persia.*—No doubt due to famine in India and consequent decrease in quantity of grain usually exported from India.

3. *Coffee.*— } Probably the increment is simply due to the fact that
4. *Piece-goods.*— } owing to a prosperous date season more money was spent in luxuries.

Exports. There is again a decrease in the exports, but, as pointed out above, little reliance can be placed upon these figures. The value of the export trade stands at 1,359,893, as against 1,533,300 dollars.

The items mainly accounting for the decline are:—

1. *Dried Fish.*—Most of this eventually goes to China, and the upheaval there probably accounts for the falling off in this item.

2. *Limes and fruit.*—The season was a very bad one for limes and fruit generally, which were of poor quality and scarce.

3. *Cotton Fabric to Zanzibar.*—There was formerly a brisk trade with Zanzibar in a certain line of piece-goods embroidered in Maskat, and popular in Zanzibar. This class of goods is said to have now gone out of fashion, having been ousted by a cheaper article manufactured in Europe.

P. Z. COX, *Captain,*
His Britannic Majesty's Consul and
Political Agent, Maskat.

APPENDIX A TO PART IV.

TABLE No. 1.

Imports into Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
United Kingdom	...	200,000	...	383,600	...	862,880
France	...	60,000	...	61,550	...	134,850
CEREALS—WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS—						
India	3,000 tons	200,000	1,900 tons	133,000	223 tons	10,368
Asiatic Turkey	300 „	18,000	480 „	39,110	330 „	14,685
Persia	300 „	18,000	1,000 „	72,560	3,800 „	168,685
COFFEE—						
India	2,000 cwts.	36,000	1,800 cwts.	3,200	5,736 cwts.	65,459
Asiatic Turkey	1,500 „	20,000	1,200 „	1,600	2,400 „	32,729
OIL OF ALL KINDS—						
India	150,000 gallons	125,000	90,000 gallons	75,000	55,222 gallons	40,611
Russia	...	...	48,000 „	12,000	46,000 „	10,000
GHEE—						
India	400 gallons	1,200	300 gallons	900	3,333 gallons	10,000
Persia	40,000 „	90,000	50,000 „	110,000	31,416 „	70,684
PIECE-GOODS—	thousand yards.		thousand yards		thousand yards	
India	120,000	200,000	100,000	184,000	228,600	60
America	450	48,000	480	40,000	477	593
TWIST AND YARN—						
India	60,000 cwts.	175,000	50,000 cwts.	150,000	4,715 cwts.	216,357
Persia	...	...	680 „	9,000	...	...
RICE—						
India	10,000 tons	900,000	9,000 tons	810,000	8,782 tons	700,150
SUGAR—						
India	90,000 cwts.	60,000	8,000 cwts.	5,300	10,043 cwts.	59,423
SILK AND SILK GOODS—						
India	...	45,000	...	40,000	...	88,172
Persia	...	12,000	...	10,000	...	1,600
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	120,000	...	110,000	...	163,890
America	...	...	...	...	...	2,640
Turkey in Asia	...	35,000	...	28,000	...	3,210
Persia	...	55,000	...	36,000	...	20,307
Other countries	...	60,000	...	20,000	...	10,000
SPECIE—						
India	...	100,000	...	70,000	...	80,000
Asiatic Turkey	...	30,000	...	25,000	...	25,000
Persia	...	40,000	...	60,000	...	60,000
Other countries	...	25,000	...	20,000	...	20,000
TOTAL	...	2,592,200	...	2,600,720	...	3,365,883
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	200,000	...	383,600	...	862,880
India	...	1,962,200	...	1,657,900	...	1,869,293
France	...	60,000	...	61,550	...	134,850
America	...	48,000	...	40,000	...	61,960
Asiatic Turkey	...	71,500	...	108,110	...	75,624
Persia	...	165,500	...	297,560	...	321,276
Russia	...	...	...	12,000	...	10,000
Other countries	...	85,000	...	40,000	...	30,000
TOTAL	...	2,592,200	...	2,600,720	...	3,365,883

TABLE No. 2.

Exports from Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.
DATES—						
India	12,000 tons	600,000	11,000 tons	550,000	12,000 tons	600,000
America	1,000 „	60,000	800 „	48,000	1,500 „	75,000
Turkey in Asia	600 „	30,000	500 „	24,000	1,000 „	50,000
Zanzibar	175 „	35,000	70 „	3,200	100 „	5,000
Other Countries	125 „	6,000	100 „	5,000	3,566 „	78,297
FRUIT—						
India	6,500 cwts.	70,000	6,000 cwts.	65,000	3,716 cwts.	40,000
FISH, LARGE AND SMALL—						
India	5,000 tons	100,000	4,500 tons	90,000	200 tons	4,000
Other Countries	150 „	4,000	100 „	2,800	150 „	2,992
LIMES, DRIED—						
India	100 cwts.	1,200	50 cwts.	700	2,132 cwts.	2,665
Turkey in Asia	2,500 „	30,000	2,200 „	28,000	500 „	625
Persia	2,000 „	22,000	1,800 „	21,000	10,000 „	12,500
COTTON AND COTTON FABRICS—	thousand yards.		thousand yards.			
Turkey in Asia	100	40,000	80	32,000	90 cwts.	1,150
Zanzibar and East Africa	350	125,000	280	93,000	180 „	2,300
Other Countries	125	42,000	100	34,000	93 „	1,190
MOTHER O'PEARL—						
India	1,000 cwts.	30,000	12,000 cwts.	35,000	3,906 cwts.	117,180
SALT—						
India	4,000 tons	16,000	3,200 tons	12,000	...	1,400
Zanzibar	400 „	1,600	300 „	1,100	...	400
Other Countries	150 „	600	150 „	500	...	224
PEARLS—						
India	...	40,000	...	50,000	...	55,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	125,000	...	120,000	...	17,340
Turkey in Asia	...	15,000	...	27,000	...	2,500
Zanzibar	...	7,000	...	7,500	...	2,300
Other Countries	...	15,000	...	18,000	...	4,230
SPECIE—						
India	...	200,000	...	250,000	...	200,000
Persia	...	25,000	...	20,000	...	40,000
Turkey in Asia	...	25,000	...	18,000	...	20,000
Other Countries	...	2,000	...	25,000	...	25,000
TOTAL	...	1,697,400	...	1,533,300	...	1,255,831
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	1,277,200	...	1,117,700	...	1,036,185
America	...	60,000	...	48,000	...	75,000
Turkey in Asia	...	135,000	...	119,000	...	74,275
Persia	...	42,000	...	61,000	...	52,500
Zanzibar and East Africa	...	137,000	...	104,300	...	10,000
Other countries	...	95,600	...	83,300	...	111,933
TOTAL	...	1,697,400	...	1,533,300	...	1,359,893

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1898-99	90	9,000	126	145,000	216	154,000
	1899-1900	80	6,000	129	149,240	209	155,240
	1900-1901	107	12,700	135	152,537	242	165,237
French	1898-99	10	1,000	1	130	11	1,130
	1899-1900	12	950	...	...	12	950
	1900-1901	8	1,100	...	...	8	1,100
Turkish	1898-99	35	4,500	3	4,500	38	9,000
	1899-1900	41	4,260	...	...	41	4,260
	1900-1901	53	9,833	...	...	53	9,833
Maskat	1898-99	28	5,000	...	...	28	5,000
	1899-1900	48	5,300	...	...	48	5,300
	1900-1901	65	10,421	...	...	65	10,421
Persian	1898-99	70	5,600	...	...	70	5,600
	1899-1900	80	5,500	...	...	80	5,500
	1900-1901	70	5,400	...	...	70	5,400
Other Countries	1898-99	15	1,500	3	2,900	18	4,400
	1899-1900	20	2,000	1	1,300	21	3,300
	1900-1901	25	2,500	1	1,400	26	3,900
Total	1898-99	248	26,600	133	152,530	381	17,913
	1899-1900	281	24,010	130	150,540	411	174,550
	1900-1901	328	41,954	136	153,771	464	19,725

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1898-99	99	9,000	126	145,000	216	154,000
	1899-1900	80	6,000	129	149,240	209	155,240
	1900-1901	104	12,350	135	152,537	239	164,887
French	1898-99	10	1,000	1	130	11	1,130
	1899-1900	12	950	...	...	12	950
	1900-1901	8	1,100	...	...	8	1,110
Turkish	1898-99	33	4,300	3	4,500	36	8,800
	1899-1900	40	4,160	...	...	40	4,160
	1900-1901	53	9,833	...	...	53	9,830
Maskat	1898-99	25	4,700	...	...	25	4,700
	1899-1900	48	5,300	...	...	48	5,300
	1900-1901	55	8,700	...	...	55	8,700
Persian	1898-99	68	5,400	...	...	68	5,400
	1899-1900	80	5,500	...	...	80	5,500
	1900-1901	63	4,960	...	...	63	4,960
Other Countries	1898-99	14	1,400	3	2,960	17	4,400
	1899-1900	20	2,000	1	1,300	21	3,300
	1900-1901	25	2,500	1	1,400	26	3,900
Total	1898-99	239	25,700	133	152,530	372	178,230
	1899-1900	280	23,910	130	150,540	410	174,450
	1900-1901	308	39,443	136	153,937	444	193,380

PART V.—REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF MOHAMMERAH AND THE KARUN RIVER FOR THE YEAR 1900.

General. Owing to the continued embargo on the export of grain and consequent lack of cash among the growers, there was little increase in local trade, especially on the Karun, and at Bandar Nasri, which promised to become a flourishing centre of retail trade, many of the shops have been closed. The increase shown in the annexed tables is due to larger imports for shipment to Koweit, to the rise in prices especially of cotton goods, to the opening of the Ahwaz-Ispahan road, and to Mohammerah becoming more and more a centre for supplying other districts.

Exchange. Exchange ranged from 52 to 54½ Krans to the £1 sterling. The accompanying statistics are calculated at 53 Krans to the £1 sterling.

Exports. *Gum.*—The decrease in the export of insoluble gum is due to the demand in London being poor with a falling market. The yield was unusually large. Gum Tragacanth was exported for the first time, being brought from up-country by the Ahwaz-Ispahan road.

Dates.—The returns give only the amount of dates exported by steamer or by sailing craft under the British flag. In addition a large amount was exported by Arab sailing craft, of which more than usual was for the Red Sea ports.

Horses.—The increase in the export of horses is due to none being shipped from Turkish ports.

Oil-seed.—The crop of oil-seeds was small and prices high.

Opium.—Opium arrived from the Ahwaz-Ispahan road for shipment.

Wool.—The clip of wool was unusually good in quality and fairly heavy, and owing to high prices in Europe during the early part of the year a larger amount than usual was pressed at Bandar Nasri for export.

Imports. There was again a considerable increase in imports. Coffee and American piece-goods used for sails of Arab craft are nearly entirely for Koweit.

The principal demand in cotton goods and their prices were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	Krans.	
Grey shirtings, 8 lbs.	0	6	2¾	= 16½	per piece.
Ditto, 9 lbs.	0	6	9½	= 18	„ „
Prints, soft finish	0	2	3	= 6	„ „
Tanjibs	0	4	1¾	= 11	„ „
Printed jaconets	0	2	7¾	= 7	„ „
Lappets	0	10	6¾	= 28	per dozen.
Imitation Turkey red	0	10	2½	= 27	per piece.
Ditto, Syrians	0	0	9	= 2	„ „

Cotton goods.—There was an increased demand for these goods from neighbouring districts, and the importers now usually sell to retail dealers by the bale and not by the piece as formerly. This trade is nearly entirely in the hands of Jewish firms, importers from Manchester. The imports from India are largely Manchester goods for Koweit.

Sugar.—There is again a large increase in loaf sugar, some of which was forwarded for up-country by the Ahwaz-Ispahan road. The bulk is Marseilles beet sugar, which is preferred as being more soluble, but Egyptian sugar is making its way, and there was a small consignment of Belgian sugar.

Shipping. Twenty-two steamers called with cargo from and eight took cargo for Europe. The vessels of the two Bombay Companies called regularly. Returns of sailing craft under foreign flag are not available.

Freight.—Freight to London ranged from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.*, to Marseilles from 35*s.* to 40*s.*, and to India from 10*s.* to 18*s.* per ton.

Cargo between Bandar Nasri (Ahwaz) and Europe can now be shipped on a through Bill of Lading.

River.—The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company continued to run a fort-nightly steamer to Bandar Nasri. In January a barge was taken above the rapids at Ahwaz to be towed by the steamer running between that place and Shushter, which doubled her carrying capacity.

Freight from Mohammerah to Nasri is about 8*s.*, 12*s.* and 15*s.* per ton, according to description of goods.

Caravan routes.

Ahwaz-Ispahan.—Traffic on the mule-road from Ahwaz to Ispahan has fairly commenced. Goods from Europe and India being forwarded, and opium, modder roots, gum Tragacanth, tobacco, almonds and other products received. The rate from Ahwaz to Ispahan in April and May was 1*s.* ½*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.* (Krans 2·75 to 3) per Shushter maund of 15¼ lb., and gradually rose to from 1*s.* 3¾*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* (Krans 3½ to 4) in November and December, when most of the local mules are engaged in ploughing. The rate from Ispahan to Ahwaz was 8*d.* to 1*s.* ½*d.* (Krans 1·80 to 2·75) per Shah maund of 13 lbs.

The caravans generally are 20 to 23 days on the journey, but it can be done in 15 days.

Dizful-Khoremabad.—The Dizful-Khoremabad route to the north was open till November, when robberies by the tribes again made it unsafe for caravans.

Agriculture.

Wheat.—The crop of wheat was a fair average one, but as export and sale to merchants was prohibited, no legitimate trade was possible on the Karun. A portion of the crop was conveyed by land to sea coast for shipment, as in former years. Prices at Nasri ranged from 12*s.* to 14*s.* (Krans 32 to 38) per maund of 3½ cwts.

Prospects for the next harvest are not good owing to failure of the usual winter rains.

The date crop was above average but smaller than 1899. Owing to an unusually dry summer the dates were deficient in syrup. Prices 5*s.* 8*d.* (Krans 15) per maund of 1½ cwts.

Ghee.—Clarified butter, which had fallen to 2*s.* per 6 lb. in April, a lower price than had been touched for three years, in December owing to failure of rain had doubled in price. The price of this article is the clearest indication of the amount of fodder and consequent state of the flocks and herds.

Health.

The health of Mohammerah was good, with no epidemic disease.

W. McDOUALL,

His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul,

Mohammerah.

APPENDIX A TO PART V.

TABLE No. 1.

Exports from Mohammerah.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
WHEAT—						
Great Britain	...	...	2,130 cwts.	536	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	3,259 cwts.	1,612
Persian Gulf Ports	1,165½ cwts.	299	...	...	...	...
FLOUR—						
Persian Gulf Ports	426 cwts.	92	346½ cwts.	104	...	...
GUM, INSOLUBLE—						
Great Britain	585 cwts.	244	3,108 cwts.	1,759	2,811 cwts.	1,767
India	947 „	366	2,463 „	1,394	969 „	610
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	16½ „	9	...	...
GUM, TRAGACANTH—						
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	309 cwts.	1,854
India	...	...	...	...	17 „	102
Turkey	...	...	...	...	6 „	36
DATES—						
Great Britain	8,050 cwts.	4,200	14,375 cwts.	2,366	13,375 cwts.	2,538
Singapore	...	...	86 „	15	...	...
India	12,185 cwts.	3,477	25,120 „	957	38,242 cwts.	10,608
Persian Gulf Ports	3,484 „	90	...	...	58 „	11
HORSES—						
India	50 head	1,000	1,315 head	16,300	2,279 head	45,580
Persian Gulf Ports	4 „	80	9 „	180	5 „	100
MULES—						
India	...	...	...	...	235 head	1,827
OILSEEDS—						
Great Britain	5,137½ cwts.	2,324	10,744 cwts.	5,355	148 cwts.	57
India	...	...	424 „	213	429 „	192
France	750 cwts.	337	...	...	798 „	319
Persian Gulf Ports	15½ „	7	...	...	...	...
OPIUM—						
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	10 cases	600
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	170 „	10,200
Persian Gulf Ports	1 case	58	...	...	3 „	180
GHEE—						
India	13 cwts.	26	111 cwts.	222	15 cwts.	30
Persian Gulf Ports	242 „	484	40 „	80	...	...
WOOL—						
Great Britain	777 cwts.	1,554	405 cwts.	810	2,601 cwts.	5,302
India	4,218 „	8,436	4,307 „	8,750	3,294 „	6,588
Persian Gulf Ports	6 „	12	...	...	...	...
PIECE-GOODS—						
India	6 bales	90	...	...	...	...
Jeddah	4 „	80	...	...	...	...
Turkey*	15 „	7,214	113 bales	3,390	91 bales	3,822
Ditto	10,500 pieces		14,500 pieces	7,934	16,500 pieces	9,900
Persian Gulf Ports	11 bales	165	7 bales	210	71 bales	2,982
TOBACCO—						
New York	...	...	...	...	30 cwts.	30
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	38 „	38
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	644 „	644
Turkey	...	...	40 cwts.	40	161 „	161
Persian Gulf Ports	7 cwts.	7	16½ „	11	10 „	10

* Export of piece-goods to Turkey is Manchester cotton goods re-shipped to Basrah.

Exports from Mohammerah—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
MATERIALS FOR DATE CASES—						
Turkey	...	...	5,936 pkgs.	4,275	4,000 pkgs.	3,000
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Great Britain	...	72	...	247	...	426
India	...	1,575	...	2,748	...	3,332
Persian Gulf Ports	...	486	...	864	...	247
Turkey	...	186	...	425	...	558
France	...	...	...	90	...	66
Samarang	...	...	...	...	...	10
TOTAL	...	32,961	...	59,284	...	115,339
SPECIE—						
India	...	23,595	...	36,234	...	38,181
Persian Gulf Ports	...	32,153	...	14,513	...	8,003
Turkey	...	218	...	21,617	...	2,555
GRAND TOTAL	...	88,927	...	131,706	...	164,078
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
Great Britain	...	8,394	...	11,073	...	12,544
India	...	14,970	...	30,584	...	68,869
Persian Gulf Ports	...	1,780	...	1,458	...	3,530
Turkey	...	7,400	...	16,064	...	19,089
France	...	337	...	90	...	385
Honkong	...	...	...	...	...	10,200
New York	...	...	...	...	...	30
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	38
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	644
Samarang	...	...	...	...	...	10
Singapore	...	...	...	15	...	...
Jeddah	...	80	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	32,961	...	59,284	...	115,339

TABLE No. 2.

Imports into Mohammerah.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
COAL—						
Great Britain	184 tons	276	300 tons	600	250 tons	625
India	90 „	135	150 „	225	...	...
Turkish Arabia	252 „	378	...	...	...	...
COFFEE—						
Great Britain	...	...	357 cwts.	1,666	698 cwts.	3,490
France	...	...	...	...	113 „	565
India	1,065 cwts.	4,970	444 cwts.	2,072	308 „	1,425
Aden	108 „	504	492 „	2,471	840 „	4,200
Turkish Arabia	120 „	560	30 „	140	...	...
DRUGS—						
Great Britain	...	457	...	230	...	738
India	...	257	...	597	...	985
Persian Gulf Ports	...	15	...	111	...	63
GUNNY BAGS—						
India	...	789	...	1,170	...	1,235
MATCHES—						
Great Britain	25 cases	100	105 cases	420	155 cases	620
India	64 „	256	16 „	64	25 „	100
Austria	10 „	40	282 „	1,128	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	17 „	68	6 „	24	9 cases	36
METALS—						
Iron—						
Great Britain	867 cwts.	867	577 cwts.	577	2,958 cwts.	2,958
India	797½ „	786	152 „	150	734 „	734
Copper—						
Great Britain	131 cwts.	262	60 cwts.	120	...	...
India	540 „	1,080	448 „	896	482 cwts.	1,346
Other metals—						
Great Britain	35 cwts.	34	114 cwts.	86	102 cwts.	186
India	123 „	176	291 „	294	318 „	568
Persian Gulf Ports	30 „	23	3 „	2	...	...
METAL MANUFACTURES—						
Great Britain	...	404	...	1,019	...	1,343
India	...	428	...	699	...	1,135
COTTON GOODS—						
Great Britain	1,553 pkgs.	47,910	1,886 pkgs.	67,280	2,003 pkgs.	103,246
India	2,910 „	51,045	3,114 „	58,855	2,143 „	49,270
Aden (Americans)	419 „	12,570	591 „	17,710	920 „	39,640
Turkish Arabia	3 „	90	34 „	910	2 „	60
Persian Gulf Ports	27 „	270	...	...	1 pkg.	24
France	5 „	250	8 pkgs.	400	3 pkgs.	75
Austria	2 „	180	...	...	...	...
RICE—						
India	13,435 cwts.	4,938	6,127 cwts.	2,371	4,635 cwts.	1,212
SILK—						
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	5 cases	500
India	16 cases	2,400	58 cases	5,800	62 „	6,200
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	...	...	4 blds.	200
SPICES—						
India	741½ cwts.	1,359	834½ cwts.	1,559	1,097 cwts.	2,304
SUGAR, SOFT—						
Great Britain	...	...	945 cwts.	773	1,245 cwts.	1,038
France	375 cwts.	281	60 „	49	75 „	66
India	4,646 „	3,566	5,692 „	4,292	6,863 „	5,720
Persian Gulf Ports	177 „	130	...	...	63 „	57
SUGAR, LOAF—						
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	1,800 cwts.	1,585
France	6,192 cwts.	5,160	10,095 cwts.	8,888	17,840 „	15,708
India	825 „	685	975 „	860	2,706 „	2,383
Egypt	...	...	...	...	4,710 „	4,147

Imports into Mohammerah—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
TEA—						
India	388½ cwts.	1,424	554¾ cwts.	1,853	1,047 cwts.	3,441
Persian Gulf Ports	10 „	40	5¼ „	17	...	...
THREAD AND TWIST—						
Great Britain	39 cwts.	150	51 cwts.	192	...	...
India	297½ „	1,303	332½ „	1,460	473 cwts.	2,386
KEROSENE—						
India	600 cases	150	400 cases	136	3,200 case.	1,600
MATERIAL FOR DATE CASES—						
Austria	...	...	6,994 pkgs.	5,025	5,115 pkgs.	3,822
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Great Britain	...	3,409	...	1,226	...	2,491
India	...	4,097	...	3,679	...	7,398
Austria	...	91	...	1,692	...	1,905
France	...	...	...	25	...	339
Turkish Arabia	...	638	...	677	...	156
Persian Gulf Ports	...	1,428	...	2,002	...	2,225
Jeddah	...	...	...	...	...	20
TOTAL	...	156,429	...	202,492	...	281,570
SPECIE—						
Basrah	...	733	...	...	...	174
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	...	5,400	...	110
GRAND TOTAL	...	157,162	...	207,892	...	281,854

Imported into Mohammerah and transhipment to Karun ports.

Total value of imports from principal countries.	1898.			1899.			1900.		
	Mohammerah.	Karun.	TOTAL.	Mohammerah.	Karun.	TOTAL.	Mohammerah.	Karun.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	53,869	226	54,095	74,189	...	74,189	118,820	...	118,820
Aden	13,074	...	13,074	20,181	...	20,181	43,840	...	43,840
India	79,844	35,990	115,834	87,032	30,149	117,181	89,442	43,052	132,494
Austria	311	...	311	7,845	...	7,845	5,727	...	5,727
France	5,691	3,688	9,379	9,362	6,462	15,824	16,753	11,319	28,072
Turkey	1,666	3,502	5,168	1,727	1,717	3,444	216	530	746
Persian Gulf Ports	1,974	...	1,974	2,156	...	2,156	2,605	...	2,605
Egypt	...	1,000	1,000	...	2,707	2,707	4,147	4,293	8,440
Jeddah	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
GRAND TOTAL	156,429	44,406	200,835	202,492	41,035	243,527	281,570	59,194	340,764

TABLE No. 3.

River trade to Karun Ports.

Principal articles shipped and transhipped from principal countries.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
METALS—						
Iron—						
Local	57 cwts.	57	813 cwts.	812	395 cwts.	305
India	32 „	32	273 „	273	440 „	440
Turkey	...	...	508 „	508	...	...
Others—						
Local	111⅓ cwts.	167	167 cwts.	338	208 cwts.	451
India	765 „	1,350	388 „	696	859 „	1,954
PIECE-GOODS—						
Local	265 pkgs.	2,650	737 pkgs.	7,370	885 pkgs.	12,510
India	1,220 „	20,955	1,423 „	18,220	1,445 „	26,278
Turkey	71 „	1,365	35 „	350	10 „	140
SUGAR, LOAF—						
Local	691 cwts.	699	2,255 cwts.	1,985	14,609 cwts.	12,929
India	2,775 „	2,313	150 „	132	159 „	140
France	4,425 „	3,688	7,360 „	6,462	12,861 „	11,319
Egypt	1,200 „	1,000	3,075 „	2,707	4,875 „	4,293
Turkey	...	...	...	...	150 „	132
SUGAR, SOFT—						
Local	323½ cwts.	266	795 cwts.	631	984 cwts.	820
India	3,181 „	2,378	4,350 „	3,557	5,003 „	4,169
Great Britain	300 „	226	...	...	...	...
TWIST—						
Local	74⅓ cwts.	286	17⅓ cwts.	65	209 cwts.	1,017
India	1,215⅓ „	4,547	1,028 „	3,867	930 „	4,786
TEA—						
Local	74½ cwts.	132	83 cwts.	278	130 cwts.	390
India	797½ „	2,665	326¼ „	1,087	598 „	1,794
MATCHES—						
Local	11 cases	44	372 cases	1,488	68 cases	272
DATES—						
Local	84,756½ cwts.	22,002	2,355 cwts.	355	14,486 cwts.	3,053
TREACLE—						
Local	1,983½ cwts.	657	1,067 cwts.	805	1,105 cwts.	799
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Local	...	1,451	...	5,470	...	7,718
India	...	1,750	...	2,317	...	3,491
Turkey	...	2,137	...	859	...	258
TOTAL	...	72,817	...	60,632	...	99,548
SPECIE—						
Local	...	...	...	2,339	...	500
Basrah	...	3,720	...	17	...	389
GRAND TOTAL	...	76,537	...	62,988	...	100,437

TABLE No. 4.

River Trade from Karun Ports.

Principal articles.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Beans	1,269 cwts.	325	699 cwts.	233	2,781 cwts.	927
Basrah	9 „	2	1,163 „	314	105 „	35
Cotton	455 cwts.	525	204 cwts.	272	699 cwts.	932
Basrah	458½ „	529	279 „	372	432 „	576
Flour	2,466 cwts.	757	1,110 cwts.	278	210 cwts.	53
Ghee	103 cwts.	309	264 cwts.	528	480 cwts.	576
Gum, Insoluble	6,544 cwts.	5,034	2,355 cwts.	1,295	7,016 cwts.	4,412
Gum, Tragacanth	...	...	...	...	332 cwts.	1,992
Piece-goods	282 pkgs.	2,820	240 pkgs.	2,400	326 pkgs.	4,564
Basrah	100 „	1,000	116 „	1,160	162 „	2,268
Rice	1,680½ cwts.	431	886 cwts.	178	190 cwts.	48
Mahlab	402 cwts.	760	267 cwts.	468	341 cwts.	682
Oilseeds	8,503 cwts.	5,461	10,375 cwts.	5,207	9,143 cwts.	3,657
Wheat	45,803½ cwts.	11,752	13,186 cwts.	3,315	18,238 cwts.	3,146
Basrah	2,250 „	596	2,568 „	969	473 „	95
Wool	2,222 cwts.	4,444	3,888 cwts.	7,776	5,241 cwts.	10,482
Opium	2 cases	116	3 boxes	150	183 cases	10,980
Tobacco	318 cwts.	367	426 cwts.	490	1,836 cwts.	1,836
Basrah	36 „	51	...	...	124 „	124
Miscellaneous—						
Local	...	2,280	...	1,686	...	4,072
Basrah	...	749	...	692	...	1,052
Total	...	38,308	...	27,783	...	52,509
Specie	...	18,841	...	19,255	...	13,280
Basrah	...	2,552	...	3,420	...	1,677
GRAND TOTAL	...	59,701	...	50,458	...	67,466

TABLE No. 5.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Mohammerah during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Entered.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.							
British	1898	6	448	92	90,545	98	90,993
	1899	16	1,693	84	96,072	100	97,765
	1900	26	2,526	96	110,420	122	112,946
Norwegian	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Austrian	1899	...	...	1	1,531	1	1,531
Turkish	1898	...	...	1	1,380	1	1,380
	1900	...	...	1	1,250	1	1,250
River boats from Karun.							
British	1898	...	...	26	3,317	26	3,317
	1899	...	...	24	3,091	24	3,091
	1900	...	...	23	3,431	23	3,431
Persian	1898	63	2,835	...	...	63	2,835
	1899	42	1,890	...	...	42	1,890
	1900	95	3,800	...	...	95	3,800
Total	1898	69	3,283	120	96,445	189	99,728
	1899	58	3,583	110	101,897	168	105,480
	1900	121	6,326	120	115,101	241	121,427

Cleared.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.							
British	1898	6	448	71	73,397	77	73,845
	1899	16	1,693	74	77,399	90	79,092
	1900	26	2,526	82	83,676	108	86,202
Norwegian	1898	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Austrian	1899	...	...	1	976	1	976
Turkish	1898	...	...	1	1,380	1	1,380
River boats to Karun.							
British	1898	...	...	25	3,203	25	3,203
	1899	...	...	24	3,091	24	3,091
	1900	...	...	22	3,227	22	3,227
Persian	1898	63	2,835	...	...	63	2,835
	1899	42	1,890	...	...	42	1,890
	1900	62	2,480	...	...	62	2,480
Total	1898	69	3,283	98	79,183	167	82,466
	1899	58	3,583	100	82,669	158	86,252
	1900	88	5,006	104	86,903	192	91,909

PART VI.—TRADE REPORT OF BANDAR ABBAS FOR THE YEAR 1900.

General remarks.

The year under report has seen a very notable falling off in the trade of this port, both as regards its exports and its imports.

A considerable falling off in trade was anticipated this year, but it was not expected that the figures of the returns would show such a marked decrease in comparison with those of former years as is actually the case, the totals of exports and imports being respectively only 50 per cent. and 62 per cent. of those for the previous year.

The special causes which have operated to produce this diminution were :—

(*a*) The change of administration and of system in the Customs Department.

(*b*) The growing popularity of the route to Quetta *viâ* Nushki.

(*c*) The insecurity of the main caravan routes from Bandar Abbas to Yezd and Kerman.

(*d*) The embargo upon cereals.

(*e*) The heavy rates that obtained during part of the year for transport to Yezd and Kerman.

To take these heads *seriatim* :—

(*a*) *Customs*.—The administration of the Customs was taken over by Belgian officials after "Nauroz," *i.e.*, towards the end of March. This innovation was viewed with great disfavour by the native merchants of the Gulf ports and such of the inland towns as import through these ports. Attempts were made to have the new administration subverted, on the failure of which recourse was had to a system of boycotting, with the result that for four months trade was at a standstill and for six months but few consignments were cleared. By this time the merchants, seeing that the Government was determined to support the new administration, resigned themselves to the inevitable, and trade resumed its ordinary course. The Customs Department now began to rapidly make up its lost ground; but it was not to be expected that all of this could be recovered in the three or four months that remained to the end of the year. It is calculated that this period of stagnation was responsible for a falling off of at least 25 per cent. in the total trade. This may possibly be in a great measure recovered in the ensuing year, as the merchants have now become used and appear to be reconciled to the new system.

(*b*) *and* (*c*) *The Nushki Trade-route and the Bandar Abbas-Yezd and Kerman Road.*—These two points are so intimately connected that they may be taken together. There is no doubt that the growing popularity of the trade route *viâ* Nushki to Quetta is telling every year more adversely upon the trade of this port. The unrest and uncertainty prevailing for some months after the handing over of the Customs to Belgian administration will this year have undoubtedly operated to divert a considerable stream of traffic from the Bandar Abbas to the Quetta outlet; and, although Bandar Abbas may hope to regain next year some of the trade thus lost, it is a question whether it will be possible to regain it entirely. As an example, it may be mentioned that the Birjand and Seistan caravans to this port, the former averaging yearly 4,000 and the latter 3,000 camels, have this year deserted Bandar Abbas entirely for the first time, and it will probably be found that a very considerable portion of the trade they represent has gone to Quetta by the new trade-route. The absence of these caravans alone has had a marked effect upon the totals of the exports from this port, especially that of Birjand, which used to bring large quantities of saffron, the most valuable of the Bandar Abbas exports. The absence of the camels forming these important caravans has also lessened the amount of transport available for the interior during the year, and thus operated unfavourably upon the rates for carriage.

As a contrast to the security of the Quetta road, the main caravan routes between Bandar Abbas and Yezd and Kerman have been more than usually insecure during the year. On more than one occasion the road has been practically blocked for a time. The risk and hopelessness of obtaining redress or compensation for losses must inevitably tend to divert traffic to other channels where this is at all practicable.

(*d*) *Embargo on cereals.*—The embargo upon cereals does not affect this port greatly in comparison with ports in a position to tap the corn-growing countries of the Karun and Turkish Arabia; but, the harvest having been a good one and there having been a large shortage in production in India, there is no doubt that, but for the embargo, there would have been a considerable increase in the export of food-grains as compared with former years.

(*e*) *Rates of hire.*—The rates for carriage up-country fluctuated greatly during the year. From 18 * tomans (180 krans) per load of 900 lb. to Yezd in the summer it rose to 56 † tomans at the end of October and beginning of November. At this time, owing to the prohibitory rates, many consignments of merchandise were diverted to Bushire, and the imports thus decreased. A combination of merchants was successful in forcing down the rates to 22 ‡ tomans by the end of November, after which to the end of the year they fluctuated between that figure and 28 § tomans. The high rates were due principally to the scarcity of transport. The exports having declined to half those of the previous year, fewer animals came down with loads to the coast, whereas there was not a proportionately great decrease in imports and the consequent demand for carriage up-country.

* Rs. 51-7.

† Rs. 160.

‡ Rs. 62-13-8.

§ Rs. 80.

Rupee exchange has fluctuated from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{5}{8}$ krans; but for the greater part of the year it remained fairly steady at $3\frac{1}{2}$ krans. Exchange.

The last figure is equivalent to a rate of $52\frac{1}{2}$ krans per £1 sterling.

Specie to the amount of Rs. 2,82,377 was imported during the year, chiefly from Karachi; while exports of specie amounted to a total of Rs. 1,08,479, most of which went to Bombay. Specie.

The total tonnage of vessels that put in at and cleared from the port of Bandar Abbas was 146,904 and 147,218, respectively, a respective increase of 63,744 and 47,838 tons over the figures for the preceding year. Shipping.

VERE HUNT,
Assistant Resident and His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul.

BANDAR ABBAS;
The 14th March 1901.

APPENDIX A TO PART VI

TABLE No. 1.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
CATTLE—						
India	...	...	...	...	2 head	114
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
India	...	...	...	...	33 cases	2,426
Turkey	39 pkgs.	15,600	30 pkgs.	21,990	...	...
Maskat	22 „	8,800	20 „	8,010	...	...
Bahrein	24 „	9,600	15 „	6,000	...	...
Arab Coast	35 „	14,000	25 „	9,990	...	...
Persian Ports	34 „	13,600	35 „	14,010	...	...
COTTON (RAW)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2,336 cases	43,450
India	1,705 cwts.	23,860	3,132 cwts.	87,690	12,711 „	2,26,599
Japan	...	...	...	...	635 „	10,330
Maskat	80 cwts.	1,120	100 cwts.	2,790	...	...
Bahrein	20 „	280	18 „	495	...	...
Arab Coast	40 „	560	50 „	1,410	...	...
DATES—						
India	50,000 cwts.	2,25,000	45,000 cwts.	2,02,500	11,042 cases	30,020
Arab Coast	13,000 „	58,500	16,000 „	72,000	26 „	54
Persian Ports	6,000 „	27,000	12,000 „	54,000	...	...
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose buds—						
India	3,000 cwts.	36,000	1,725 cwts.	17,250	1,601 cases	15,337
Turkey	180 „	2,160	126 „	1,260	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	673 cases	4,194
Maskat	135 cwts.	1,620	150 cwts.	1,500	...	...
Bahrein	125 „	1,500	81 „	810	...	...
Arab Coast	165 „	1,980	120 „	1,200	...	...
Other sorts of Drugs, etc.—						
United Kingdom	584 cwts.	11,680	1,600 cwts.	20,805	296 cases	5,143
India	16,100 „	3,32,000	4,000 „	51,990	3,530 „	32,481
Turkey	2,250 „	10,120	2,300 „	10,350	348 „	1,714
Maskat	400 „	1,800	900 „	4,050	232 „	1,143
Bahrein	150 „	670	300 „	1,350	...	...
Arab Coast	252 „	1,130	500 „	2,250	703 cases	2,150
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
India	1,290 cwts.	14,910	1,575 cwts.	14,175	3,369 cwts.	23,457
Turkey	4,484 „	17,940	8,050 „	32,205	994 „	4,854
Maskat	400 „	1,600	350 „	1,305	261 „	1,256
Bahrein	800 „	3,200	1,200 „	4,800	...	...
Arab Coast	450 „	1,800	400 „	1,605	68 cwts	476
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
India	13,938 cwts.	2,09,070	22,260 cwts.	3,11,640	8,256 cases	1,32,933
Turkey	150 „	2,250	135 „	1,890	...	...
Maskat	400 „	6,000	500 „	6,990	...	...
Bahrein	100 „	1,500	80 „	1,125	...	...
Arab Coast	100 „	1,500	125 „	1,755	...	...
Raisins and Currants—						
India	18,738 cwts.	1,49,910	31,690 cwts.	2,37,675	19,527 cases	1,49,822
Turkey	200 „	1,600	400 „	3,000	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	1,043 cases	6,432
Maskat	300 cwts.	2,400	500 cwts.	3,750	...	...
Bahrein	100 „	800	110 „	825	...	...
Arab Coast	150 „	1,200	300 „	2,250	...	...
Other sorts of Fruits, etc.—						
India	7,094 cwts.	1,53,200	6,022 cwts.	1,08,045	13,832 cases	2,04,637
Turkey	400 „	4,800	550 „	4,950	...	...
Maskat	450 „	5,400	600 „	5,400	...	...
Bahrein	90 „	1,080	110 „	990	171 cases	1,192
Arab Coast	150 „	1,800	250 „	2,250	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	...	...	...	...	773 cases	2,992
Maskat	900 cwts.	5,400	2,500 cwts.	16,245	...	...
Bahrein	100 „	600	150 „	975	...	...
Arab Coast	400 „	2,400	2,000 „	13,005	...	...
Persian Ports	1,450 „	8,700	2,350 „	15,270	...	...
Barley—						
Maskat	100 cwts.	450	250 cwts.	1,005	...	...
Bahrein	100 „	450	150 „	600	...	...
Arab Coast	150 „	680	350 „	1,395	...	...
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
India	...	...	...	...	289 cases	2,167
Turkey	100 cwts.	700	50 cwts.	345	...	...
Maskat	300 „	2,100	400 „	2,790	...	...
Bahrein	100 „	7,000	200 „	1,395	...	...
Arab Coast	200 „	1,400	250 „	1,740	98 cases	520
Persian Ports	108 „	760	110 „	795	...	...
GUM—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	329 cases	9,662
India	...	...	...	...	5,255 „	1,03,007
Germany	...	...	...	...	302 „	6,635
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	38 cases	528
India	...	23,250	...	3,000	307 „	3,044
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	100 bdls.	2,000	150 bdls.	3,000	14 cases	143
Turkey	250 „	5,000	300 „	6,000	...	...
Maskat	275 „	5,500	501 „	10,020	...	...
Bahrein	125 „	2,500	150 „	3,000	...	...
Arab Coast	250 „	5,000	399 „	7,980	2 cases	12
OPIUM—						
India	...	...	...	...	½ cases	572
China	567 chests	5,67,000	725 chests	7,25,505	226 cases	66,035
PEARLS—						
India	...	20,000	...	...	...	...
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
India	...	...	...	...	863 cases	32,783
Maskat	40 cwts.	2,400	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	51 „	3,060	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	231 cwts.	12,705	...	...
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Maskat	60 cwts.	360	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	130 „	780	...	...	...	...
SALT—						
India	26,000 tons	65,000	22,000 tons	54,990	182 cases	56
Maskat	8,000 „	20,000	12,000 „	30,000	...	...
Zanzibar	1,000 „	2,500	1,500 „	3,750	...	...
SEEDS—						
India	1,874 cwts.	27,800	1,550 cwts.	24,555	19 cases	136
Persian Ports	40 „	680	100 „	1,800	...	...
SILK (RAW)—						
India	8½ bdls.	8,500	18 bdls.	18,645	...	...
Turkey	...	...	1 bdl.	1,500	...	...
Maskat	13½ bdls.	13,500	11 bdls.	11,010	...	...
Bahrein	1 bdl.	1,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	2 bdls.	2,000	3 bdls.	3,000	...	...

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Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	3 cases	3,077
India	30 bdls.	21,000	20 bdls.	13,995	36 „	19,005
Turkey	4 „	2,800	5 „	3,495	...	...
Maskat	8 „	5,600	10 „	6,990	...	...
Bahrein	2 „	1,400	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	4 „	2,800	6 bdls.	4,185	...	...
Persian Ports	2 „	1,400	3 „	2,085	...	...
Silk Apparel—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	477
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	2,541
SPICES—						
India	2 cwts.	4,800	2 cwts.	5,010	2,414 cases	47,478
Turkey	...	...	...	...	77 „	604
Maskat	1 cwt.	2,400	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	½ „	1,200	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	½ „	1,200	...	...	176 cases	1,511
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	...	...	...	6 cases	1,000
TOBACCO—						
India	600 cwts.	4,800	300 cwts.	1,800	764 cases	5,435
Turkey	200 „	16,000	276 „	1,665	75 „	928
Arabia	...	...	...	...	944 „	8,414
WOOL—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,057 cases	20,441
India	15,631 cwts.	2,89,820	13,771 cwts.	2,66,235	3,576 „	73,610
Bahrein	25 „	500	50 „	855	...	...
Arab Coast	50 „	1,000	100 „	1,710	...	...
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	21 cases	2,728
India	35 bdls.	35,000	42 bdls.	42,000	9 „	5,757
Turkey	77 „	77,000	94½ „	94,500	106 „	17,507
Egypt	250 „	70,000	200 „	30,000	...	...
Maskat	5 „	5,000	7½ „	7,500	...	...
Bahrein	1 bdl.	1,000	3 „	3,000	...	...
Arab Coast	2 bdls.	2,000	3 „	3,000	5 cases	641
Other sorts of Woollen goods—						
India	...	...	...	...	558 cases	83,026
Turkey	...	...	...	...	17 „	4,286
SPECIE—						
India	...	1,40,000	...	1,20,000	...	94,479
Turkey	...	2,000	...	2,490	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	9,000	...	...
Maskat	...	7,500	...	22,500	...	14,000
Bahrein	...	19,100	...	12,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	80,500	...	57,510	...	...
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	...	...	2,025	...	1,510
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,194
Egypt	...	...	...	990	...	...
Maskat	...	300	...	585	...	...
Arab Coast	...	600	...	1,530	...	971
Persian Ports	...	700	...	480	...	...
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	29,86,430	...	30,33,480	...	15,40,126

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Banâar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	11,680	...	20,805	...	85,029
India	...	17,85,920	...	15,86,220	...	12,95,503
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	6,635
Turkey	...	1,57,970	...	1,85,640	...	31,087
Egypt	...	70,000	...	39,990	...	...
China	...	5,67,000	...	7,25,505	...	76,661
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	10,330
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	10,955
Maskat	...	99,250	...	1,42,440	...	16,399
Zanzibar	...	2,500	...	3,750	...	...
Barhrein	...	53,380	...	38,220	...	1,192
Arab Coast	...	1,05,390	...	1,32,255	...	6,335
Persian Ports	...	1,33,340	...	1,58,655	...	...
TOTAL	...	29,86,430	...	30,33,480	...	15,40,126

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TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Maskat	80 head	1,600	90 head	1,800	56 head	945
Arabia	...	...	...	...	100 „	1,863
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,447
India	...	...	...	...	...	4,279
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	188
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	52
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
India	116 cases	11,600	89 pkgs.	8,010	240 pkgs.	5,464
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	36
CANDLES—						
India	1,111 cases	7,220	4,200 cases	29,400	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	595 cases	24,166
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	...	...	...	...	26 cases	514
COFFEE—						
India	556 cwts.	22,240	436 cwts.	17,445	220 cases	8,082
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	200 cwts.	2,400	300 cwts.	3,750	72 cases	1,104
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
United Kingdom	2,300 bales	11,92,500	2,050 bales.	11,89,995	8,596 cases	6,95,496
India	1,880 „	3,88,500	1,700 „	4,56,750	7,108 „	4,58,675
Germany	...	...	...	...	44 „	4,210
Turkey	...	...	...	...	43 „	4,557
Prints—						
United Kingdom	400 bales	1,20,000	150 bales	90,000	522 cases	69,428
India	400 „	96,000	350 „	84,000	...	...
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	2,100 bales	2,52,000	2,000 bales	2,40,000	...	...
Other sorts of Cotton goods—						
United Kingdom	100 bales	10,000	50 bales	4,995	...	...
India	970 „	3,94,000	558 „	2,23,200	...	...
YARN AND TWIST—						
United Kindom	...	...	...	...	4,813 cases	2,09,176
India	5,379 bales	9,41,330	5,000 bales	8,75,010	5,807 „	2,84,610
DATES—						
Turkey	324 cwts.	860	400 cwts.	1,200	...	...
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
India	100 cwts.	500	150 cwts.	1,200	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	74 cases	1,648
Quinine—						
India	27 cases	2,050	116 cases	17,400	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Drugs, etc.—						
India	456 cwts.	5,210	716 cwts.	4,995	602 cases	9,385
Germany	...	...	...	...	4 „	714
Turkey	24 cwts.	240	238 cwts.	3,420	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	3 cases	514
Arabia	...	...	...	...	261 „	1,714
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	3,186 cwts.	2,85,980	3,964 cwts.	2,93,565	2,359 cases	1,83,466
Colors and Paints—						
India	...	...	...	...	14 cases	1,096
Canary Islands	...	...	...	...	112 „	9,559
Other sorts of Dyes, etc.—						
United Kingdom	71 cwts.	10,650	36 cwts.	3,960	4 cases	137
India	1,876 „	74,930	251 „	27,615	...	...
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
India	...	...	...	...	24 cases	301
Arabia	...	...	...	...	128 „	2,308
Maskat	...	...	...	...	74 „	1,742
FURNITURE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,659
India	...	21,450	...	20,508	...	7,193
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	238
America	...	...	...	...	...	1,051
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	127 cases	5,869
India	64 cases	3,200	188 cases	7,515	12 „	339
Germany	...	...	...	...	25 „	891
America	...	...	...	...	8 „	571
China	...	...	...	...	3 „	229
Glass—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	40 cases	479
India	200 cases	1,000	100 cases	570	299 „	1,723
Other sorts of Glass, etc.—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	191 cwts.	3,335
India	68 cases	5,000	69 cases	19,950	8 „	86
Germany	...	...	...	...	14 „	1,028
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Thread—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	343
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,055
Gold embroidered cloth—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	4,640 cwts.	27,840	3,300 cwts.	23,100	742 cases	3,479
Turkey	...	...	...	...	203 „	1,714
Barley—						
India	20,470 cwts.	92,120	9,000 cwts.	36,000	315 cases	1,444
Turkey	2,250 „	9,000	6,000 „	24,000	348 „	1,714
Arabia	...	...	...	...	45 „	79
Rice—						
India	39,423 cwts.	1,97,120	17,762 cwts.	1,24,035	6,076 cases	41,498

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
GRAIN AND PULSE—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
India	4,592 cwts.	20,610	976 cwts.	5,280	2 cwts.	13
Turkey	60 „	300	50 „	285	...	...
HABERDASHERY—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	136 cases	6,983
India	70 cases	7,000	62¼ cases	6,210	200 „	13,418
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 case	171
China	...	...	...	...	2 cases	218
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	36 cases	3,723
India	456 pkgs.	6,520	500 pkgs.	6,000	57 „	6,944
Germany	...	...	...	...	93 „	10,503
Austria	...	...	...	...	3 „	587
America	...	...	...	...	4 „	229
Arabia	...	...	...	...	3 „	293
Cutlery—						
India	90 cases	9,000	86 cases	8,610	...	...
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	4,000	...	3,495	472 cases	6,541
Arabia	...	...	...	...	1 case	17
JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	1,057 bdls.	34,510	584 bdls.	27,225	555 cases	4,304
Other sorts of Jute, Manufacture—						
India	10 bdls.	1,000	18¾ bdls.	1,890	2,270 cases	20,476
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,160 „	2,101
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	7 cases	700	13 cases	1,290	5 cases	120
Austria	...	...	...	...	5 „	120
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned).—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	10 cases	1,142
India	...	...	...	...	15 „	449
Saddlery Harness, Boots, Shoes, etc.—						
India	8 cases	800	9½ cases	945	...	...
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Whisky—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,420 bottles	1,310
Brandy—						
India	469 cases	11,260	453 cases	4,530	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	9,725 bottles	6,534
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2,100 cases	4,100
India	414 cases	18,630	650 cases	26,445	14 „	560
America	...	...	...	...	700 „	1,257
Sweden	...	...	...	...	3,716 „	4,093
Japan	...	...	...	...	4,573 „	4,278
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	20 bdls.	500	10 bdls.	255	...	...
Maskat	1,200 „	12,000	1,000 „	10,005	242 cases	736

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
METALS—						
Copper—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	39 cases	2,372
India	3,642 cwts.	1,89,390	401 cwts.	20,055	106 „	5,641
France	...	...	...	...	600 „	20,192
Italy	...	...	...	...	11 „	696
Tin—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1 case	114
India	330 cwts.	16,500	190 cwts.	7,605	119 cases	13,809
China	...	...	...	...	11 „	1,273
Penang	...	...	...	...	203 „	22,261
Iron—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	723 cases	6,612
India	2,823 cwts.	18,840	1,700 cwts.	10,110	1,213 „	6,668
Austria	...	...	...	...	8 „	93
Belgium	...	...	...	...	1,023 „	9,641
Brass—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	39 cases	1,421
India	86 cwts.	5,160	36 cwts.	2,160	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	13 cases	1,071
Italy	...	...	...	...	3 „	143
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	210 cwts.	2,100	1,064 cwts.	10,020	...	...
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	3,552 cases	10,630	3,849 cases	15,390	...	...
America	...	...	...	...	737 cases	5,897
Russia	...	...	...	...	1,010 „	8,581
Other sorts of Oils—						
India	117 cwts.	2,340	56 cwts.	1,125	107 cases	1,932
PEARLS—						
Arab Coast	...	20,000	...	...	...	...
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
Turkey	10 cases	150	20 cases	300	...	...
Persian Ports	81 „	1,220	40 „	600	...	...
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	211
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	12
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	77 cases	1,327
India	506 cases	21,420	280 cases	9,795	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	5 cases	82
China	...	...	...	...	166 „	5,427
Porcelain—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	50 cases	2,254
India	...	...	...	...	10 „	1,017
Germany	...	...	...	...	5 „	728
China	...	...	...	...	294 „	1,988
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	160 cwts.	1,920	414 cwts.	5,790	300 cases	4,245
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	325 cwts.	4,870	174 cwts.	3,480	68 cases	1,488
Flour—						
India	3,845 cwts.	23,070	2,121 cwts.	21,210	354 cases	1,710

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PROVISIONS—*contd.*						
Ghee—						
India	200 cwts.	10,000	...	...	96 cwts.	220
Mascat	...	...	...	...	3 „	100
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	187 cwts.	780	257 cwts.	1,545	53 cases	1,330
China	...	...	...	...	52 „	1,800
Maskat	8,900 cwts.	31,150	10,500 cwts.	42,000	112 „	180
Arab Coast	19,500 „	68,250	21,500 „	86,010	...	...
SALT—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	71
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	22 cases	5,194
India	...	...	...	...	19 „	3,046
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	1,154 cwts.	15,000	1,000 cwts.	14,010	662 cases	6,770
Ginger—						
India	726 cwts.	10,890	375 cwts.	6,000	37 cases	1,880
Black Pepper—						
India	1,810 cwts.	44,340	707 cwts.	20,505	1,476 cwts.	51,281
Other sorts of Spices—						
India	933½ cwts.	32,850	860 cwts.	29,610	1,104 cases	25,865
China	...	...	...	...	328 „	10,499
STATIONERY—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	59 cases	1,758
India	93 cases	9,300	130 cases	10,305	68 „	4,463
Germany	...	...	...	...	6 „	568
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
India	3,900 cwts.	62,400	23,487 cwts.	3,05,340	...	...
France	10,500 „	1,68,000	7,500 „	97,500	8,228 cases	88,534
Soft—						
United Kingdom	...	...	400 cwts.	3,990	...	...
India	19,833 cwts.	2,38,000	23,450 „	2,57,955	1,755 cases	17,685
France	...	...	...	...	6,972 „	75,644
Austria	...	...	...	...	14,466 „	1,52,466
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	7,757 „	53,466
Sugarcandy—						
India	488 cwts.	8,300	922 cwts.	12,915	...	...
TEA—						
India	37,471 cwts.	16,06,180	59,959 cwts.	29,97,945	10,564 cases	15,85,685
China	...	...	...	...	4,870 „	2,51,994
Java	...	...	...	...	2,692 „	1,17,296
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
Arabia	...	...	...	...	8 cases	57
India	...	10,000	...	15,000	5 „	32
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	2,100	...	...
TOBACCO—						
India	...	...	...	...	39 cases	907
Maskat	500 bdls.	25,000	300 bdls.	9,000	112 „	1,393
Arab Coast	60 „	3,000	100 „	3,000	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOBACCO—*continued.*						
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	24 cwts.	1,323
India	38 cases	1,900	20¼ cases	810	1 cwt.	45
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	3 Nos.	78
India	5 cases	1,000	3 cases	600	14 „	97
France	...	...	...	...	1 No.	86
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 „	28
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	2 Nos.	114
WOOL—						
Arabia	...	...	...	...	43 cases	1,028
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	13 bdls.	10,370	...	...	½ cwt.	257
Broadcloth and other Woollen Piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	68 cases	13,748
India	3 bdls.	3,000	6 bdls.	6,000	19 „	4,161
Germany	...	...	...	...	39 „	11,191
Austria	...	...	...	...	4 „	1,668
Other manufactures of Wool—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	7 cases	1,000
India	...	...	...	12,510	...	...
SPECIE—						
India	...	98,000	...	1,09,980	...	2,53,303
Turkey	...	45,790	...	21,825	...	24,176
Maskat	...	14,800	...	12,000	...	1,600
Bahrein	...	12,000	...	7,995	...	...
Arab Coast	...	6,000	...	9,990	...	...
Persian Ports	...	13,200	...	18,600	...	3,300
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	15	...	1,027
India	...	14,750	...	18,495	...	6,735
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,213
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	1,427
Turkey	...	1,000	...	5,700	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	717
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	400
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	307
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	852
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	103
Persian Ports	...	840	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	71,90,070	...	81,82,680	...	50,84,187
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	13,33,150	...	12,92,955	...	10,43,926
India	...	54,14,650	...	65,28,915	...	30,64,558
France	...	1,68,000	...	97,500	...	1,90,990
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	32,609
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,643
America	...	...	...	...	...	9,005
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	8,581
Turkey	...	57,340	...	56,730	...	32,197
China	...	...	...	...	...	2,76,307
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	33,807
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	4,585
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	1,239
Java	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,296

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—*contd.*						
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	53,466
Penang	...	...	...	...	...	22,261
Canary Islands	..	...	...	..	...	9,559
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	4,093
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	114
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	7,411
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	852
Maskat	...	89,420	...	78,285	...	10,388
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	2,100	...	...
Bahrein	...	12,000	...	7,995	...	...
Arab Coast	...	97,250	...	99,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	15,260	...	19,200	...	3,300
TOTAL	...	71,90,070	...	81,82,680	...	50,84,187

TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the Port of Bunder Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	30	5,400	67	73,700	97	79,100
	1899	28	5,040	64	70,400	92	75,440
	1900	48	4,025	101	135,139	149	1,39,164
Turkish	1898	10	400	1	1,100	11	1,500
	1899	15	600	...	...	15	600
	1900	...	...	2	6,000	2	6,000
Maskat	1898	47	705	...	...	47	705
	1899	40	600	...	...	40	600
	1900	1	150	...	...	1	150
Arab	1898	70	1,050	...	...	70	1,050
	1899	80	1,200	...	...	80	1,200
	1900	15	1,590	...	...	15	1,590
Persian	1898	145	5,075	...	...	145	5,075
	1899	152	5,320	...	...	152	5,320
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1898	302	12,630	68	74,800	370	87,430
	1899	315	12,760	64	70,400	379	83,160
	1900	64	5,765	103	141,139	167	1,46,904

TABLE No. 4.

Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the Port of Bunder Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	27	4,860	65	73,700	92	78,560
	1899	25	4,500	82	88,000	107	92,500
	1900	48	4,025	102	1,35,453	150	1,39,478
Turkish	1898	10	400	1	1,100	11	1,500
	1899	15	600	...	...	15	600
	1900	...	...	2	6,000	2	6,000
Maskat	1898	47	705	...	...	47	705
	1899	40	600	...	...	40	600
	1900	1	150	...	...	1	150
Arab	1898	70	1,050	...	...	70	1,050
	1899	80	1,200	...	...	80	1,200
	1900	15	1,590	...	...	15	1,590
Persian	1898	130	4,550	...	...	130	4,550
	1899	128	4,480	...	...	128	4,480
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1898	284	11,565	66	74,800	350	86,365
	1899	288	11,380	82	88,000	370	99,380
	1900	64	5,765	104	1,41,453	168	1,47,218

PART VII.—REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE BAHREIN ISLANDS FOR 1900.

General Remarks.

No statistics of imports or exports are kept by the Customs authorities. The figures given in the tables have been compiled from the manifests of steamers, courteously lent by the Agents, records of native merchants, and other sources; they therefore are only approximate, but they may be taken to fairly represent the trade of the islands for the past year.

The volume of trade, according to the returns, has declined nearly fifty-four lakhs of rupees. The retrograde movement in the trade is mainly due to the fall in the importation of rice from India and the export of pearls to the same country.

The prosperity of the Bahrein Islands primarily depends upon the pearl fishery, in which about one-half of the male population is occupied. The fishery in the year under report opened on the 12th May under unfortunate circumstances, and closed on the 17th September. One of the principal pearl banks situated to the north of the islands, where the oysters were found to be diseased and producing no pearls, was abandoned in the early part of the season, and this was the chief cause in the falling off in the quantity of pearls obtained.

The Indian pearl merchants in the season of 1899, anticipating that the opening of the Paris Exhibition would create an abnormal demand, keenly competed for these gems, and raised the price from 40 to 60 per cent. Their expectations, however, were not fulfilled, and many of them sustained heavy losses and some became bankrupt. Though it was generally known that the production of the pearl banks in the ensuing season would be short, the merchants were at first less eager to buy and offered rates which ruled in 1898. Later in the season news was received regarding a demand for small pearls in Bombay; they advanced the prices 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. above normal years, and reports have been received to the effect that on that class of pearls good profits were realized.

The improvement in the Bombay pearl market will enable Bahrein merchants to realize some of their stocks, when a large amount of capital will be released and be available for the purposes of trade, which will regain some of its lost ground. In any case an increase on the year's figures for rice is expected.

A reference to trade statistics of previous years will shew that there is a growing demand in all descriptions of cotton piece-goods, and this fact ought to be of interest to manufacturers and merchants in India as well as in the United Kingdom, whose attention I would particularly draw to the study of the requirements of this important market, which in time, it is expected, will develop considerably. I have been informed by the only native merchant who imports direct from the United Kingdom and does business in El Hassa that he makes an average profit of about 35 per cent. on his transactions. It has also been brought to my notice that some Manchester prints, bought in the Basrah Bazar by an enterprising native, found a ready sale which has encouraged him to repeat the transaction on a larger scale. These facts ought to be an inducement to British firms already established in the Persian Gulf, if not others, to solicit orders for home manufactures.

A study also of the quantity and weight of merchandise imported into and exported from Bahrein, and the information given under the head of freight, will show that there is room for more British steamers to make Bahrein a port of call.

A strict prohibition on the importation of intoxicating liquors for purposes of trade was imposed in September last, and any liquor entering the country is liable to be seized and destroyed.

Imports.

The imports into Bahrein show a fall of over twenty-eight and-a-half lakhs of rupees on the figures of 1899.

The decline is principally due to the large stocks of rice remaining on hand from the previous year and the general scarcity of money owing to large parcels of pearls originally bought on credit having remained in Bombay unsold until late in the year and the dealers being unable to pay the vendors in time to allow of their distributing the proceeds amongst the pearl-divers.

India, whose share of the exports to Bahrein is about three-fifths of the whole, sent goods to the value of twenty-one lakhs of rupees less than in 1899. The decrease is chiefly in rice to the extent of nineteen lakhs of rupees; cotton, piece-goods, a lakh and-a-half, metals, Rs. 3,000; China-ware, Rs. 3,000; planks, Rs. 3,000; and specie seven and-a-half lakhs. On the other hand, coffee shewed an improvement of Rs. 52,000; coir yarn, Rs. 6,000; yarn and twist, Rs. 88,000; lubricating oils, Rs. 3,000; raw silk and silk piece-goods, Rs. 19,000; turmeric, Rs. 5,000; soft sugar, Rs. 17,000; tea, Rs. 4,000; gunny bags, Rs. 3,000; hardware, Rs. 8,000; and cutlery, Rs. 10,000.

The Turkish Empire's share of exports to Bahrein declined six lakhs of rupees, mainly due to some of the pearl dealers sending their pearls direct to Bombay instead of selling them in Bahrein. Grain and specie show a decline of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 40,000, respectively, and pearls, Rs. 6,80,000; while horses increased Rs. 15,000; coffee, Rs. 1,500; dates, Rs. 2,16,000; ghee, Rs. 38,000; silk and silk goods, Rs. 7,000; and tobacco, Rs. 11,000.

There was an advance of about two lakhs of rupees in the imports from Persia, owing to a large trade done in grain on account of the temporary suspension of the embargo on grain by the Government of that country, and an increase in the export of specie. There was, however, a considerable fall in the value of cattle, cotton, cutlery, fuel, kerosine, pearls, and provisions.

Zanzibar exported Rs. 19,000 worth of rafters less than in 1899, owing to the rigorous regulations imposed by the authorities in German East Africa on native crafts calling there, and the increase in price in the article on account of the Africans being prohibited from selling except through Germans.

Exports.

The export trade for the past year has declined twenty-five lakhs and twenty thousand rupees on the total of 1899. The principal items showing a fall are—pearls, Rs. 28,50,000; rice, Rs. 2,80,000; canvas, Rs. 22,000; cotton piece-goods, Rs. 44,000; sugar, Rs. 6,000; and rafters, Rs. 4,000.

The export of horses increased Rs. 7,000; donkeys, Rs. 85,000; coffee, Rs. 24,000; dates, Rs. 74,000; wheat and barley, Rs. 98,000; kerosine, Rs. 16,000; ghee, Rs. 6,000; shells, of all kinds, Rs. 45,000; silk and silk goods, Rs. 7,000; tobacco, Rs. 5,000; tallow, Rs. 2,000; and specie, Rs. 6,61,000.

Miscellaneous.

Coinage.—The Indian Government rupees and the Maria Theresa dollars are the two principal coins in which business is transacted. The latter coin is universally employed by the Bedouins, and from May to September there is a considerable demand for it to pay for the pearls imported into Bahrein, when the rate for the same fluctuates between Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 per 100 dollars, according to the demand and supply. During the past year the price fluctuated near the lower figure owing to the decrease of pearls imported, and consequently there was a less demand for the coin.

Freight.—Pearls and dates are the chief products exported to India. The freight on pearls was half per cent. on the declared value throughout the year, and on the 700 tons of dates carried by steamers Rs. 12-8 per ton was charged. Indian and Arab sailing crafts took 1,450 tons of dates and 740 tons of grain to Karachi at Rs. 10-8 per ton, owing to no space being available in steamer bottoms.

For a similar reason, coupled with the demand for an excessive rate of freight, the bulk of shells exported goes to Bushire in native crafts, and from there is shipped by direct steamers to London. This cargo might be secured by steamers touching here on their way to India and arranging to tranship the same at Bombay to cheap freighters to London.

It may be interesting to British shipping to learn that annually, during the last quarter of each year, from 5,000 to 6,000 tons of dates are exported from Katif and Ojair to Indian ports, and for want of steam conveyance the whole of it is secured by sailing crafts. A certain quantity is also exported

from the same ports to Egypt and the Levant, and the Austrian ship *Calypoe* took 450 tons in December last for Suez, Port Said, and Alexandria at Rs. 28-2 per ton.

It is difficult for freight steamers to approach the two ports mentioned; but if it is desired to participate in the carriage of this cargo, arrangements may be made with the shippers to bring it alongside the vessel outside the territorial waters of Bahrein.

Shipping.—Formerly the compilers of the returns for Bahrein showed all steamers calling at the port as cleared and entered; consequently the figures given were twice the actual quantity. This error has been rectified in the returns for the year under report.

All steam vessels touching at Bahrein during 1900 carried the British flag, except one ship which flew the Austrian colours.

J. CALCOTT GASKIN,
Political Assistant, Bahrein.

BAHREIN;
The 27th January 1901.

APPENDIX A TO PART VII.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
India	28 head	11,900	59 head	20,055	70 head	24,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	700
Maskat	5 head	2,050	3 head	1,380	8 „	3,900
Arab Coast	2 „	940	1 „	510	1 „	450
Persian Ports	3 „	1,110	4 „	1,485	3 „	875
Donkeys—						
India	...	...	...	...	1 head	140
Turkey	9 head	740	6 head	630	5 „	600
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2 „	300
Zanzibar	6 head	700	3 head	420	4 „	550
Persian Ports	33 „	1,850	56 „	2,685	212 „	10,600
Camels—						
Turkey	...	...	2 head	540	1 head	320
Other sorts of animals—						
Persian Ports	13 head	840	9 head	675	11 head	850
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Other sorts of Arms, etc.—						
Turkey	...	2,770	...	2,580	...	1,850
Arab Coast	...	450	...	270	...	180
Persian Ports	...	...	...	120	...	100
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
Turkey	883 cwts.	66,220	817 cwts.	62,910	650 cwts.	44,700
Maskat	42 „	4,650	47 „	3,630	38 „	2,585
Zanzibar	32 „	2,400	36 „	2,820	50 „	3,400
Arab Coast	92 „	6,900	100 „	7,710	110 „	6,870
Persian Ports	172 „	12,900	205 „	15,780	176 „	11,970
CATTLE—						
Turkey	55 head	380	64 head	345	55 head	300
Persian Ports	64 „	400	73 „	420	60 „	330
COFFEE—						
Turkey	2,375 cwts.	99,750	2,280 cwts.	72,960	2,155 cwts.	96,975
Maskat	...	...	...	...	10 „	450
Persian Ports	31 cwts.	1,310	38 cwts.	1,230	30 „	1,350
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Turkey	770 cwts.	9,430	93 cwts.	1,125	105 cwts.	1,260
Persian Ports	67 „	820	88 „	1,050	100 „	1,200
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
Turkey	462 bales	1,13,190	431 bales	1,16,310	385 bales	1,09,725
Persian Ports	11 „	2,970	14 „	3,435	21 „	5,565
Prints—						
Turkey	414 bales	1,30,410	365 bales	1,19,355	318 bales	90,630
Persian Ports	9 „	2,520	11 „	2,640	16 „	3,490
Dyed Shirtings—						
Turkey	103 bales	13,900	112 bales	14,220	135 bales	16,200
Persian Ports	7 „	810	31 „	6,345	45 „	9,225
Other sorts of Cotton Piece-goods—						
Turkey	354 bales	74,340	323 bales	73,650	370 bales	55,840
Persian Ports	27 „	5,750	24 „	5,265	38 „	8,130

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COTTON (RAW)—						
Turkey	26 cwts.	500	33 cwts.	690	40 cwts.	1,000
Yarn and Twist—						
Turkey	145 bdls.	18,130	158 bdls.	18,795	145 cwts.	17,400
DATES—						
India	24,800 cwts.	1,05,400	23,700 cwts.	94,800	43,265 cwts.	1,35,340
Turkey	3,380 „	14,360	4,470 „	11,205	7,200 „	22,400
Maskat	1,210 „	5,140	1,860 „	4,650	2,100 „	7,350
Zanzibar	1,150 „	4,890	3,680 „	9,210	4,465 „	13,830
Arab Coast	3,540 „	15,040	3,950 „	9,885	3,560 „	12,360
Persian Ports	6,150 „	24,550	7,430 „	18,585	8,600 „	30,100
Date juice—						
Turkey	232 cwt.	1,330	430 cwt.	1,515	400 cwt.	1,600
Maskat	380 „	2,190	510 „	1,785	585 „	2,340
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	70 „	280
Arab Coast	175 cwts.	1,010	200 cwts.	705	160 „	640
Persian Ports	1,370 „	7,880	1,530 „	5,355	1,875 „	7,500
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose buds—						
Turkey	...	1,280	...	1,575	...	1,700
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
Turkey	...	7,850	...	8,280	...	7,600
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Turkey	...	7,900	...	8,445	...	8,900
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Turkey	175 cwts.	2,450	154 cwts.	2,610	140 cwts.	2,030
Raisins and Currants—						
Turkey	180 „	2,070	175 „	2,010	182 „	2,275
Other sorts of Fruits, etc.—						
Turkey	...	9,050	...	9,690	...	10,200
Maskat	...	240	...	285	...	305
Arab Coast	...	160	...	135	...	120
Persian Ports	...	1,280	...	1,170	...	1,200
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	...	...	...	...	17,660 cwts.	92,760
Turkey	10,200 cwts.	56,100	9,440 cwts.	43,665	8,150 „	42,790
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,000 „	3,600
Barley—						
India	...	...	...	...	2,025 cwts.	6,075
Turkey	1,470 cwts	5,500	1,100 cwts.	3,855	1,650 „	4,950
Rice—						
Turkey	88,500 cwts.	6,41,620	97,400 cwts.	6,81,810	29,615 cwts.	2,36,920
Arab Coast	1,650 „	11,960	7,240 „	50,685	2,050 „	16,400
Persian Ports	1,750 „	12,700	2,130 „	14,910	1,800 „	14,400
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
Turkey	...	1,370	...	1,650	...	1,530
GUM—	...	250	...	270	...	305
Turkey						
Mastic and other sorts of Gum—						
Turkey	...	500	...	525	...	510

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
Turkey	...	9,550	...	10,410	...	10,475
Arab Coast	...	1,410	...	1,575	...	1,610
Persian Ports	...	1,050	...	1,155	...	1,200
Cutlery—						
Turkey	...	210	...	165	...	170
Arab Coast	...	90	...	105	...	120
Persian Ports	...	70	...	60	...	85
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	19,450 pieces	13,600	20,180 pieces	16,350	19,000 pieces	15,550
Persian Ports	14,350 „	10,050	15,170 „	12,120	14,150 „	10,650
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
India	...	3,350	...	3,645	...	3,200
Turkey	...	3,900	...	4,140	...	5,350
Persian Ports	...	2,450	...	2,175	...	1,900
Other Manufactures of Jute—						
Turkey	...	280	...	270	...	245
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	1,000	...	855	...	900
Turkey	...	450	...	600	...	680
Persian Ports	...	1,470	...	1,740	...	2,050
METALS—						
Copper—						
Turkey	85 cwts.	4,500	78 cwts.	5,460	65 cwts.	4,875
Other sorts of Metals—						
Turkey	640 cwts.	8,640	580 cwts.	7,110	610 cwts.	7,320
Arab Coast	50 „	670	42 „	525	48 „	575
Persian Ports	125 „	1,960	143 „	1,740	130 „	5,200
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Turkey	6,650 cases	23,270	4,718 cases	19,125	5,050 cases	26,510
Arab Coast	180 „	630	145 „	570	...	...
Persian Ports	1,920 „	6,720	1,360 „	5,445	2,970 cases	15,590
Other sorts of oils—						
Turkey	...	4,000	...	3,705	...	2,500
Persian Ports	...	1,850	...	2,100	...	1,400
OPIUM—						
Turkey	...	120	...	135	...	150
PEARLS—						
India	...	46,55,000	...	66,67,005	...	36,16,600
Turkey	...	85,000	...	92,010	...	3,40,000
Arab Coast	...	38,000	...	46,005	...	...
Persian Ports	...	15,000	...	19,410	...	5,100
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
Turkey	...	280	...	240	...	265
Other sorts of perfumery—						
Turkey	...	3,500	...	3,795	...	3,655
Arab Coast	...	200	...	240	...	195
Persian Ports	...	290	...	2,325	...	1,985

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
India	...	...	...	...	75 cwts.	3,315
Turkey	162 cwts.	7,290	181 cwts.	7,605	155 ,,	6,850
Maskat	95 ,,	4,270	122 ,,	5,115	186 ,,	8,370
Persian Ports	60 ,,	2,700	68 ,,	2,865	82 ,,	3,720
Sugar (loaf and soft)—						
Turkey	2,080 cwts.	27,040	1,870 cwts.	27,105	1,500 cwts.	21,000
Persian Ports	75 ,,	980	88 ,,	1,275	60 ,,	840
Tea—						
Turkey	...	640	...	585	...	700
Limes (dry)—						
Turkey	126 cwts.	2,710	112 cwts.	3,360	90 cwts.	3,240
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Turkey	...	33,300	...	28,950	...	31,000
Arab Coast	...	410	...	465	..	510
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Turkey	...	80	...	60	...	95
India	...	...	...	...	128 cwts.	515
Other sorts of seeds—						
Turkey	...	1,820	...	1,665	...	1,745
SHARK FINS—						
India	675 cwts.	15,530	580 cwts.	12,705	316 cwts.	8,320
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	75 cwt.	2,100
India	3,200 cwts.	33,600	2,750 cwts.	22,695	1,091 ,,	6,425
Germany	...	...	...	...	3,999 ,,	32,420
Persian Ports	6,450 cwts.	77,720	5,450 cwts.	45,210	11,656 ,,	71,785
SILK (RAW)—						
Turkey	1,280 lbs.	10,240	1,020 lb.	9,180	1,150 lb.	12,075
Arab Coast	11 ,,	90	15 ,,	135	10 ,,	105
Persian Ports	18 ,,	140	29 ,,	240	25 ,,	265
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk Piece-goods—						
Turkey	1,050 pieces	10,500	965 pieces	10,845	1,170 pieces	14,380
Arab Coast	300 ,,	2,100	245 ,,	2,085	225 ,,	2,700
Persian Ports	140 ,,	1,260	133 ,,	1,665	152 ,,	1,520
Silk Apparel—						
Turkey	113 pieces	2,530	127 pieces	3,165	140 pieces	3,640
SPICES—						
Turkey	705 cwts.	22,200	642 cwts.	21,180	680 cwts.	23,800
Arab Coast	19 ,,	600	14 ,,	495	20 ,,	700
Persian Ports	27 ,,	850	18 ,,	630	23 ,,	805
TALLOW—						
Turkey	225 cwts.	3,600	208 cwts.	4,005	278 cwts.	6,950
Persian Ports	58 ,,	930	71 ,,	1,365	75 ,,	1,675
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
Turkey	...	7,150	...	7,830	...	7,100
Persian Ports	...	2,150	...	2,445	...	1,665
Rafters—						
Turkey	9,300 pieces	6,550	9,800 pieces	6,375	3,000 pieces	2,700
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	235 ,,	490

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900— concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOBACCO—						
Turkey	1,160 cwts.	26,100	1,020 cwts.	25,500	1300 cwts.	30,550
Persian Ports	41 „	1,370	53 „	1,680	65 „	1,530
WOOL—						
Turkey	195 cwts.	6,820	207 cwts.	6,630	180 cwts.	5,760
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	30 „	960
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
Turkey	...	5,350	...	4,935	...	5,155
Arab Coast	...	590	...	645	...	680
Persian Ports	...	1,140	...	1,215	...	1,250
Other sorts of Woollen Goods—						
Turkey	...	5,900	...	6,315	...	5,400
Maskat	...	2,080	...	1,980	...	1,750
Zanzibar	...	910	...	1,065	...	1,115
Arab Coast	...	4,050	...	4,185	...	4,340
Persian Ports	...	1,750	...	1,935	...	1,250
SPECIE—						
India	...	2,87,000	...	2,58,000	...	6,87,635
Turkey	...	7,25,000	...	6,21,000	...	8,52,135
Maskat	...	17,000	...	15,600	...	21,350
Arab Coast	...	74,000	...	58,500	...	...
Persian Ports	...	25,000	...	41,100	...	36,300
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
Turkey	...	37,900	...	41,745	...	35,100
Maskat	...	710	...	345	...	530
Arab Coast	...	970	...	855	...	650
Persian Ports	...	4,600	...	5,430	...	5,750
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	79,40,880	...	98,13,570	...	72,92,135
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	51,26,380	...	70,96,110	...	46,01,775
Turkey	...	23,67,810	...	22,46,415	...	22,52,780
Maskat	...	38,330	...	34,770	...	52,830
Zanzibar	...	8,900	...	13,515	...	19,175
Arab Coast	...	1,60,270	...	1,86,285	...	49,205
Persian Ports	...	2,39,190	...	2,36,475	...	2,81,850
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	32,420
TOTAL	...	79,40,880	...	98,13,570	...	72,92,135

TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
Turkey	22 head	6,820	41 head	12,330	78 head	27,300
Donkeys—						
Turkey	27 head	3,420	34 head	3,870	30 head	3,485
Camels—						
Turkey	36 head	3,430	31 head	3,255	24 head	2,415
Arab Coast	5 „	750	3 „	720	2 „	610
Other sorts of animals—						
Turkey	31 head	1,180	39 head	1,365	35 head	1,220
Persian Ports	445 „	14,220	490 „	13,215	465 „	13,020
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	...	13,450	...	15,180	...	16,530
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Other sorts of Arms, etc.—						
India	...	4,400	...	3,750	...	2,760
Maskat	...	350	...	480	...	430
Persian Ports	...	250	...	300	...	270
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
India	...	5,210	...	5,625	...	7,375
Turkey	...	300	...	180	...	500
Persian Ports	...	480	...	540	...	525
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
India	...	2,050	...	2,415	...	2,180
Turkey	...	6,560	...	5,955	...	5,850
Persian Ports	...	2,120	...	4,140	...	3,870
CANDLES—						
India	...	6,050	...	6,510	...	6,120
Persian Ports	...	650	...	1,110	...	650
CATTLE—						
Turkey	520 head	1,950	575 head	2,370	490 head	2,695
Persian Ports	29,350 „	87,450	32,100 „	98,745	25,400 „	82,550
COFFEE—						
India	4,710 cwts.	1,97,820	4,550 cwts.	1,65,510	6,221 cwts.	2,18,155
Turkey	...	...	...	...	220 „	7,700
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	3,050 cwts.	28,210	3,300 cwts.	29,700	3,450 cwts.	37,950
Zanzibar	215 „	1,990	200 „	1,800	...	...
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	66 bales	46,200
India	1,637 bales	4,00,920	1,581 bales	3,96,825	1,253 „	3,32,045
Prints—						
India	782 bales	1,83,770	807 bales	1,96,110	618 bales	1,44,615
Turkey	...	...	...	...	5 „	2,150
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	8 „	1,520
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	171 bales	26,500	193 bales	31,065	165 bales	35,475
Maskat	...	...	...	...	18 „	5,760
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	10 „	1,900

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Cotton Piece-goods—						
India	245 bales 321 cases	1,30,180	283 bales 309 cases	1,36,530	220 bales 250 cases	1,00,050
Turkey	...	...	...	...	130 pieces	1,500
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	940 cwts.	13,160	1,110 cwts.	16,650	619 cwts.	8,670
Persian Ports	2,160 „	48,600	1,950 „	52,650	1,550 „	37,200
Yarn and Twist—						
India	410 cwts.	26,650	432 cwts.	27,210	444 cwts.	35,520
Persian Ports	465 „	28,350	535 „	31,800	475 „	34,200
DATES—						
Turkey	64,700 cwts.	3,07,320	70,800 cwts.	2,12,400	81,800 cwts.	2,86,300
Persian Ports	480 „	1,920	...	...	...	...
Date juice—						
Turkey	1,520 cwts.	9,880	1,700 cwts.	7,230	1,850 cwts.	8,325
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
India	...	520	...	570	...	610
Quinine—						
India	...	410	...	465	...	480
Asafœtida—						
Persian Ports	...	470	...	435	...	515
Other sorts of Drugs, etc.—						
India	...	14,700	...	13,605	...	1,235
Turkey	...	1,150	...	945	...	895
Persian Ports	...	14,830	...	15,105	...	14,685
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	145 cwts.	16,240	137 cwts.	15,405	24 cwts.	3,240
Colours and Paints—						
India	...	650	...	735	...	860
Other sorts of Dye, etc.—						
India	...	1,080	...	1,155	...	970
Turkey	60 cwts.	540	72 cwts.	675	65 cwts.	605
Maskat	265 „	2,650	285 „	2,700	350 „	3,500
Persian Ports	950 „	7,600	865 „	7,785	930 „	9,300
EARTHENWARE (Pottery)—						
Turkey	...	250	...	270	...	350
Arab Coast	...	1,850	...	2,340	...	2,700
Persian Ports	...	6,750	...	7,035	...	6,300
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	592 cwts.	8,290	610 cwts.	10,140	670 cwts.	8,710
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	565 cwts.	6,220	535 cwts.	6,375	415 cwts.	3,940
Other sorts of Fruits, etc.—						
India	...	3,450	...	3,270	...	3,890
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	650
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	250
Persian Ports	...	8,050	...	7,980	...	7,750

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FUEL—						
Coal—						
India	174 tons	7,500	195 tons	7,800	650 tons	29,250
Turkey	...	450	...	585	...	...
Persian Ports	1,482 tons	19,550	560 tons	24,075	370 tons	16,650
Firewood—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	5,100
Arab Coast	...	...	...	2,145	...	2,700
Persian Ports	20,500 cwts.	28,180	23,800 cwts.	31,245	1,290 tons	26,445
FURNITURE—						
India	...	4,150	...	4,710	...	3,120
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	3,850	...	4,200	...	3,450
Glass—						
India	...	1,450	...	2,070	...	2,460
Persian Ports	...	...	...	555	...	370
Other sorts of Glass, etc.—						
India	...	2,750	...	5,295	...	4,970
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
India	...	1,370	...	1,500	...	2,200
Persian Ports	...	400	...	510	...	320
Gold Thread—						
India	175 bdls.	6,120	190 bdls.	6,840	860 bdls.	8,600
Persian Ports	585 „	19,300	600 „	18,600	460 „	13,800
Gold embroidered Cloth—						
India	165 pieces	6,770	185 pieces	8,505	260 pieces	7,210
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	4,500 cwts.	23,620	350 cwts.	1,650	156 cwts.	625
Turkey	3,100 „	13,950	2,700 „	12,345	...	...
Persian Ports	27,150 „	1,42,540	29,600 „	1,33,200	91,500 cwts.	3,29,400
Barley—						
India	920 cwts.	3,910	285 cwts.	975	220 cwts.	450
Turkey	1,120 „	4,760	860 „	2,550	...	...
Persian Ports	1,030 „	3,860	1,170 „	3,960	7,500 cwts.	16,450
Rice—						
India	356,250 cwts.	24,93,750	405,000 cwts.	30,37,500	151,435 cwts.	11,29,055
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
India	...	1,300	...	1,545	...	1,150
Turkey	...	2,500	...	2,145	...	1,750
Persian Ports	...	7,450	...	7,185	...	6,200
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	8,600	...	7,860	...	7,150
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	2,420 cwts.	19,800	2,670 cwts.	18,690	1,185 cwts.	26,700
Cutlery—						
India	...	2,320	...	2,010	...	12,150
Persian Ports	...	13,380	...	14,850	...	1,500
HIDES AND SKINS—						
Turkey	12,500 pieces	9,320	14,000 pieces	9,120	8,340 pieces	6,255
Maskat	1,900 „	2,870	1,750 „	2,640	1,560 „	1,960
Persian Ports	2,800 „	2,450	2,550 „	2,040	1,150 „	930

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	...	3,020	...	3,375	244 bales	9,150
Turkey	...	730	...	645	...	...
Other sorts of Jute Manufactures—						
India	...	8,200	...	7,500	...	7,300
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	3,400	...	4,155	...	3,350
Turkey	...	180	...	315	...	210
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
Turkey	610 pieces	920	840 pieces	1,245	670 pieces	1,000
Maskat	700 „	1,100	930 „	1,440	780 „	1,170
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes, etc.—						
India	...	450	...	2,355	...	2,260
Turkey	...	650	...	810	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	150	...	195	...	450
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Whisky—						
India	...	410	...	540	...	...
Brandy—						
India	...	...	...	165	...	...
Other sorts of Liquors, etc.—						
Persian Ports	...	140	...	210	...	500
MATCHES—						
India	130 cases	6,110	102 cases	4,455	208 cases	8,320
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	9 „	360
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	3,850	...	3,420	...	2,700
Turkey	...	5,750	...	6,285	...	6,500
Zanzibar	...	...	...	150	...	170
Persian Ports	...	1,700	...	1,350	...	1,100
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	280 cwts.	14,840	234 cwts.	17,550	120 cwts.	8,760
Tin—						
India	68 cwts.	5,780	77 cwts.	6,540	72 cwts.	6,120
Iron—						
India	2,420 cwts.	18,150	2,665 cwts.	23,985	1,984 cwts.	19,070
Brass—						
India	24 cwts.	1,510	27 cwts.	1,830	18 cwts.	1,260
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	875 cwts.	9,180	815 cwts.	10,170	1,044 cwts.	12,530
Persian Ports	35	370	39 „	480	30 „	360
OILS—						
Kerosene—						
India	9,700 cases	31,520	10,300 cases	41,205	12,850 cases	61,040
Russia	5,000 „	16,250	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	150 „	720
Persian Ports	8,000 „	26,000	5,000 cases	20,010	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
OILS—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Oils—						
India	570 cwts.	10,250	650 cwts.	12,345	3,940 cwts.	36,600
Persian Ports	344 „	6,190	315 „	5,280	210 „	3,500
PEARLS—						
India	...	1,58,000	...	1,94,010	...	2,29,000
Turkey	...	9,75,000	...	11,35,005	...	4,55,000
Arab Coast	...	1,07,000	...	76,005	...	80,000
Persian Ports	...	92,000	...	67,005	...	25,100
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Turkey	...	280	...	240	...	210
Persian Ports	...	4,840	...	4,560	...	4,235
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
India	1,550 tolas	10,050	1,039 tolas	10,410	1,250 tolas	11,150
Turkey	430 „	3,810	475 „	4,035	510 „	4,250
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
India	...	7,800	...	8,535	...	5,600
Porcelain—						
India	91 cases	7,400	108 cases	9,180	201 cases	12,060
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanut—						
India	...	5,150	...	5,460	...	2,700
Zanzibar	...	4,800	...	4,620	...	3,400
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	400 cwts.	8,600	365 cwts.	10,950	375 cwts.	8,520
Persian Ports	322 „	6,750	373 „	11,190	320 „	7,040
Flour—						
India	...	1,400	...	840	...	1,680
Persian Ports	...	330	...	330	...	180
Ghee—						
India	47 cwts.	2,000	41 cwts.	1,560	...	...
Turkey	1,710 „	76,950	1,930 „	84,915	2,720 cwts.	1,22,400
Persian Ports	781 „	32,800	690 „	36,480	450 „	20,250
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	372 cwts.	6,250	330 cwts.	5,940	223 cwts.	4,950
Turkey	...	430	...	3,255	...	2,875
Maskat	325 cwts.	8,100	310 cwts.	8,370	240 cwts.	6,440
Zanzibar	...	5,150	...	5,655	...	1,530
Arab Coast	5,220 cwts.	35,650	4,780 cwts.	33,465	5,200 cwts	28,600
Persian Ports	88 „	7,740	95 „	8,640	...	5,915
SALT—						
Persian Ports	...	3,100	...	2,775	...	2,950
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Persian Ports	...	270	...	300	...	870
Simsim—						
India	...	450	...	405	...	510
Turkey	...	350	...	405	...	460
Persian Ports	...	380	...	465	...	700
Other sorts of seeds—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	890
Turkey	...	3,160	...	3,450	...	3,100
Persian Ports	...	2,300	...	2,430	...	1,975

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Turkey	4,200 cwts.	44,450	3,350 cwts.	27,630	1,150 cwts.	21,450
Arab Coast	1,450 „	15,620	1,180 „	9,750	277 „	5,235
Other sorts of shells—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	4,870 cwts.	9,740
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1,630 „	3,260
SILK (raw)—						
India	3,250 lb.	26,000	3,000 lb.	23,250	6,000 lb.	42,000
Turkey	185 „	1,500	210 „	1,545	600 „	4,200
Persian Ports	64 „	520	76 „	585	400 „	2,800
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	4,950 pieces	42,100	5,320 pieces.	45,225	8,280 pieces	83,560
Turkey	1,110 „	5,700	1,030 „	5,820	1,850 „	10,250
Persian Ports	800 „	4,850	825 „	4,530	1,200 „	6,190
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	715 cwts.	10,010	675 cwts.	9,450	804 cwts.	14,470
Ginger—						
India	165 cwts.	3,630	183 cwts.	3,840	147 cwts.	3,090
Black Pepper—						
India	810 cwts.	16,600	845 cwts.	29,580	737 cwts.	29,480
Other sorts of spices—						
India	2,240 cwts.	30,240	1,950 cwts.	30,300	1,834 cwts.	27,500
STATIONERY—						
India	...	3,750	...	4,050	...	3,950
Turkey	...	200	...	150	...	130
Persian Ports	...	180	...	210	...	170
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
India	285 cwts.	3,560	325 cwts.	5,100	185 cwts.	2,665
Persian Ports	155 „	1,940	142 „	1,980	75 „	1,080
Soft—						
India	4,850 cwts.	55,570	4,730 cwts.	57,930	6,822 cwts.	75,045
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	50 „	550
Sugarcandy—						
India	830 cwts.	15,770	865 cwts.	15,135	749 cwts.	10,485
TALLOW—						
India	625 cwts.	10,000	585 cwts.	12,240	685 cwts.	12,985
Turkey	230 „	3,680	317 „	5,505	335 „	6,365
Persian Ports	190 „	3,040	206 „	3,600	360 „	6,840
TEA—						
India	...	3,450	...	3,615	...	7,560
Persian Ports	...	1,550	...	1,740	...	1,890
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	35,900	...	31,845	...	28,500
Rafters—						
India	...	2,800	...	3,060	...	2,100
Zanzibar	...	22,350	...	26,700	...	7,200
TOBACCO—						
India	...	1,640	...	1,380	...	500
Turkey	18 cwts.	2,250	21 cwts.	2,580	98 cwts.	12,005
Maskat	1,820 „	70,980	1,770 „	72,570	1,300 „	32,250
Arab Coast	930 „	36,270	856 „	35,100	570 „	14,250
Persian Ports	540 „	6,500	580 „	6,105	295 „	4,130

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOBACCO—*contd.*						
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	830	...	780	...	650
Maskat	...	170	...	210	...	...
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	4,280	...	4,650	...	3,570
Turkey	...	410	...	585	...	...
Persian Ports	...	300	...	375	...	...
WOOL—						
Turkey	325 cwts.	11,050	345 cwts.	10,350	315 cwts.	9,450
Persian Ports	115 „	3,910	127 „	3,750	134 „	3,900
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	3,850	...	4,230	...	3,950
Broadcloth and other woollen piece-goods—						
India	...	9,750	...	11,700	...	10,900
Turkey	...	5,150	...	5,430	...	5,340
Arab Coast	...	1,700	...	975	...	985
Persian Ports	...	900	...	1,200	...	1,020
Persian cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	...	16,400	...	18,600	...	17,850
Arab Coast	...	2,040	...	1,290	...	1,075
Persian Ports	...	910	...	1,020	...	970
Other manufactures of Wool—						
India	550 pieces	3,150	480 pieces	3,120	510 pieces	3,335
Turkey	24 „	560	19 „	510	23 „	570
Persian Ports	195 „	2,900	225 „	3,810	230 „	3,400
SPECIE—						
India	...	14,65,000	...	17,27,565	...	10,76,955
Turkey	...	3,88,000	...	3,25,920	...	2,85,900
Maskat	...	18,000	...	16,700	...	78,600
Zanzibar	...	...	...	9,975	...	6,500
Persian Ports	...	1,18,000	...	82,000	...	2,13,775
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	1,920	...	9,600	...	10,940
Turkey	...	3,650	...	6,030	...	6,230
Persian Ports	...	6,850	...	7,800	...	5,950
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	88,27,650	...	96,22,590	...	67,61,625
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	46,200
India	...	57,27,650	...	65,93,010	...	40,98,460
Russia	...	16,250	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	19,24,990	...	19,28,850	...	13,52,030
Maskat	...	1,12,820	...	1,16,060	...	1,39,600
Zanzibar	...	34,290	...	48,900	...	18,800
Arab Coast	...	2,00,880	...	1,61,790	...	1,39,415
Persian Ports	...	8,10,770	...	7,73,980	...	9,67,120
TOTAL	...	88,27,650	...	96,22,590	...	67,61,625

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered at the Port of Bahrein.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	31	1,922	107	115,069	138	116,991
	1899	34	1,938	53	89,963	87	91,901
	1900	36	3,240	29	28,713	65	31,953
French	1898	3	230	...	...	3	230
	1900	1	120	...	...	1	120
Turkish	1898	268	10,988	1	1,200	269	12,188
	1899	278	11,395	1	1,200	279	12,595
	1900	275	11,020	...	...	275	11,020
Maskat	1898	21	609	...	...	21	609
	1899	23	621	...	...	23	621
	1900	24	645	...	...	24	645
Arab	1898	263	8,416	...	...	263	8,416
	1899	248	8,928	...	...	248	8,928
	1900	277	10,144	...	...	277	10,144
Persian	1898	156	4,044	...	...	156	4,044
	1899	181	4,525	...	...	181	4,525
	1900	257	6,425	...	...	257	6,425
Total	1898	742	26,209	108	116,269	850	142,478
	1899	764	27,407	54	91,163	818	118,570
	1900	870	31,594	29	28,713	899	60,307

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared from the Port of Bahrein.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1898	38	3,458	107	115,069	145	118,527
	1899	40	3,680	53	89,963	93	93,643
	1900	32	2,880	26	26,499	58	29,379
French	1898	3	230	...	...	3	230
	1900	1	120	...	...	1	120
Austrian	1900	...	...	1	1,019	1	1,019
Turkish	1898	284	9,370	1	1,200	285	10,570
	1899	277	11,080	1	1,200	278	12,280
	1900	261	10,440	...	...	261	10,440
Maskat	1898	25	581	...	...	25	581
	1899	21	588	...	...	21	588
	1900	23	626	...	...	23	626
Arab	1898	257	11,051	...	...	257	11,051
	1899	273	10,374	...	...	273	10,374
	1900	285	11,160	...	...	285	11,160
Persian	1898	169	4,056	...	...	169	4,056
	1899	175	4,025	...	...	175	4,025
	1900	239	5,875	...	...	239	5,875
Total	1898	776	28,746	108	116,269	884	145,015
	1899	786	29,747	54	91,163	840	120,910
	1900	841	31,101	27	27,518	868	58,619

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 54 F. D.—9-7-1901—165.—J. Marum, B. M., N. C. G.

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ON THE

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AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1901-1902.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1901-1902.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. General.

Rainfall and Harvest.—The season in Bushire was very unsatisfactory. The rains set in late and have been very deficient, only 2 inches 83 cents having been recorded. The prices of foodstuffs, at the close of the year, were very high, wheat selling at krans 25 and barley at krans 18 per Hashmi mán of 124 lbs. In Bushire and its immediate vicinity, the crops have failed almost entirely, but in some of the surrounding districts, the rainfall has been more favourable and a fairly good harvest is expected. At Lingah there has been practically no rain for fourteen months, and a good deal of anxiety is felt as to the water-supply. At Shiraz the late rains have been good, and it is understood that the crop prospects are at present satisfactory. On the Karun the rains came very late, but the late rains have been good, and towards the close of the year the price of grain declined considerably.

The Governorship of Bushire and Gulf Ports.—The Darya Begi resigned his appointment and left Bushire for Tehran on the 7th April, in obedience to the orders of the Persian Government. His successor, the Salar-i-Mo'azzem, nephew of the Nizam-es-Sultaneh, was appointed on the 18th August 1901, but did not arrive in Bushire until the 23rd December. His deputy, the Moiz-el-Mumalik, arrived in Bushire on the 21st September.

Public Peace and Tranquillity.—The year under review has been uneventful. Subsequent to the departure of the Darya Begi affairs in Bushire were more or less disturbed, but no incident of any importance occurred. Tangistan appears to have been in its usual lawless state.

Public Health.—The past year has been a healthy one. A good deal of small-pox prevailed at Mohammerah, but appears to have died out now; and there have been cases in Bushire. The measures for the prevention of plague have been efficiently carried out under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon.

Currency.—The old krans and copper coins have been withdrawn from circulation, and new krans and nickel coins are now in general use.

Administration of the Customs in the Persian Gulf.—The management of the Customs in the Gulf has remained in the hands of the Belgians, who have succeeded in extending their control generally throughout the Gulf. The Customs at Charbar and Gwettur, which were hitherto farmed by British Indian subjects, have now been taken over by the Belgian Administration. The port of Dilam also has been taken over, but Hyder Khan of Bandar Rig has, it is understood, hitherto refused to hand over the control of the Customs at that port. The Shaikh of Mohammerah, and the Arabs who acknowledge him as Chief, are very averse to the abandonment of their ancient rights connected with the customs at Mohammerah and on the Karun river, and the Belgian Administration has not

yet succeeded in extending its control in this direction. Negotiations on the subject are, it is understood, now proceeding at Tehran, where the Shaikh has sent a representative to lay before the Persian Government his views on the subject. At Bushire and the other Gulf Ports a transhipment fee of $\frac{1}{8}$ kran per package has been introduced for goods transferred within the harbour, and $\frac{1}{4}$ kran per package on goods landed and kept in bond and subsequently re-exported. A limit of twenty days has been fixed within which such goods may be re-exported, but this limit may be extended at the discretion of the Customs Administration.

Availing itself of the prohibition which exists against the export of provisions from Persia, the Customs Administration has lately seen fit to impose a 10 per cent. duty on barley, wheat, and rice and other articles of provisions, notwithstanding the fact that these may have paid the 5 per cent. import duty. This duty has been enforced in the case of provisions sent off to British ships within Persian waters. At Lingah, which is an important port of transhipment for the opposite coast of the Gulf, this recent regulation is very unpopular, and it is probable that the prosperity of the place will suffer in consequence.

I have not been able to ascertain the income derived from the Customs in the Gulf, as the Director-General is not allowed to communicate the figures. It is probable that a large increase of revenue over last year's figures has resulted, as various new charges have been introduced and the control of the Administration generally extended.

Settlement of Claims for Compensation.—The Special Commissioner, Hissam-el-Vizareh, alluded to in last year's report, arrived in Bushire on the 29th April. His mission proved to be a total failure, as he had no sufficient authority from his Government to enable him to enforce his decisions, and consequently the local authorities gave him no assistance whatever.

2. Oman—Maskat.

Major P. Z. Cox, I.S.C., was Political Agent throughout the year. Tranquillity has generally prevailed in the Sultan's dominions. His Highness suffered a great loss in the death of his faithful Vazir and adviser, Sayyid Saeed bin Muhammad. The Political Agent's report of the principal events in Maskat during the year forms Part II of this compilation.

3. Oman Coast.

The past year has been unusually tranquil and nothing of any importance has occurred. The pearling season was satisfactory, and no cases of piracy or disturbances at sea took place. I visited the Coast in February, and saw most of the Trucial Chiefs. Debay appears to be increasing in size and importance. Owing to the policy of the Customs Administration at Lingah, more steamers have recently visited the Coast, and landed goods direct, which would otherwise have been transhipped from Lingah.

4. Bahrein.

Mr. Gaskin was Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein throughout the year. The pearling season was satisfactory, and altogether the year has been a prosperous one. The Bedouins on the mainland have been giving a good deal of trouble, and the caravan route between Ojair and El-Hasa has been very unsafe. No piracies have occurred near Bahrein this year.

The Turkish authorities have, as yet, taken no steps to punish the Behaih tribe who were responsible for the murder of the Chief's cousin, Shaikh Salman-bin-Diaij, alluded to in last year's report. The new Mutasserrif for El-Hasa arrived at Bahrein, on 3rd September, *en route* to Ojair. The Turkish authorities, fearing trouble from the Bedouins, have taken steps to strengthen their position at Katif.

5. Koweit and Nejd.

There appears to be no doubt that the defeat sustained by Shaikh Mubarak at the hands of the Amir of Nejd, on the 17th March, near Aneyza, was decisive. As is not unusual in Arab warfare, he was deserted in the hour of need by certain Bedouins of Nejd who had espoused his cause and who went over to the Amir's side, thus changing the fortune of the day. Mubarak's loss was very heavy and included his brother Hamud and other notables. The Amir's losses appear to have been considerable and to have included some leading men. After this defeat, Shaikh Mubarak returned to Koweit, and the Amir of Nejd, after inflicting punishment on certain tribes who had espoused Mubarak's cause, also returned to his capital. Towards the end of September, however, the Amir moved out and encamped for some time on the confines of Koweit, whence he kept up communications with the Turkish authorities at Basrah, demanding their assistance for the purpose of exacting redress from the Shaikh of Koweit

for his aggression on Nejd territory. For three months he remained in the vicinity of Koweit, which was kept in a state of constant excitement. Early in January, apparently finding that he could expect no active support from the Turks, he returned to his own country.

About the middle of January, an event of great importance occurred in the capture by Abdul Aziz, the son of Abdul Rahman-bin-Feysal, of Riadh, the old Wahabi capital. Abdul Rahman is the brother of Abdullah-bin-Feysal, the last of the Wahabi Amirs, and it was he who headed the revolt of the partisans of the Al Saud dynasty against Muhammad Ibn Rashid, the Amir of Nejd, in 1891, which met with no success. Up to the present, the Amir of Nejd has taken no active measures against Abdul Aziz, who has strengthened his authority at Riadh and gained many supporters.

6. Persian Arabistan.

His Royal Highness the Salar-ed-Dowleh was Governor-General of Arabistan, Luristan, etc., throughout the year. The Azam-es-Sultaneh was Lieutenant-Governor of Arabistan from the middle of July to the end of the year. With the exception of the districts controlled by the Shaikh of Mohammerah, the country has been in a state of marked disorder.

7. Fars and Persian Coast.

His Royal Highness the Shoa-es-Sultaneh, second son of the Shah, was appointed Governor-General of Fars, and arrived at Shiraz towards the end of April. Disputes ensued with the Kawam-ul-Mulk, who was summoned to Tehran with his son, the Begler Begi. The Shoaes-Sultaneh ruled Fars with a strong hand and kept good order in the country. He does not, however, appear to have been popular.

In January the Kawam returned to Shiraz and intrigues recommenced. Early in March, the state of affairs was very disturbed: the Prince was summoned to Tehran and left about the middle of March, the Kawam, who had also been summoned, following him a few days later. A new Governor-General, Asaf-ed-Dowleh, has since been appointed and is now on his way from Tehran to Shiraz.

No political event of particular interest occurred at Lingah during the year.

Lieutenant Hunt, the British Vice-Consul and Assistant Resident at Bunder Abbas, was invalided and took leave to England early in the year. Major Phillott, who was appointed to act as Consul at Kerman, in June, was placed in charge of the Bunder Abbas Vice-Consulate. Captain E. H. S. Boxer was appointed to the post in January.

8. Persian Baluchistan.

Mr. Whitby Smith proceeded on leave on 16th April, returning to India on the 23rd December. During his absence, Mr. R. H. New officiated as Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, and was in Political Charge of the Makran Coast. Affairs in Persian Baluchistan have been at times very unsettled during the year,—Mir Mahmud Khan, brother of Abdi Khan, Chief of Dashtyari, having given a great deal of trouble, threatening to attack Charbar and looting in its vicinity. Hashem Khan remained as Governor at Bampur and appeared to be quite unable to maintain order in the district.

9. Slave Trade.

Twelve slaves were given manumission certificates during the year. Four Africans, who had taken refuge at Bassidore and were living there, were, at their own request, sent back to Zanzibar.

10. Piracies.

During the year under review, four cases of piracy on British Indian sailing craft occurred in the neighbourhood of the Shatt-el-Arab bar. The Shatt-el-Arab itself is well patrolled by the Moez-es-Sultaneh, and the pirates, who come from places on the river, watch the opportunity of vessels being becalmed on the bar or waiting for the tide, to carry on their piratical operations. The difficulty of dealing with these piracies is that the authority within the river is divided, one bank being Turkish territory and the other Persian, and each side throwing the responsibility on the other.

11. Navy.

The following ships of His Majesty's Navy have been in the Gulf at various times during the year:—H. M. S. *Marathon*, *Pomone*, *Fox*, *Perseus*, *Cossack*, *Pigeon*, *Lapwing*, *Redbreast*, *Assaye*, and *Sphinx*.

Of Foreign Navies, the Russian cruiser *Varyag* arrived at Bushire on 15th December. She left for Koweit on the 21st and, on her way down the Gulf, visited Lingah and Bunder Abbas. The French cruiser *Catinat* arrived at Bushire on 15th February, having visited Bunder Abbas and Lingah on her

way up the Gulf. She proceeded to Koweit on the 19th, returning to Bushire on the 23rd February and left for Maskat on the 27th.

12. Official changes.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball was Resident throughout the year. Mr. W. S. Davis was First Assistant. He left for India on transfer on the 24th March.

Captain E. Wickham Hore, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, was relieved by Captain Grant on the 1st April 1901, and proceeded on furlough to England. He returned and resumed charge of his appointment as Residency Surgeon on the 1st February 1902. Assistant Surgeon J. A. Lobo officiated as Residency Surgeon from 5th July to 9th October, during Captain Grant's absence on privilege leave.

13. Changes among Foreign Representatives.

A Russian Consulate-General was established at Bushire, M. Ovseenko, who was appointed to act as Consul-General, arriving to take up the appointment on the 17th September. He held charge during the remainder of the year.

M. Chaloin took up the appointment of French Vice-Consul on 6th August.

Dr. Reinhardt, Imperial German-Consul, was in charge of the German Vice-Consulate during the year. He proceeded to Shiraz for the summer and returned to Bushire *viâ* Ispahan, Ahwaz and Mohammerah towards the end of September.

Mr. Moesmann of Messrs. Hotz & Sons was acting Consul for the Netherlands throughout the year.

14. Observatory.

The results of the daily observations are recorded in a tabular statement marked Appendix A.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

BUSHIRE;
The 21st April 1902.

APPENDIX A TO PART I.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement showing the Force and prevailing Directions of the Wind and recorded Rainfall at Bushire for the year 1901-1902.

Months.	Mean daily movement in miles.	Percentage of each direction.																Rain.
		Calm.	N.	N. N. E.	N. E.	E. N. E.	E.	E. S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W.	S. W.	W. S. W.	W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	
																			In. Cts.
April 1901 .	154·3	27	7	10	13	...	7	...	13	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	20	...	0 27
May „ . .	207·8	7	19	3	13	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	3	...	39	3	...
June „ . .	249·6	24	7	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	50	7	...
July „ . .	178·6	15	...	3	7	3	3	7	13	...	...	...	7	7	...	3	16	16	...
August „ . .	177·6	19	...	7	...	7	7	...	9	7	...	3	3	...	...	9	22	7	...
September „ . .	160·4	3	...	10	13	7	10	20	14	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	7	...
October „ . .	164·7	3	3	26	19	6	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	...
November „ . .	167·6	...	...	23	24	...	3	13	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
December „ . .	147·3	7	3	22	22	3	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	1 49
January 1902 .	208·8	7	3	13	26	9	3	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1 04
February „ . .	148·1	11	...	29	25	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	11	0 4
March „ . .	205	...	...	22	22	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	10	0 26
For the year .	180·8	10	4	14	15	4	4	7	7	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	17	9	3 10

Rainfall during Cultivation Season of		Inches.	Cents.
	1892-93	11	26
	1893-94	17	66
	1894-95	26	62
	1895-96	4	90
	1896-97	7	99
	1897-98	7	0
	1898-99	7	26
	1899-1900	14	21
	1900-1901	8	83
	1901-1902	3	10

TABLE No. 2.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1902 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Self-registering thermometers.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	* Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				Maximum dry.		Minimum.					
						Dry.		Wet.			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.*	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.		
April 1901 . .	29·996	76·5	67·2	83·1	92·4	70·4	63	64·8	61·2	19th . .	11th.
May „ . .	29·899	85	73·1	93·2	106	78·7	72	68·9	62·5	8th . .	2nd.
June „ . .	29·729	88·6	80·3	94·1	97·9	81·7	75·4	76·6	71·4	28th . .	3rd.
July „ . .	29·625	91·6	81·6	98·2	107·8	85·9	80·4	78	72·7	10th . .	5th.
August „ . .	29·673	91·9	82·4	97·6	102·2	85	73·7	79·3	73·7	21st . .	11th.
September „ . .	29·914	89·6	75·6	96·1	98·8	82·1	75	76·4	70·4	7th . .	29th.
October „ . .	30·061	79	69·3	88·6	97·3	72·7	57·9	67·8	49·4	13th . .	29th.
November „ . .	30·186	68·3	60·7	79·4	86·7	62·8	55·4	58·6	52·6	9th .	12th.
December „ . .	30·250	61	56·9	71·2	83·7	57·8	51	56·8	50	4th . .	26th.
January 1902 . .	30·229	56·1	52·0	66·6	78·1	52·4	43·8	52·1	42·5	11th . .	28th.
February „ . .	30·259	59·1	55·2	69·4	83·2	54·6	44·5	53·6	45	26th . .	1st.
March „ . .	30·071	68·7	62·8	78·3	90·6	64·2	56·2	62·2	54·8	30th . .	17th.
For the year .	29·991	76·3	68·1	84·6	107·8	70·7	43·8	66·3	42·5	10th July .	28th January.

PART II.—ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

Political.

1. During the past year, there have been no serious upheavals in the interior of any political consequence, or calculated to cause the Sultan personal anxiety; and with the exception of one locality, Oman generally has enjoyed a satisfactory measure of immunity from the petty intertribal wars which tend so much and so frequently to hinder the agriculture and prejudice the trade of the country, and Maskat itself has been free from the usual scares of attack by Bedouins.

2. *Wadi Maawal.*—The exception above mentioned is afforded by the tract comprising the Wadi Maawal and Nakl, *i.e.*, the hinterland of the small port of Barka, 40 miles west of Maskat, which has been much disturbed for the last seven or eight months from the results of an internecine feud, which, though not extending to a wide stretch of country, has nevertheless from time to time made travelling so unsafe in the area affected, as to bring caravan traffic to and from that neighbourhood to a complete standstill.

Such feuds are generally prosecuted in the slack season, after the date crops have been safely gathered, when the fire-eating elements of rival clans, freed from the cares of husbandry, and in want of useful employment, seek diversion in preying upon their neighbours or reviving old quarrels. The present case was no exception to the rule, and the spark necessary to light the fuse of tribal discord seems to have been generated at the end of August, when news reached the Sultan that a party of Beni Ruwaheh inhabiting Nakl, had killed two men of the Beni Riyam, and that intertribal hostilities had been declared in consequence.

Shaikh Rashid-bin-Uzaiz, Governor of Semail, was forthwith deputed to proceed to the locality and endeavour to bring about a reconciliation between the parties before matters had assumed serious proportions, and this official returned to Maskat in due course, reporting that his mission had been successful. Within a few days of his arrival, however, hostilities broke out afresh, and he had to return and repeat his efforts, but with no better success than before.

During the months following, the Shaikhs of one party or the other repeatedly addressed communications to the Sultan, stating that they were anxious for the cessation of hostilities, and requesting him to send a representative of his own to arbitrate between them; and His Highness as often complied with their representations, deputing at one time Shaikh Rashid before mentioned, and at another, Sayyid Badr-bin-Saif, the military member of his council —but all to no purpose. Truces were no sooner arranged and signed by the elders than they were violated by some headstrong tribesmen and a revival of general hostilities inevitably resulted, and during the despatch of the Sultan's last peace mission to the tribes concerned, an unfortunate incident occurred, which merits passing notice.

The deputation in question left Maskat in a large party for Barka by land, intending at that place to pick up "Khafeers," or "protective guides," to conduct them in safety to the rendezvous. They persuaded the aged Kazi of Barka, a venerable and much respected greybeard and himself a Maawali, to accompany them in this capacity, hoping no doubt that his religious influence would assist their negotiations.

The cavalcade had lost touch with Barka on their outward journey, and was just entering the Wadi Maawal, when it was ambuscaded by a body of Maawalis and Beni Ruwaheh, who (whether by design or mistaking them for enemies has not been satisfactorily ascertained) opened fire upon the party and emptied the saddle of the unfortunate Kazi at the first discharge, killing him on the spot. Apparently they soon realised that they had killed an elder of their own community, for they ceased firing and did not molest the deputation further. The latter, however, did not proceed on their way, but returned to Barka with the Kazi's body for burial, and in order to communicate the news to the Sultan.

This incident, regrettable as it was, seems to have had the effect of bringing the parties to their senses, for hostilities practically ceased from that time, and on 4th March, the welcome news was received of the conclusion of peace. As the hot weather and the date season are fast approaching, there are some grounds for hoping that this present settlement will be more lasting than its predecessors.

What seems to be wanted under such a set of circumstances, is that the Ruler should make the quarrel his own when once a truce, negotiated by his intervention, has been violated, and that he should come down with a heavy hand on the offending party. This, however, in practice entails a costly expedition, and hence it is, no doubt, that the Sultan prefers within limitations to leave the tribes to tilt at one another until they tire of the game, and to hold aloof himself until circumstances force him to interfere. On the score of temporary convenience and economy, such a policy may have its advantages, but it cannot ultimately be for the best interests of the country, the commercial prosperity of which must naturally bear a direct ratio to the degree of tranquillity prevalent in the interior.

3. *Sohar.*—Towards the end of the hot weather, Suleiman-bin-Suweilim, the Sultan's Wali at Sohar, created a little diversion by a small expedition on his own account, his objective being the Fort of Beit-el-Ainein in the Dhahireh country, about 80 miles southwest of the port of Sohar. Owing to its being advantageously situated from a strategic standpoint, this stronghold has always been a coveted possession among the tribes, and during the last century has many times changed hands; but for some years past it has been held against all comers by the Miyaiheh section of the Beni Ghafir, and on the present occasion Suleiman-bin-Suweilim seems to have come to some personal arrangement with the Beni Kalbah tribe, by which they agreed to assist him to wrest the fort from the Miyaiheh and hold it for the Sultan.

It is believed that responsibility for the inception of these operations rested originally with Suleiman-bin-Suweilim personally, but once they were started His Highness had to give the expedition his countenance, and to respond to Suleiman's appeal for assistance in the direction of money and commissariat. The venture proved abortive, however, the Wali and his adherents being obliged to desist after losing heavily; and the Sultan, then realising that the fort could not be reduced except at a heavy cost in men and money, sent orders to his Wali to return to Sohar.

Before quitting the subject of the politics of Oman, it must be noted that during the year under review, the Sultan's eldest son, Sayyid Taimoor, has begun to enter into public life and to help his father in small matters of internal government.

4. *British Indian subjects in Maskat and Oman.*—During the year, the Political Agent made two sea trips to different ports of the Oman littoral, visiting the small communities of British Indian traders residing at Sib, Barka, Khabura, Luwa, Kurriyat and Sur.

During the year robberies have been committed on the premises of British subjects at Luwa, Sur and Barka; also one trader was waylaid and looted on his way back from the interior, where he had been to recover debts; and one bania of Mesnaa complained of wrongful confinement and ill-treatment by the Wali of that port. In all these cases the Local Government has shown a commendable disposition to see justice done.

In the more important case, that of wrongful confinement at Mesnaa, the Wali was removed for that and other misdemeanours, and his deputy, who was immediately responsible for the incident, imprisoned. In the theft cases, the value of the stolen property having been investigated and assessed by a committee appointed jointly by the Sultan and the Political Agent, compensation to the amount arrived at has been recovered from the culprits, or disbursed by the Local Government. A second case of theft at Barka is still under investigation, and a committee has not yet been formed, but it will shortly be disposed of.

General. 5. *Customs.*—It will be remembered that last year the Sultan for the first time took the Customs Administration under his own control, instead of farming it out to a contractor, the result being a satisfactory increase of revenue to His Highness.

This year the revenue assessed on the value of trade, according to figures furnished by the Customs Superintendent, amounts to some Rs. 4,000 less than last year, but this difference is more than accounted for, by the untoward fact that during the year 2 vessels with valuable cargoes bound for Maskat have never been heard of, and presumably foundered at sea; one being the clipper sailing-ship *County of Forfa* owned by residents in Maskat, and bound from Calcutta with cereals, and the second the S.S. *Basuto* from London, with arms and ammunition. There have been occasional complaints from merchants, of inconsiderate treatment at the Customs House by the Sultan's officials, sometimes well founded, sometimes not; but I have always found His Highness anxious to remove causes of complaints when brought to his personal notice, and to meet merchants half-way as far as lies in his power.

The great desideratum at present is, undoubtedly, the improvement of the Custom house, wharf and premises, which are not a credit to the State, but I am glad to report that the Local Government has lately started work in this direction, which, it is hoped, will be carried to completion. It is interesting to record here that the satisfactory pecuniary results of his Customs Administration at Maskat, have prompted the Sultan to assume the direct control at other ports in Oman, of which hitherto the Customs have been "farmed". Barka, Mesnaa and Suweik on the Batineh coast have already been taken in hand, and also Sur to the south of Maskat, and it is expected that other ports will follow as time goes on.

In order to facilitate the collection of dues at Sur, where the inhabitants have always been very difficult to deal with in this connection, it was His Highness's first idea to build a wall on the land side, so as to restrict all import and export caravan traffic to the use of certain gates where Customs guards would be stationed. On going into the matter on the spot, however, he realised that owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials and labour at Sur itself, the building of a wall of effective length would take a year or more to complete, and he therefore chose the more economical and speedy alternative of creating a line of block-houses on the hills between Sur-el-Bilad and the port of Sur, commanding the caravan routes to and from the interior. These were completed during his recent sojourn at Sur in November.

This is decidedly a step in the right direction and will suffice for present purposes, but now that His Highness has taken the Customs collection of the port into his own hands, it is to be hoped that as the administration improves and increased revenue comes in, he will see his way to build a suitable Customs wharf at the entrance to the creek.

In connection with the above block-houses, 100 extra sepoys have been engaged for garrison purposes at Sur.

6. *The Arms Traffic.*—It will be seen from the trade returns appended, that there has been a considerable decline in the quantity of arms and ammunition imported into Maskat during the year, the decrease being roughly 8,000 rifles and 1,400,000 cartridges. The difference is in some measure accountable for by the loss of S.S. *Basuto* before mentioned, and also by the fact that at the time the Customs House Returns were furnished by the Superintendent, delivery on all the cases received by the last two steamers had not been taken by the consignees, and duty had not therefore been collected on them.

It is worthy of note that the Bedouins are gradually learning to recap and reload their own cartridges; in fact, a demand is beginning to spring up for new empty cases; riflemen evidently realising that it is more economical to load their own cartridges, often no doubt with home-made powder, and that the light empty cases are less trouble to transport from the coast.

7. *Pearl Dispute.*—The longstanding dispute mentioned in last year's report, which has been dragging on for more than two years, has at last been brought to a close.

It will be remembered that the representative committee which was appointed to assess the shares of the several parties interested, awarded His Highness the Sultan 30,000 dollars, representing a one-third share of the value of the pearl in question, and a document was passed and signed by the Chief of Shargah and others in ratification of the award. This sum was not forthcoming, however, owing to loss meanwhile sustained by the holders, who had evidently been speculating with money borrowed on the security of the pearl, and the Resident after visiting Shargah, having informed His Highness that in his opinion

Rs. 12,000 was the most he could hope to realise, Sayyid Feisal wisely deferred to his opinion and expressed his willingness to content himself with that amount, taking into account the fact that in this typical test case, he had effectively proved his title to a definite royalty on the value of such prizes.

8. *Death of the Vazir Sayyid Saeed-bin-Mahomed.*—Sayyid Saeed-bin-Mahomed-bin-Salimin, the Sultan's Vazir, who had for many years been prominently identified with the political history of Maskat, died very suddenly on the 14th October 1901. Though he complained of a heavy cold in the morning, he was present at a Darbar at the palace in the evening, when the Commanders of His Majesty's ships *Perseus* and *Assaye* visited His Highness the Sultan officially, in company with the Political Agent.

Soon after the Darbar broke up, however, he sent for the Agency Surgeon, who only arrived to see Sayyid Saeed fall down dead after rising to greet him; apparently from an aneurism of the heart.

It will be useful to record here a short outline of the late Vazir's career, which, needless to say, was chequered by those vicissitudes of fortune, which are ever characteristic of service under an oriental Government. Of Al-Bu-Saidi stock, his forbears had lived in Maskat for several generations, and the deceased himself, born in the reign of Sayyid Saeed-bin-Sultan, the present Sultan's grandfather, received all his teaching and training at the capital, which, except for a few brief absences, he never quitted during the sixty odd years of his life.

Sayyid Saeed was one of three brothers, the sons of Mahomed-bin-Salimin, one of whom died young, and the eldest, Thuwaini, became Vazir of his namesake Sayyid Thuwaini-bin-Saeed; in whose service Sayyid Saeed also first entered public life, being appointed to the charge of the Sultan's commissariat and transport arrangements. Subsequently, the two Thuwainis, Sultan and Vazir, became estranged to an extent which ultimately terminated in the deposition of the latter, who was deported, or at any rate obliged to migrate, to Zanzibar, and was succeeded in his master's favours by his younger brother; and although Thuwaini returned to Maskat two or three years later, he was never again employed by his namesake, up to the time of the latter's assassination at Sohar in 1866.

Following upon this event came four stormy years, during which Salim-bin-Thuwaini and the Rostak pretender, Azzan-bin-Keis, each in turn held the reins of Government for a brief period, and Saeed-bin-Mahomed seems to have served both one and the other. At last, in 1871, Sayyid Turki returning from exile in India, possessed himself of the Sultanate, and appears at first to have taken both brothers into his employ; but a few months after his accession the elder Thuwaini was shot dead in the streets of Maskat, in retaliation, it was believed, for a previous murder in which the ex-Vazir was suspected of complicity.

For the next fourteen or fifteen years, Sayyid Saeed's life seems to have been uneventful, and he continued to pass his days peacefully in the service of Sayyid Turki. Towards the end of the latter's reign, however, relations between the Vazir and the Sultan, who was at this time a chronic invalid, seem to have undergone a marked change, and matters gradually went from bad to worse, until in May 1888 Sayyid Saeed was deposed, and compelled, much against his will, to leave Maskat; whereupon he took up his temporary abode, first at Kishm and later at Bunder Abbas.

Meanwhile Sayyid Turki's state of health became suddenly critical, and in July, information reached the exile of his late liege's death at Barka, on receipt of which news he was emboldened to return to Maskat in the confident hope that Sayyid Feisal, who had now succeeded his father and whose interests he has always supported, would welcome him back. In this however he was disappointed, for in pursuance of some undertaking given by Sayyid Turki's three sons to their father on his death-bed, the new Sultan refused to sanction his remaining in Maskat, and obliged him to return to Kishm or Bunder Abbas.

Later on he was allowed to return to his home and property in Maskat.

Meanwhile his distant kinsman, Mahomed-bin-Azzan, had become Vazir. This functionary, having got into disfavour in 1896 for corresponding with the Sultan's enemies in the interior, was in turn deposed and heavily fined. Then Sayyid Saeed's chance came again and he was re-appointed. Sinister influences were at work, however, which brought about his second downfall in October 1898; but in May 1900 he was once more taken into favour and appointed Co-Vazir, and from that date up to the time of his death he remained in harness.

A man of masterful disposition and pronounced views which he did not hesitate to give expression to, it was not within the nature of things that he should have been a generally popular personality; but while on the one hand it is doubtful if the present Sultan ever had any personal regard for him, it is none the less certain that His Highness fully recognised the fact that in all matters lying beyond the scope of parochial politics the statesmanlike perspicacity of his kinsman was a valuable asset to himself.

On the day of the Vazir's demise, the Sultan's Flag was half-masted and the several Consular representatives followed suit as a mark of respect to deceased's memory. They also paid visits of condolence at the palace, the Political Agent being directed to convey to His Highness expressions of regret on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy and of the Resident in the Persian Gulf on hearing of the loss which he had sustained.

Maskat-Jask Cable.

9. On 26th November 1901, the telegraph cable, which had been extended from Jask across the Gulf of Oman to Maskat, was opened for traffic—an important event in the annals of Maskat. When the question of the extension was under consideration it was not estimated that the takings would amount to more than Rs. 1,000 per mensem, but the average of the first four months of its working is found to be about Rs. 1,500.

Epidemics and Preventive Measures.

10. Maskat has enjoyed complete immunity from epidemic disease. The duties of Health Officer of the port were last year entrusted by the Sultan to the Agency Surgeon; and this year also, the preventive arrangements under his supervision have been carried out most satisfactorily and with an entire absence of friction. On the transfer of Captain F. A. Smith, I.M.S., to India just before the end of the year, His Highness wisely continued the same arrangement in the case of his successor, Captain J. W. Grant, I.M.S.

Slave-Trade.

11. No slave dhows were brought in for adjudication during the year by any of His Majesty's men-of-war, and it is to be noted that for the last three seasons there has been no slave cruising under Admiralty orders. Fifty-four fugitive slaves applied to this Consulate during the year for protection and freedom. Of these one absconded while his case was under investigation; three were dismissed as not being slaves, and fifty were given freedom with the concurrence of the Local Government. The Africans were sent direct to Zanzibar, in accordance with the orders of Government providing for repatriation of Negroes.

Navy.

12. Maskat was visited during the year by His Majesty's ships *Cossack*, *Pigeon*, *Assaye*, *Sphinx*, *Perseus*, *Marathon*, *Pomone*, *Lapwing*, *Fox* and *Redbreast*—and by the Royal Indian Marine Steamers *Minto* and *Investigator*.

Foreign navies were represented as under:—

FRENCH.—*Jean Bart*, *Infernet*, *Catinat*, *Chasseloup Loubat*.

RUSSIAN.—*Varyag*.

13. Captain F. A. Smith, I.M.S., was transferred to India and handed over his duties to Captain J. W. Grant, I.M.S., on 14th February 1902.

Monsieur P. Ottavi, Consul for the French Republic, left for Europe on 5th July 1901, and was relieved by Monsieur R. Laronce.

P. Z. COX, *Major*,
Political Agent, Maskat.

MASKAT;
The 2nd April 1902.

PART III.—TRADE REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF FOR 1901.

General. The improvement in trade, both in import and export noticed in last year's report, soon declined owing to the partial failure of crops caused by the insufficient rainfall, and the year under review has not been a favourable one for trade operations.

Imports. Although the statistics show a considerable advance in the extent of imports over the previous year, the result cannot be said to have been due to the transactions in any particular class of goods having proved remunerative, but rather to overspeculation encouraged by some firms who allow long credit indiscriminately to traders of little or no means.

The total imports into Bushire during the year, excluding specie, amount to Rs. 2,01,70,511 or an increase of Rs. 16,22,229 on the previous year. The imports into Lingah also show an increase of Rs. 16,30,614. The increase is noticeable in almost every article imported into Bushire, specially in cotton piece-goods, glass and glassware, hardware and cutlery, kerosine oil, provisions and tea, all of which show an advance of over 50 per cent. Indigo shows a heavy decline of nearly two lakhs of rupees. Other articles showing more or less decrease are gold-lace and thread, metals, porcelain and chinaware, loaf and soft sugar and woollen goods. The class of goods which show an increase in imports into Lingah are yarn and twist, drugs and medicines, kerosine oil, provisions, loaf and soft sugar, tea and woollen goods.

Exports. The exports from Bushire declined by Rs. 14,27,404 which is made up by a decrease under all the principal articles exported from this port. The only articles which show an increase are horses, hides and skins, rose-water, tobacco and wool. The exports from Lingah improved by Rs. 13,15,735, the chief items being pearls and shells, the former of which alone records an increase of Rs. 12,63,000 and the latter of Rs. 41,000.

Harvest. Owing to a scanty rainfall, the grain and other crops failed to the extent of about 50 per cent. and famine prices had actually to be paid for bread stuffs. Had it not been for the partial relief which was afforded by the abundance of fisheries in the Gulf and the plentifulness of the date crop in Turkish Arabia, the effect on the poorer classes would have been most disastrous. No shipments of wheat were made to the United Kingdom during the year, prices on this side being far too high. Towards the close of the year the embargo was reimposed and prices rose still higher and large quantities of grain were imported from India.

Exchange. Sterling exchange rates varied between krans 53 per pound sterling in January and March and krans 55 in September and December. Rupee exchange was lowest in May at krans 356½ per Rs. 100 and highest in December, when it reached krans 367½ per Rs. 100. Bar silver to the value of over Rs. 30,00,000 was imported into Bushire during the year for transmission to Tehran and specie to the extent of four millions krans (Rs. 11,42,857) was sent up-country by caravan.

Currency. The introduction of the nickel tokens mentioned in last year's report has had a very beneficial effect on the currency of the country and the complications arising from the debased copper currency in the ordinary market transactions, have been finally removed. The only copper coin now seen in the market is the 2-shahi piece which is now accepted for ½-shahi. The old ½-shahi and 1-shahi pieces have entirely disappeared. The old silver coinage has also been withdrawn with the exception of ½-kran pieces which are still in circulation. The silver coins now current in the market are the 2-kran and 1-kran pieces minted by the Imperial Bank of Persia.

Specie. The total amount of treasure imported into Bushire was Rs. 43,01,661 or an increase of Rs. 14,24,007. The principal countries which contributed to the increase are United Kingdom Rs. 30,00,000, Turkey Rs. 9,60,926 and Persian ports Rs. 3,17,587. The specie imported into Lingah was Rs. 25,12,000 or an increase of Rs. 7,06,000. In the export of specie from Bushire there was a decrease of Rs. 6,22,930, while from Lingah there was an increase of Rs. 6,76,000.

During the beginning of the year, mule hire for Shiraz stood at krans 95 per 100 maunds of 775lbs. It went down to 80 krans in April, but in the latter part of May and during June and July the rate rose to krans 100. Since then it has steadily risen till the quotation at the end of December stood at krans 110. One unsatisfactory feature in the transport of goods to the interior and which calls for serious attention on the part of the Persian Government, is the obnoxious practice resorted to by its officials of impressment of pack animals on various pretexts of public emergency. This practice not unfrequently causes serious dislocation in the transport of goods entailing loss and annoyance to the merchants. To secure this impressment, the petty officials start in all directions to catch and blackmail all caravans which may come within their reach. The muleteers who are thus caught, are forced to unload their goods and to work for the officials without any remuneration. Some muleteers, in order to escape the impressment, pay heavy fines, while others, in order to avoid the harsh treatment, abandon the laden merchandise in any part of the road and fly to the hills. Meanwhile the abandoned goods lie for an indefinite period exposed to all sorts of risks. When the news of the impressment spreads, all caravan traffic ceases for weeks until the oppression subsides. Mule hire.

Freight.—Freight to London for the first six months of the year gradually dropped from 25*s.* to 23*s.* While in July it further fell to 19*s.*, at which rate it remained standing until December, when owing to competition with a Russian steamer it declined to 15*s.*

Shipping.—One hundred and twelve vessels with a tonnage of 130,273 entered the port of Bushire during the year. Of these, 109 were British and 3 Russian. This, as compared with last year, shows a decline of 2 British, 1 Austrian and 1 Turkish vessels of the tonnage of 9,804, and an increase of 3 Russian of the tonnage of 4,513. The number of vessels which cleared from Bushire is 111 with a tonnage of 132,354. This shows a decrease of 8 British vessels of the tonnage of 3,938 and 2 Austrian of the tonnage of 3,327 and an increase of 3 Russian vessels of the tonnage of 4,513, or a net decrease, as compared with the past year, of 7 ships and 2,687 tons. The number of vessels which entered the port of Lingah is 83 with a tonnage of 91,300 which shows an increase of 3 vessels and 3,300 tons. Of these, 81 were British and 2 Russian. Of those which cleared from Lingah, 45 were British with a tonnage of 49,500 and 3 Russian with a tonnage of 3,300. This shows an increase of 9 vessels and 9,900 tons over the figure of the previous year. It appears likely that British shipping will suffer from more serious competition in the future than has been the case in the past, and although the result of the Russian steamer which took cargo from the Gulf to London could not have been very advantageous to those concerned, it is likely that when trade improves further attempts will be made in this direction. The heavy subsidies which it is said are paid to the Russian steamers will enable them to persevere in their attempts to obtain a share of the trade.

Russian Commerce.—A new feature in this year's trade is the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Russia and the Persian Gulf, inaugurated by the two voyages of the S.S. *Korniloff* which brought loaf sugar, kerosine oil, gold-lace and piece-goods, etc., of which the statistics are not available.

Customs Administration.—The imposition of 5 per cent. customs duty on both imports and exports for European and native merchants was introduced in the beginning of the Persian official year commencing from the 21st March 1901. This of course met with a good deal of opposition at first on the part of the native merchants. The measure was, however, carried out and has worked smoothly, without having had any appreciable effect on trade. The landing and shipping companies which the late Director of Customs was endeavouring to introduce came to an untimely end by his premature death, and it is unlikely that the project will be renewed again. The facilities for landing and shipping cargo are still inadequate when more than one steamer is in port, and it is very desirable that the customs authorities should take early steps to put the matter on a satisfactory footing.

In this connection it may be desirable to mention that until the control of the Gulf port customs was assumed by the present administration, the levy of the customs duties at Lingah was regulated according to a special tariff which was

in vogue from the time when the port was under Arab Governors. The commercial importance of the port of Lingah is entirely dependent on the fact that it is used as a distributing centre for the Arab coast, and merchandise imported into Lingah for re-exportation abroad, whether it broke bulk or not, paid a nominal transhipment duty at so much per package. At the beginning of their control, the Belgian administration adhered to the former practice, but of late they have been more strict and a regular 5 per cent. duty has been levied on all goods imported into Lingah, and a similar rate at the time of re-exportation when the goods have broken bulk. If this is persisted in, it is possible that the British and other traders who deal with the Arab coast will send their merchandise direct, instead of by transhipment at Lingah, which will no doubt tell upon the prosperity of the place.

Administration of Justice.—British merchants still suffer from the inattention of the Persian Government to their claims against Persian subjects. With reference to the remarks under this head in last year's report, one of the leading merchants and a gentleman of great experience in Persia writes that, taking into consideration the social, religious and political conditions of the country, he doubts the possibility of any improvement in the way of the administration of justice. He rather advises British merchants to exercise more caution in their dealings, and to avoid giving indiscriminate credit.

Imports.

Cotton Goods.—The increase shown is Rs. 37,41,515 which has been due rather to over-speculation facilitated by a long credit system, than to actual increase in demand. In many cases cost prices have not been realized.

Drugs and Medicines.—The increase (Rs. 68,637) shown is not real but is specially due to the shipment of opium made abroad having been returned on account of the drug being largely adulterated and not suited to the requirements of the market.

Matches.—The increase of Rs. 36,289 shown under this head is due to over-speculation, and prices realized were greatly under cost.

Kerosine Oil.—Owing to keen competition between rival firms in Bushire, prices have gone down considerably. Formerly there was only one firm which used to import, on a large scale, directly from Batoum and was in a position to regulate its own price. In 1900, the average price of a case of kerosine oil was Rs. 4-8, while during the present year it went down to Rs. 3, owing to large shipments which were brought by the S.S. *Korniloff*.

Provisions.—The increase of Rs. 1,66,934 is chiefly due to a large quantity of flour and grain having been imported from India owing to high prices ruling in the the local market for wheat, etc.

Loaf and Soft Sugar.—The decrease under this head is Rs. 3,42,655 owing to the market being overstocked in the previous year and heavy shipments having arrived in the early part of the year under review, the prices fell very smartly and business was very much reduced. A steady decline in Marseilles, however, led dealers to operate again, but the arrival at the latter part of the year of 4,000 cases again sent prices down.

Tea.—The increase of Rs. 3,16,705 is simply due to speculation, and in the majority of cases, native merchants who had given large orders, declined to accept the consignments under some pretext or other, owing to the market being dull.

Exports.

Horses.—The increase under this head is Rs. 22,520. The number of horses exported, though yet small compared with previous years, was an improvement on 1900.

Cotton.—This article shows a decline of Rs. 1,79,284 due to a scanty crop and also to a dull market abroad.

Almond Kernels.—There has been a large decrease of Rs. 4,01,870. The price of almond kernels which went up very high in the previous year, fell to 60*s.* in the present year, and there has been no improvement since. Persian sellers on this side having been misled by an unprecedented price of the previous year, invested this year at enhanced prices and did not care to sell unless they could cover cost. Thus a large stock has been left in the country unexported for want of inducement in the consuming markets abroad.

Wheat.—The decline of Rs. 1,59,472 is due to no shipments having been made abroad owing to a partial failure of the crop and heavy prices ruling in the local market.

Gum.—The decline of Rs. 1,14,234 is owing to a dull market abroad and large quantities lying uncleared in London did not afford sufficient inducement to shipments being made to any considerable extent.

Hides and Skins.—Trade in this article which had dwindled to a considerable extent due to plague and quarantine measures in India, is again regaining its old proportion, and this year the increase recorded is Rs. 2,64,970. A large quantity was exported to India and to the United Kingdom. The shipments to India are, as a rule, intended for transhipment abroad.

Opium.—The decrease under this head is Rs. 5,30,575. Prices in China having fallen heavily, merchants have been unwilling to part with their stock and a large quantity is accumulated in the country. It is said that this fall in price is principally due to adulteration of the drug being carried on to a considerable extent; and unless some supervision is exercised in the preparation of the drug, Persian opium may eventually be discredited in China. The attention shewn by Japan to Persian opium, is likely to promote exportation to that country. Two Japanese gentlemen, experts in opium, visited the principal opium centres in Persia to study the conditions of the trade and methods of the preparation of the drug.

Shells.—The decrease under this head is Rs. 37,490 due to high prices ruling in the local market, and the markets abroad being overstocked. The export has been in the hands of regular shippers.

Tobacco.—The increase of Rs. 67,890 is merely nominal. In reality the tobacco crop has been a failure, specially in the Ispahan district, where it is largely cultivated. It is said that the Société-du-Tombac has sublet its concessions to a syndicate of Turkish subjects in Beyrout, who have sent a representative to Ispahan. This monopoly continues to be distasteful to Persian merchants, but as the Société pays a certain subsidy to the Persian Government, the priests and the merchants are unable to free themselves from the yoke of the foreign monopolists.

Wool.—Though the statistics show an increase of Rs. 55,640, yet operations have been disappointing. The expected prices which led to the shipments were not realized.

Carpets.—The decrease of Rs. 2,53,384 is due to the overstocked state of the markets abroad, in consequence of which, shipments fell considerably.

C. A. KEMBALL,
His Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General for Fars, Khuzistan, etc.

BUSHIRE;
The 31st March 1902.

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

TABULAR STATISTICS.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS :—

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
3. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
4. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
5. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
6. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
7. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
8. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
9. Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
10. Return of principal articles of import into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
11. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
12. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
13. Abstract table of exports to principal countries from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
14. Abstract table of imports from principal countries into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
15. Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
16. Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
17. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.
18. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1899, 1900, 1901.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
India	144 head	21,600	132 head	25,080	231 head	46,200
Turkey	11 „	1,650	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	1 head	200
Persian Ports	13 head	1,950	...	...	6 „	1,200
Donkeys—						
Turkey	1 head	90	2 head	200	...	...
Mules—						
Persian Ports	2 head	300	...	...	...	...
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns and Rifles—						
Maskat	8 cases	36,000	...	...	...	...
CATTLE—						
Bahrein	7,000 head	27,990	5,000 head	22,500	5,000 head	25,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	6 „	300
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	65 cwts.	5,700	...	...
Turkey	...	...	41 „	3,600	8½ cwts.	396
Bahrein	...	...	377 „	33,000	334 „	15,586
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	194 „	9,053
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey shirtings—						
United Kingdom	2 pkgs.	855	...	...	2 pkgs.	200
India	3 „	1,290	...	...	6 „	600
Turkey	24 „	10,290	244 pkgs.	1,04,920	123 „	12,300
Maskat	16 „	6,870	1 pkg.	430	2 „	200
Bahrein	35 „	15,015	42 pkgs.	18,060	106 „	42,400
Arab Coast	4 „	1,710	...	...	5 „	500
Persian Ports	194 „	83,220	82 pkgs.	35,260	22 „	2,200
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	5 cases	2,505	6 bales	3,000	...	...
India	...	...	3 „	1,500	...	...
Egypt	...	...	1 bale	310	...	...
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	598 cwts.	13,965	14,439 cwts.	3,36,910	6,195 cwts.	1,65,200
Russia	...	...	...	...	45 „	1,200
Bahrein	2,000 cwts.	40,005	128 cwts.	3,165	190 „	4,580
Persian Ports	...	...	502 „	11,725	67 „	1,786
Yarn and Twist—						
Bahrein	600 cwts.	11,010	20 cwts.	800	...	...
Persian Ports	5 „	195	3 „	135	...	...
DATES—						
India	18,825 cwts.	75,330	9,067 cwts.	47,260	6,438 cwts.	25,452
Egypt	334 „	1,440	...	...	1,742 „	6,968
Persian Ports	201 „	810	...	...	...	...
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	13 cwts.	852
India	888 cwts.	21,540	1,432 cwts.	34,350	2,101 „	47,620
Turkey	9 „	390	7 „	156	110 „ and 2 casks	4,602
Egypt	...	...	64 „	360	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	8 cwts. and 8 casks	48
Maskat	5 cwts.	135	27 cwts.	390	143 cwts.	1,403
Bahrein	1 cwt.	30	...	...	1 cwt.	150
Persian Ports	25 cwts.	660	73 cwts.	1,116	27 cwts.	3,526

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2 cwts.	28
India	3 cwts.	45	159 cwts.	2,032	1 cwt.	150
Turkey	750 „	9,120	598 „	5,132	377 cwts.	3,901
Egypt	2 „	105	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	200 „	1,395	200 cwts.	1,000	50 cwts.	550
Arab Coast	..	...	...	...	1 cwt.	40
Persian Ports	35 cwts.	225	64 cwts.	544	90 cwts.	3,256
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1,481 cwts.	27,072	98 cwts.	1,456
India	6,723 cwts.	96,045	9,416 „	1,72,378	1,214 „	18,036
Germany	...	...	105 „	1,920	...	...
America	...	...	268 „	4,896	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	93 cwts.	1,382
Maskat	...	...	1 cwt.	32	3 „	45
Persian Ports	2 cwts.	30	...	...	2 „	29
Almond Kernals—						
United Kingdom	771 cwts.	39,570	6,822 cwts.	3,63,840	2,552 cwts.	1,42,912
India	1,915 „	98,385	1,611 „	85,920	2,598 „	1,45,488
France	...	...	315 „	16,800	...	...
Germany	...	...	401 „	21,360	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	2 cwts.	112
America	...	...	150 cwts.	8,000	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	8 cwts.	448
Persian Ports	...	...	11 „	560	...	...
Raisins and Currants—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	93 cwts.	1,116
India	1,427 cwts.	11,550	1,163 cwts.	15,490	683 „	8,146
Turkey	81 „	615	36 „	480	72 „	864
China	...	...	...	...	13 „	156
Maskat	31 cwts.	225	115 cwts.	1,540	22 „	264
Bahrein	100 „	1,395	100 „	1,300	174 „	1,938
Persian Ports	88 „	645	90 „	1,200	144 „	1,728
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
United Kingdom	205 cwts.	4,860	867 cwts.	5,463	66 cwts.	860
India	438 „	4,755	169 „	1,875	260 „	2,648
Turkey	131 „	1,125	177 „	1,438	435 „	3,956
Egypt	21 „	225	...	...	...	...
Maskat	9 „	30	7 cwts.	92	8 cwts.	89
Zanzibar	50 „	300	...	...	50 „	400
Bahrein	2,765 „	22,290	334 cwts.	5,600	4,305 „	20,780
Persian Ports	156 „	1,005	110 „	458	101 „	381
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
United Kingdom	...	...	24,307 cwts.	81,025	...	...
India	...	...	23,253 „	77,510	351 cwts.	1,872
Maskat	3 cwts.	15	34 „	115	...	...
Persian Ports	163 „	750	297 „	990	243 cwts.	1,296
Barley—						
United Kingdom	...	...	6,442 cwts.	12,885	...	...
India	...	...	6,126 „	12,252	...	...
Persian Ports	75 cwts.	240	255 „	510	2 cwts.	8
Rice—						
United Kingdom	3,019½ cwts.	30,195	...	...	2 cwts.	24
India	33 „	330	3 cwts.	30	31 „	372
Turkey	3 „	30	18 „	180	4 „	48
Zanzibar	...	...	12 „	120	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	2 cwts.	24
Arab Coast	1½ cwts.	15	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	54 „	540	31½ cwts.	315	402 cwts.	4,824

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
GRAIN AND PULSE—*contd.*						
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
India	149 cwts.	990	207 cwts.	1,380	225 cwts.	1,800
Turkey	15 „	105	30 „	200	2 „	16
Egypt	...	...	75 „	500	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	45 cwts.	270
Maskat	73 cwts.	480	285 cwts.	1,900	152 „	1,216
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	200 „	1,400
Persian Ports	312 cwts.	2,085	613 cwts.	4,090	142 „	1,136
GUM—						
United Kingdom	10,947 cwts.	1,20,420	16,478 cwts.	2,06,017	10,936 cwts.	98,472
India	15,895 „	1,74,825	9,809 „	1,22,632	11,472 „	1,03,248
Germany	...	...	802 „	10,025	160 „	1,440
Turkey	342 cwts.	4,455	20 „	258	...	...
Egypt	...	...	30 „	440	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	1,382 cwts.	12,438
Mastic and other sorts of gum—						
United Kingdom	2,517 cwts.	1,84,575	5,184 cwts.	4,32,000	6,939 cwts.	4,57,974
India	195 „	3,390	144 „	2,400	280 „	4,505
Germany	166 „	12,180	1,645 „	1,37,125	1,660 „	1,08,960
Turkey	67 „	1,155	2 „	37	86 „	1,576
Egypt	192 „	7,200	22 „	2,750	42 „	2,772
Belgium	...	...	...	...	90 „	5,940
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	6 bdls.	480	27 bdls.	2,160	258 bdls.	28,380
India	3,090 „	2,47,200	1,033 „	82,720	2,905 „	3,19,550
France	100 „	7,995	...	...	63 „	4,180
Germany	...	...	6 bdls.	480	22 „	2,420
Turkey	1 bdl.	90	3 „	240	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	3 bdls.	330
Belgium	...	...	...	...	1 bdl.	110
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE—						
United Kingdom	2 pkts.	4,500	...	...	...	...
India	10½ „	22,365	3 pkts.	2,400	...	12,000
Turkey	3 „	34,650	2 „	3,300	...	...
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	330 cwts.	23,760	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	5 cwts.	500
Bahrein	20 cwts.	1,440	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	8 „	570	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Metals—						
United Kingdom	...	...	20 cwts.	1,500	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	8 cwts.	80
Turkey	...	...	1 cwt.	10	186 „	2,055
Persian Ports	3 cwts.	30	19 cwts.	230	39 „	390
OPIUM—						
United Kingdom	234 chests	2,34,000	351 chests	3,86,100	77,840 lbs.	6,11,600
India	...	...	7 „	7,700	...	...
Egypt	14 chests	13,995	56 „	61,600	5,320 lbs.	39,900
China	4,339 „	43,39,005	4,275 „	47,02,500	530,110 „	39,75,825
PEARLS—						
India	2 bdls.	52,005	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
India	5,516 cases 5,758 cboys.	33,885 22,905	6,377 cases 7,589 cboys.	44,439 30,206	8,872 cases 6,490 cboys.	62,694 25,760
China	...	...	...	...	8 „	32
Russia	...	...	...	...	20 cases	140
Turkey	189 cases 476 cboys.	1,140 1,905	58 cases 649 cboys.	406 2,596	631 „ 894 cboys.	4,417 3,576
Maskat	92 cases 397 cboys.	570 1,590	3 cases 397 cboys.	21 1,588	2 cases 550 cboys.	14 2,200
Zanzibar	800 cases 600 cboys.	5,595 2,100	... ...	... ...	600 cases 400 cboys.	4,800 1,200
Bahrein	400 cases	2,805	400 cases 200 cboys	2,800 700	200 cases 100 cboys.	1,600 300
Persian Ports	191 „ 64 cboys.	1,140 255	110 cases 116 cboys	770 464	536 cases 123 cboys.	3,752 492
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
India	6 cases	285	35 cwts.	1,400	16 cwts.	640
Maskat	...	...	...	...	4 „	160
Persian Ports	...	...	5 cwts.	200	...	...
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
India	21 cwts.	1,260	164 cwts.	9,870	189 cwts.	11,340
China	...	..	...	...	8 „	480
Maskat	9 cwts.	540	54 cwts.	3,270	21 „	1,260
Persian Ports	23 „	1,335	16 „	960	11 „	660
Sugar (loaf and soft)—						
Turkey	...	...	89 cwts.	1,071	163 cwts.	1,956
Maskat	...	...	21 „	252	...	...
Bahrein	175 cwts.	2,100	470 „	7,520	602 cwts.	8,224
Arab Coast	3 „	30	...	...	11 „	132
Persian Ports	487 „	6,795	1,630 cwts.	26,080	1,291 „	19,628
Tea—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	10 cwts.	1,067
Persian Ports	28 cwts.	2,580	48 cwts.	4,480	161 „	17,173
Other sorts of Provisions—						
United Kingdom	10 pkgs.	225	1 pkg.	25	7 pkgs.	110
India	439 „	2,865	102 pkgs.	1,237	121 „	1,123
Turkey	81 „	885	74 „	984	278 „	2,597
China	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	25
Maskat	1 pkg.	30	...	...	120 pkgs.	3,048
Bahrein	1 „	30	...	...	40 „	1,200
Arab Coast	1 „	30	...	...	93 „	1,395
Persian Ports	48 pkgs.	675	32 pkgs.	310	779 „	18,610
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	123 cwts.	495	...	...	...	...
India	3,475 „	13,905	1,345 cwts.	5,382	1,987 cwts.	31,792
Persian Ports	15 „	60	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Seeds—						
United Kingdom	1,119 cwts.	4,560	2,946 cwts.	11,784	7,793 cwts.	38,965
India	4,361 „	33,195	3,417 „	21,341	3,181 „	27,287
Germany	...	...	60 „	240	...	...
Turkey	165 cwts.	1,110	55 „	296	64 cwts.	256
Maskat	426 „	5,670	96 „	1,140	22 „	396
Persian Ports	12 „	165	37 „	500	149 „	1,270
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	24,255 cwts.	3,30,960	17,375 cwts.	1,28,826	21,250 cwts.	98,820
France	168 „	2,805	8,485 „	50,910	...	...
Germany	57 „	945	477 „	6,360	2,087 cwts.	8,786

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SILK (RAW)—						
India	146 bdls.	51,450	52 bdls.	20,050	...	...
Turkey	20 „	7,035	28 „	30,000	...	...
Egypt	26 „	9,150	8 „	11,250	...	...
TOBACCO—						
India	8 cwts.	120	30 cwts.	510	81 cwts.	1,620
France	...	...	115 „	1,955	26 „	520
America	...	...	533 „	9,061	30 „	600
Turkey	782 cwts.	11,730	1,583 „	26,911	5,501 „	1,10,020
Egypt	3,654 „	54,810	14,807 „	2,51,719	9,325 „	1,86,500
Malta	48 „	720	126 „	2,142	350 „	7,000
Cyprus	78 „	1,170	573 „	9,741	329 „	6,580
Bahrein	...	...	2 „	34	...	...
Persian Ports	76 cwts.	1,500	171 „	2,907	50 cwts.	1,000
WOOL—						
United Kingdom	1,797 cwts.	38,340	1,563 cwts.	33,344	4,405 cwts.	96,910
India	1,485 „	31,770	75 „	1,600	231 „	5,082
France	45 „	990	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	141 cwts.	3,008	...	...
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	168 pkgs.	1,50,690	683 pkgs.	5,30,624	37 pkgs.	58,400
India	18 „	16,140	29 „	40,368	38 „	60,800
France	...	...	32 „	44,544	1 pkg.	1,600
Germany	15 pkgs.	13,455	...	...	4 pkgs.	5,600
Austria	6 „	5,370	...	...	...	...
Turkey	74 „	66,375	22 pkgs.	30,624	91 pkgs.	1,45,600
Egypt	250 „	2,24,265	168 „	2,33,856	182 „	2,88,800
Belgium	...	...	1 pkg.	1,392	...	...
Maskat	...	...	1 „	1,392	2 pkgs.	3,200
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	800
Persian Ports	10 pkgs.	8,985	2 pkgs.	2,784	19 pkgs.	30,400
Other sorts of Woollen goods—						
United Kingdom	2 bdls.	1,200	16 cases	2,512	2 pkgs.	320
Egypt	1 bale	330	4 cases	1,080	1 pkg.	270
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	46,500	...	...
India	...	3,46,245	...	8,21,150	...	2,19,855
Turkey	...	80,460	...	1,02,735	...	30,550
Maskat	...	7,800	...	3,750	...	1,200
Bahrein	...	7,395	...	1,12,000	...	12,000
Persian Ports	...	25,320	...	26,550	...	2,26,150
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	26,190	...	47,225	...	15,290
India	...	5,700	...	10,240	...	7,106
France	...	1,800	...	750	...	6,400
Germany	...	1,035	...	1,650	...	3,135
Turkey	...	22,005	...	6,539	...	5,329
Egypt	...	15,540	...	5,770	...	8,400
Australia	...	...	...	300	...	...
Maskat	...	585	...	415	...	...
Bahrein	...	12,495	...	6,555	...	2,400
Arab Coast	...	150	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	7,635	...	6,126	...	56,086
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	79,40,220	...	1,06,55,066	...	86,04,732

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	11,74,620	...	23,27,602	...	16,52,689
India	...	14,29,095	...	20,39,612	...	13,57,986
France	...	13,590	...	1,14,959	...	12,700
Germany	...	27,615	...	1,82,168	...	1,30,421
Austria	...	5,370	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	1,452
America	...	...	...	21,957	...	600
Turkey	...	2,56,410	...	3,22,313	...	3,37,412
Egypt	...	3,27,060	...	5,69,635	...	5,33,940
China	...	43,39,005	...	47,02,500	...	39,76,836
Belgium	...	...	...	1,392	...	18,488
Malta	...	720	...	2,142	...	7,000
Cyprus	...	1,170	...	9,741	...	6,580
Australia	...	...	...	300	...	...
Maskat	...	60,540	...	16,327	...	14,695
Zanzibar	...	7,995	...	120	...	7,200
Bahrein	...	1,45,395	...	2,15,034	...	1,38,332
Arab Coast	...	1,935	...	...	...	2,367
Persian Ports	...	1,49,700	...	1,29,264	...	4,06,034
TOTAL	...	79,40,220	...	1,06,55,066	...	86,04,732

TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ANIMALS—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Horses—						
Turkey	6 head	900	3 head	450	1 head	200
Bahrein	...	...	2 „	300	...	...
Persian Ports	6 head	900	8 „	1,200	14 head	2,800
Donkeys—						
Maskat	...	...	1 head	100	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 head	100
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
United Kingdom	31½ cases	8,490	59 cases	20,260	105 pkgs.	38,460
India	28½ „	9,615	38 „	14,290	39 „	17,680
France	2 „	1,005	7 „	950	23 „	6,420
Germany	4 „	1,410	3 „	1,500	...	...
Austria	6 „	1,890	24 „	8,180	11 pkgs.	3,600
Belgium	...	...	3 „	1,500	1 pkg.	400
Egypt	...	...	...	...	4 pkgs.	1,600
Maskat	...	...	2 cases	600	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	2 „	800	...	...
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
United Kingdom	46 cases	22,005	96 cases	40,500	87 cases	43,500
India	129 „	64,500	91 „	36,400	126 „	50,400
France	22 „	11,010	11 „	5,500	30 „	15,000
Germany	1 case	510	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	6 cases	2,500	4 cases	1,800
Turkey	3 cases	1,500	...	...	1 case	500
Egypt	8 „	4,050	33 cases	16,500	2 cases.	1,000
Belgium	...	...	...	...	4 „	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	5 cases	2,000	4 „	2,000
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	19,000 stones	7,600
Maskat	...	...	...	...	3,000 „	1,200
					5,000 bdls.	1,000
CANDLES—						
United Kingdom	780 cwts.	27,300	1,925 cwts.	61,600	3,656 cwts.	1,17,000
India	243 „	8,505	189 „	6,048	479 „	15,336
France	...	...	125 „	4,000	22 „	704
Austria	10 cwts.	345	...	...	62 „	2,000
Belgium	...	...	325 cwts.	10,400	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	17 cwts.	560
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	43 bdls.	5,715	25 bdls.	3,325	32 bdls.	4,256
Persian Ports	4 „	540	6 „	798	3 „	399
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	106 cwts.	9,285	...	...	169 cwts.	11,300
India	226 „	19,785	133 cwts.	7,120	101 „	5,720
France	...	...	13 „	900	75 „	5,000
Germany	...	...	6 „	400	18 „	1,200
Turkey	...	...	...	...	3 „	200
Egypt	...	...	150 cwts.	10,000	3 „	200
Persian Ports	2 cwts.	180	...	...	...	...
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	32 cwts.	480	31 cwts.	465
India	248 cwts.	4,155	621 „	4,052	479 „	6,609
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	6 „	72
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
United Kingdom	17,989 pkgs.	51,26,865	15,260 pkgs.	46,79,580	21,791 pkgs.	54,47,925
India	1,313 „	3,74,205	1,578 „	4,83,920	2,392 „	5,97,825
France	10 „	2,850	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	122 pkgs.	37,260	33 pkgs.	8,250
Austria	54 pkgs.	15,390	50 „	16,180	64 „	27,375
Turkey	12 „	3,420	84 „	25,760	346 „	86,325
Persian Ports	27 „	7,695	67 „	20,470	1,928 „	4,82,175

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*						
Prints—						
United Kingdom	18 pkgs.	4,500	7,627 pkgs.	19,06,800	10,896 pkgs.	37,45,500
India	6 „	1,500	788 „	1,97,000	1,196 „	4,10,750
France	10 „	2,505	13 „	3,200	...	...
Germany	10 „	2,505	71 „	17,600	17 pkgs.	4,250
Austria	18 „	4,500	34 „	8,200	32 „	8,000
Turkey	21 „	5,250	36 „	9,000	173 „	59,750
Persian Ports	...	...	8 „	2,000	964 „	3,31,750
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	24 pkgs.	7,410	29 pkgs.	8,320	32 pkgs.	9,060
India	3 „	825	...	...	9 „	2,000
France	161 „	14,950	79 pkgs.	24,210	112 „	33,920
Germany	5 „	1,560	1 pkg.	310	21 „	6,300
Austria	...	...	18 pkgs.	5,550	14 „	4,320
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	7 cwts.	120	...	...	...	...
Yarn and Twist—						
United Kingdom	32 pkgs.	6,240	281 pkgs.	56,200	105 pkgs.	21,000
India	710 „	1,38,450	545 „	1,09,000	1,165 „	1,74,750
Germany	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	200
Austria	...	...	18 pkgs.	3,600	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	150
DATES—						
Turkey	12,545 cwts.	40,395	8,500 cwts.	38,250	9,143 cwts.	32,000
Persian Ports	...	...	45 „	195	4 „	16
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	1,500 cwts.	9,000	...	...	...	...
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
United Kingdom	40 cwts.	960	20 cwts.	500	...	...
India	748 „	17,955	591 „	14,775	684 cwts.	17,100
Austria	45 „	1,080	...	...	...	...
China	185 „	4,440	287 cwts.	7,175	...	...
Quinine—						
United Kingdom	3 cases	510	10 cases	1,800	3 cases	540
India	40 „	6,840	12 „	2,160	35 „	6,300
France	2 „	345	5 „	900	...	...
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
United Kingdom	214 pkgs.	11,430	480 pkgs.	38,569	318 pkgs	19,863
India	2,290 „	78,675	2,256 „	66,958	1,536 „	1,31,604
France	9 „	1,110	6 „	330	51 „	7,970
Germany	117 „	8,655	114 „	10,770	81 „	5,111
Austria	7 „	210	16 „	1,330	...	...
Turkey	92 „	1,725	19 „	1,735	12 pkgs.	766
Egypt	2 „	30	...	...	34 „	22,456
China	136 „	10,920	37 pkgs.	26,020	39 „	22,545
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2 „	80
Persian Ports	29 pkgs.	660	15 pkgs.	318	64 „	3,662
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	2,307 cwts.	2,88,630	3,214 cwts.	5,35,750	2,209 cwts.	3,38,790
Persian Ports	78 „	9,750	...	...	...	...
Colours and Paint—						
United Kingdom	72 pkgs.	10,800	69 pkgs.	9,921	10 pkgs.	470
India	227 „	17,850	229 „	17,244	...	...
France	...	...	2 „	80	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	40 „	1,400	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—*contd.*						
Other sorts of dye, etc.—						
India	15 pkgs.	180	...	...	232 pkgs.	11,698
Germany	...	...	...	...	9 „	1,220
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	25
Maskat	129 pkgs.	2,220	600 cwts.	3,600	...	...
Persian Ports	255 „	3,060	319 pkgs.	3,828	342 pkgs.	3,420
FUEL—						
Coal (charcoal, etc.)—						
United Kingdom	200 tons	4,800	594 tons	20,790	802 tons	28,087
India	7,760 cwts.	14,715	168 „	9,104	22 „ 2,000 cwts.	660 8,600
Persian Ports	1,060 „	1,635	40 „	1,200	1,000 „	1,500
Firewood, etc.—						
India	...	...	2 tons	96	...	...
Turkey	100,000 bdls.	20,010	154,500 bdls.	14,075	2,000,000 bdls.	16,000
Maskat	2,000 „	405	1,000 tons	48,000	...	...
Persian Ports	5,600 tons	1,00,005	1,000 „	48,000	7,200 tons.	1,20,000
FURNITURE—						
United Kingdom	8 cases	1,995	25 pkgs.	14,900	68 pkgs.	63,200
India	82 „	13,140	91 „	17,100	184 „	41,775
France	1 case	510	...	...	20 „	20,000
Germany	12 cases	12,000	...	...	...	...
Austria	1 case	1,005	10 pkgs.	10,040	1 pkg.	300
Egypt	...	...	15 „	7,220	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	6 pkgs.	1,600	...	...
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
United Kingdom	104 cases	10,395	174 cases	17,400	618 cases	80,340
India	449 „	44,895	275 „	27,500	430 „	55,900
France	31 „	3,105	83 „	8,300	52 „	6,760
Germany	20 „	2,100	14 „	1,400	175 „	22,750
Austria	209 „	20,895	255 „	25,500	185 „	24,050
Turkey	...	...	4 „	400	1 case	130
Persian Ports	...	...	5 „	500	4 cases	520
Glass (window)—						
United Kingdom	383 cases	3,060	1,038 cases	11,418	767 cases	8,442
India	1,224 „	9,795	1,136 „	12,496	562 „	6,182
France	...	...	...	...	10 „	110
Germany	...	...	...	...	5 „	55
Austria	...	...	6 cases	66	25 „	275
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	60 „	660
Other sorts of Glass, etc.—						
United Kingdom	10 cases	345	38 cases	2,860	7 cases	550
India	52 „	2,085	147 „	12,625	295 „	25,690
France	...	...	...	...	7 „	70
Germany	5 cases	480	15 cases	1,350	...	...
Austria	...	...	5 „	50	2 cases	190
Turkey	...	...	6 „	540	...	...
China	6 cases	570	6 „	570	...	...
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2 cases	3,000	...	...
India	...	...	3 „	4,500	...	...
France	...	...	2 „	3,000	...	...
Austria	...	...	2 „	3,000	...	...
Gold Thread—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1 case	1,200	...	...
India	1 case	1,305	...	...	...	...
France	2 cases	2,400	16 cases	19,200	21 cases	25,200
Austria	1 case	1,305	3 „	3,600	1 case	1,200
Turkey	...	...	1 case	1,200	...	...
Persian Ports	7 cases	7,005	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
GOLD LACE & THREAD—*contd.*						
Gold embroidered cloth—						
United Kingdom	...	...	4 cases	6,000	1 case	1,500
India	1 case	1,500	5 „	7,500	2 cases	2,000
France	2 cases	3,000	1 case	1,500	...	...
Austria	1 case	1,500	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2 cases	3,000	1 case	1,500	...	...
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	...	...	...	...	736 cwts.	2,455
Persian Ports	224,000 cwts.	8,10,000	300,000 cwts.	10,50,000	10,000 „	50,000
Barley—						
India	...	...	...	...	150 cwts.	500
Persian Ports	150,065 cwts.	6,50,190	225,040 cwts.	4,50,000	8,000 „	32,000
Rice—						
India	1,684 cwts.	27,465	7,076 cwts.	56,656	9,483 cwts.	76,248
Turkey	1,314 „	9,630	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	4 cwts.	36
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
India	387 cwts.	2,595	583 cwts.	3,890	970 cwts.	3,240
Turkey	2,926 „	18,705	800 „	2,400	1,201 „	7,205
Persian Ports	...	...	331 „	2,310	800 „	12,000
HABERDASHERY—						
United Kingdom	5 cases	2,010	14 cases	3,320	9 cases	2,260
India	98 „	29,400	134 „	40,200	165 „	49,500
France	...	...	5 „	400	2 „	380
Germany	5 cases	870	6 „	480	7 „	1,000
Austria	...	...	15 „	4,500	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	4 „	1,200	...	...
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
United Kingdom	114 pkgs.	18,780	152 pkgs.	30,450	254 pkgs.	44,790
India	1,050 „	52,965	1,809 „	66,356	1,437 „	73,490
France	32 „	6,255	102 „	21,000	87 „	24,400
Germany	24 „	4,710	8 „	1,700	93 „	14,702
Austria	12 „	2,580	24 „	5,430	42 „	7,050
Turkey	1 pkg.	105	6 „	120	1 pkg.	500
America	...	...	1 pkg.	500	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	12 pkgs.	1,800
Belgium	...	...	...	...	4 „	2,000
Holland	...	...	...	...	31 „	5,800
Japan	...	...	...	...	22 „	3,300
Persian Ports	10 pkgs.	1,005	1 pkg.	100	1 pkg.	200
Cutlery—						
United Kingdom	4 cases	1,200	6 cases	1,800	3 cases	1,500
India	71 „	21,300	64 „	20,200	64 „	32,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny bags—						
United Kingdom	...	...	84 cases	6,720	39 bales	3,900
India	286 bdles.	22,125	919 bales	70,280	330 „	31,600
Germany	...	...	...	...	2 „	200
Turkey	1 bdle.	90	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	6 bales	600
Persian Ports	...	...	49 bales	3,920	22 „	2,200
Other sorts of Jute Manufacture—						
United Kingdom	4 pkgs.	390	41 pkgs.	2,050	53 pkgs.	10,662
India	106 „	25,020	366 „	44,542	23 „	1,568
Germany	...	...	...	...	2 „	124
Austria	...	...	1 pkg.	140	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	8 pkgs.	400
Persian Ports	...	...	6 pkgs.	300	1 pkg.	50

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
United Kingdom	16 cases	1,365	70 cases	5,600	97 cases	7,435
India	27 „	2,295	24 „	1,920	65 „	5,200
France	...	...	...	...	2 „	160
Germany	3 cases	255	12 cases	960	9 „	720
Austria	8 „	675	52 „	4,160	4 „	60
America	...	...	...	...	16 „	1,280
Turkey	5 cases	420	4 cases	320	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 case	80
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	7 pkgs.	1,750	...	...
India	10 pkgs.	2,505	7 „	1,750	7 pkgs.	1,750
Turkey	1 pkg.	255	...	...	...	...
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, and Shoes—						
United Kingdom	17 pkgs.	6,510	23 pkgs.	7,600	38 pkgs.	14,180
India	118 „	14,505	462 „	40,480	332 „	33,820
France	15 „	5,505	4 „	1,600	15 „	5,500
Germany	2 „	690	2 „	800	7 „	3,000
Austria	...	...	7 „	2,400	1 pkg.	300
Turkey	78 pkgs.	6,240	...	...	3 pkgs.	460
Maskat	...	...	3 pkgs.	240	1 pkg.	300
Bahrein	1 pkg.	75	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	19 pkgs.	1,515	20 pkgs.	1,600	58 pkgs.	4,640
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Whisky—						
United Kingdom	1,093 cases	18,585	1,860 cases	31,620	969 cases	21,318
India	67 „	1,140	72 „	1,224	110 „	2,420
Egypt	...	...	15 „	255	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	50 cases	1,100
Wines—						
United Kingdom	267 cases	6,480	183 cases	4,573	216 cases	5,950
India	63 „	1,335	59 „	1,389	99 „	2,569
France	148 „	3,735	139 „	3,444	648 „	15,884
Germany	5 „	120	59 „	1,475	204 „	4,590
Egypt	4 „	105	...	...	1 case	25
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	153 cases	3,825
Brandy—						
United Kingdom	177 cases	4,770	74 cases	1,998	183 cases	6,222
India	197 „	5,310	146 „	3,942	88 „	2,992
France	40 „	1,485	297 „	8,019	341 „	11,594
Germany	478 „	12,915	102 „	2,754	...	...
Egypt	...	...	97 „	2,619	1 case	34
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	5 cases	170
Champagne—						
United Kingdom	6 cases	360	4 cases	240	6 cases	480
India	...	...	4 „	240	5 „	400
France	14 cases	840	107 „	6,420	72 „	5,760
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	6 „	480
Beer—						
United Kingdom	57 pkgs.	1,260	85 cases	1,870	10 cases	280
India	14 cases	315	20 „	440	14 „	392
Germany	159 „	3,495	154 „	3,388	109 „	3,052
Austria	...	...	...	...	26 „	692
Other sorts of Liquors, etc.—						
United Kingdom	9 cases	180	142 cases	2,267	227 cases	3,576
India	18 „	285	41 „	690	12 „	137
France	...	...	50 „	820	66 „	1,146
Germany	215 cases	3,480	137 „	1,892	101 „	1,616
Maskat	...	...	3 „	45	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1 case	20

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	1,006 cases	40,245	762 cases	38,862	997 cases	16,929
India	228 „	9,120	108 „	5,508	326 „	18,582
Germany	251 „	10,050	130 „	6,630	446 „	25,386
Austria	600 „	24,000	1,293 „	65,943	1,655 „	94,335
Turkey	100 „	4,005	...	...	...	...
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
United Kingdom	4 bdls.	90	...	...	...	...
India	37 „	1,110	24 bdls.	950	75 bdls.	1,640
Turkey	...	...	24,000 pcs.	9,000	5,000 pcs.	2,000
Maskat	112 bdls.	1,530	615 bdls.	2,550	1,262 bdls.	9,670
Bahrein	...	...	1,000 pcs.	1,250	1,000 pcs. 749 bdls.	1,500 18,725
Persian Ports	...	...	5,000 „ 67 bdls.	3,750 1,210	2,000 pcs. 61 bdls.	500 625
METALS—						
Copper—						
United Kingdom	170 cwts.	11,340	872 cwts.	61,040	2,350 cwts.	1,64,500
India	220 „	14,610	524 „	36,680	1,438 „	1,00,660
Maskat	9 „	600	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	16 „	480	4 cwts.	280	136 cwts.	9,520
Tin—						
United Kingdom	40 cwts.	4,800	411 cwts.	51,375	365 cwts.	45,425
India	476 „	57,120	871 „	1,08,875	389 „	47,625
China	...	...	20 „	2,500	...	...
Persian Ports	3 cwts.	360	76 „	9,500	...	...
Iron—						
United Kingdom	1,460 cwts.	14,610	3,690 cwts.	38,340	2,714 cwts.	28,994
India	3,439 „	35,475	16,256 „	1,73,246	12,179 „	1,14,574
Germany	...	...	...	...	100 „	1,070
Turkey	...	...	...	...	54 „	540
Belgium	...	...	...	...	300 „	4,800
Persian Ports	243 cwts.	2,430	...	...	47 „	710
Brass—						
United Kingdom	100 cwts	5,505	544 cwts.	43,520	102 cwts.	9,160
India	516 „	28,380	948 „	75,840	241 „	19,280
France	34 „	1,875	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Metals—						
United Kingdom	70 cwts.	915	30 cwts.	360	209 cwts.	10,045
India	47 „	435	1,226 „	12,294	272 „	11,490
France	...	...	...	...	55 „	2,510
Austria	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	50
Egypt	...	...	...	...	4 cwts.	52
Persian Ports	42 cwts.	540	...	...	...	...
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	127 cwts.	990	7,911 cwts.	81,792	1,280 cwts.	9,428
Russia	2,901 „	22,500	...	...	20,893 „	1,44,000
Maskat	...	...	174 cwts.	1,800	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	38 „	396	...	...
Other sorts of Oils—						
United Kingdom	27 cwts.	585	...	...	...	...
India	159 „	3,915	122 cwts.	4,390	105 cwts.	2,006
France	16 „	645	26 „	1,300	16 „	770
Germany	2 „	75	3 „	150	4 „	200
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	40
Maskat	...	...	...	...	800 cwts.	4,800

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal Articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
United Kingdom	483 cases	30,915	1,210 cases	72,600	851 cases	36,614
India	440 „	28,155	757 „	45,420	711 „	30,573
Germany	...	...	...	...	8 „	344
Austria	46 cases	2,940	32 cases	1,920	58 „	2,494
China	235 „	15,045	156 „	9,360	346 „	14,878
Belgium	...	...	...	...	46 „	1,978
Persian Ports	1 case	60	2 „	120	99 „	4,257
Porcelain—						
United Kingdom	...	...	6 cases	480	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	75 cases	5,400
France	20 cases	1,800	34 cases	2,720	46 „	1,978
Austria	1 case	90	26 „	2,080	...	...
Turkey	1 „	90	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	204 cases	16,320	...	...
Japan	...	...	61 „	4,880	40 cases	2,880
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	180 bdls.	3,600	232 bdls.	4,640	159 bdls.	3,180
Dry Limes—						
India	...	...	...	...	112 cwts.	2,800
Maskat	1,062 cwts.	22,035	490 cwts.	12,250	372 „	9,300
Bahrein	12 „	240	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	48 „	960	46 cwts.	1,150	96 cwts.	2,400
Flour—						
India	1,636 cwts.	13,095	1,102 cwts.	8,816	3,830 cwts.	30,646
Turkey	...	...	...	...	28 „	224
Persian Ports	259 cwts.	2,070	...	...	...	...
Ghee—						
India	...	...	...	...	12 cwts.	420
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1,000 „	35,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	1,000 „	35,000
Persian Ports	3,011 cwts.	1,05,360	3,548 cwts.	1,24,180	4,016 „	1,68,560
Other sorts of Provisions—						
United Kingdom	269 pkgs.	7,170	493 cases	16,385	334 cases	12,450
India	2,660 „	38,430	1,706 pkgs.	23,428	2,169 pkgs.	34,841
			750 cwts.	540	60 cwts.	480
France	13 „	690	180 cases	4,865	49 cases	2,100
Germany	12 „	480	5 „	140	13 „	868
Austria	38 „	2,280	22 „	1,290	16 „	1,200
Turkey	4 „	75	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	2 cases	100
China	48 pkgs.	2,880	127 cases	7,620	151 „	9,072
Holland	...	...	...	...	3 „	60
Maskat	3 pkgs.	45	6 pkgs.	76	1,023 pkgs.	6,812
Zanzibar	50 „	255	40 cboys.	200	5 cboys.	200
Bahrein	...	...	300 cwts.	6,000	200 cwts.	3,400
Persian Ports	160 pkgs.	705	267 pkgs.	2,460	316 pkgs.	4,611
	1,000 cwts.	3,510	500 cwts.	2,500	500 cwts.	3,000
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARLS)—						
Bahrein	5,200 cwts.	11,010	4,950 cwts.	17,800	21,530 cwts.	59,260
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	10,000 „	20,000
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	43 cases	44,010	71 cases	77,200	94 cases	74,000
India	10 „	10,005	18 „	15,800	27 „	21,082
France	24 „	32,505	131 „	1,10,600	478 „	592,900
Germany	...	...	...	...	39 „	29,200
Austria	31 cases	31,800	39 cases	35,800	12 „	8,000
Turkey	11 „	11,010	6 „	6,000	6 „	4,800
China	...	...	...	...	1 case	800
Holland	...	...	...	...	1 „	100
Persian Ports	1 case	1,005	3 cases	1,500	2 cases	1,600

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SILVERWARE AND JEWELLERY—						
United Kingdom	4 cases	13,500	...	86,150	...	...
India	...	...	...	8,333	...	11,680
Germany	...	...	...	1,01,700	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	12,000	...	2,000
Turkey	2 cases	33,750	...	...	...	...
China	5 „	10,005	...	625	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	58,000
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	3,246 cwts.	36,795	3,052 cwts.	36,624	3,777 cwts.	47,842
China	...	...	...	...	15 „	190
Persian Ports	2 cwts.	30	...	...	15 „	190
Ginger—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	7 cwts.	210
India	676 cwts.	18,930	551 cwts.	15,428	1,800 „	50,400
Persian Ports	2 „	60	...	...	...	...
Black Pepper—						
India	5,403 cwts.	93,390	4,505 cwts.	75,450	2,749 cwts.	73,074
Persian Ports	2 „	30	8 „	133	...	...
Other sorts of spices—						
India	1,005 cwts.	30,060	874 cwts.	21,294	486 cwts.	18,295
Turkey	5 „	105	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	16 „	105	...	...	...	...
STATIONERY—						
United Kingdom	102 pkgs.	17,910	149 cases	21,300	302 cases	40,300
India	121 „	17,535	202 „	20,730	187 „	23,550
France	5 „	450	8 „	800	4 „	400
Germany	22 „	2,205	4 „	240	25 „	2,600
Austria	22 „	2,205	56 „	2,740	61 „	6,100
Turkey	...	...	...	...	12 „	1,350
Egypt	...	...	...	...	3 „	450
China	5 pkgs.	510	4 cases	400	11 „	1,100
Belgium	...	...	...	...	4 „	400
Holland	...	...	...	...	11 „	1,100
Persian Ports	1 pkg.	105	1 case	150	9 „	1,100
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
United Kingdom	140 cwts	1,860	90 cwts.	1,530	1,075 cwts.	17,200
India	11,049 „	1,46,955	...	...	4,161 „	66,576
France	45,040 „	5,99,040	76,967 cwts.	12,93,054	73,102 „	11,69,640
Austria	714 „	9,495	499 „	8,483	11 „	187
Egypt	785 „	10,440	2,270 „	36,320	750 „	12,000
Belgium	...	...	...	...	51 „	867
Persian Ports	143 cwts.	1,905	50 cwts.	840	11 „	180
Soft—						
United Kingdom	4,357 cwts	49,785	45,782 cwts	5,03,602	4,418 cwts.	61,598
India	39,494 „	4,51,785	38,664 „	4,25,304	55,041 „	6,06,846
France	875 „	10,005	1,300 „	14,200	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	600 cwts.	6,600
Austria	2,642 cwts.	31,065	9,192 cwts.	1,01,112	2,994 „	32,934
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	22
Egypt	175 cwts	2,010	314 cwts.	3,454	4 „	44
Belgium	...	...	...	...	200 „	2,200
Sugarcandy—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	525 cwts.	10,500
India	...	...	51 cwts.	1,020	58 „	1,170
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	7,350 „	1,47,000
TEA—						
United Kingdom	499 cwts.	34,140	639 cwts.	88,182	306 cwts.	46,512
India	12,166 „	7,63,455	11,687 „	6,81,741	14,982 „	9,78,824
France	...	...	...	...	9 „	1,444
Germany	...	...	...	...	25 „	3,876
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	380
China	1,213 cwts	1,55,265	1,367 cwts.	1,88,646	2,632 „	1,96,504
Persian Ports	53 cwts.	3,345	17 „	2,346	17 „	1,120

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	14,294 pieces	62,910	7,236 pieces	48,190	4,538 pieces	39,214
Turkey	2,580 „	3,300	...	...	204 cases	1,704
Maskat	4,000 „	2,130	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	1,800 „	7,470	312 pieces	4,680	...	...
Rafters—						
India	...	...	80 pieces	80	520 pieces	820
Zanzibar	28,000 pieces	16,800	16,000 „	12,000	24,000 „	24,000
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	32 cases	8,805	...	...	...	...
India	2 „ / 7 bags	555 / 90	...	...	...	...
Turkey	12 „	165	10 bags	170	...	...
Egypt	1 bag	15	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	43 pkgs.	731	42 bags	714
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
United Kingdom	14 cases	5,880	230 cases	64,815	36 cases	10,880
India	27 „	8,370	30 „	10,785	29 „	9,060
France	1 case	270	5 „	1,520	6 „	1,935
Germany	7 cases	2,790	2 „	840	3 „	960
Austria	6 „	2,520	16 „	5,540	...	...
Egypt	1 case	270	11 „	2,970	2 cases	540
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 case	420
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
United Kingdom	16 cases	11,565	41 cases	16,314	39 cases	19,630
India	11 „	4,695	18 „	6,540	24 „	10,359
France	...	...	...	...	14 „	4,760
Germany	3 cases	840	...	...	5 „	2,540
Austria	6 „	1,710	25 cases	9,760	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	1 case	150	1 case	3,000
WOOL—						
India	...	...	...	...	3 cwts.	75
Turkey	1,500 cwts.	30,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	1,917 „	42,420	87 cwts	2,105	539 cwts.	10,975
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	40 pkgs.	86,865	30 pkgs.	45,653	24 pkgs.	43,460
Austria	2 „	810	3 „	1,500	11 „	5,500
Turkey	1 pkg.	2,205	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	2 pkgs.	4,410	...	...	2 pkgs.	3,000
Broad-cloth and other Woollen Piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	69 pkgs.	58,650	77 pkgs.	69,300	129 pkgs.	77,400
India	7 „	5,955	14 „	12,600	3 „	1,800
France	37 „	31,455	26 „	23,400	97 „	58,200
Germany	5 „	4,260	124 „	1,11,600	86 „	51,600
Austria	29 „	24,660	49 „	44,100	34 „	20,400
Holland	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	600
Persian Ports	1 pkg.	855	...	...	15 pkgs.	9,000
Other manufactures of Wool—						
United Kingdom	76 pkgs.	17,505	39 pkgs.	9,000	56 pkgs.	12,150
India	7 „	2,355	13 „	3,600	4 „	1,000
France	...	...	...	...	5 „	1,200
Germany	2 pkgs.	510	5 pkgs.	1,050	3 „	750
Austria	...	...	1 pkg.	400	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	12 pkgs.	12,000	1 pkg.	1,000
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	8,80,575	...	24,10,450	...	30,00,000
India	...	15,720	...	1,61,117	...	19,448
Turkey	...	1,55,310	...	1,73,330	...	9,60,926
Maskat	...	21,600	...	2,700	...	3,700
Bahrein	...	7,200	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	2,17,260	...	1,30,057	...	3,17,587

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bushire during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	50,190	...	56,786	...	43,950
India	...	45,540	...	47,252	...	62,600
France	...	12,405	...	15,830	...	8,300
Germany	...	3,570	...	7,170	...	10,000
Austria	...	7,170	...	4,400	...	4,000
Turkey	...	1,335	...	3,516	...	1,200
China	...	2,790	...	3,280	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	400
Maskat	...	3,480	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	1,500	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	2,205	...	3,675	...	8,400
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	1,37,47,920	...	1,98,45,947	...	2,44,72,172
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	66,28,830	...	1,07,31,547	...	1,34,98,202
India	...	33,72,900	...	41,63,122	...	47,72,706
France	...	7,86,750	...	15,82,162	...	20,32,115
Germany	...	80,535	...	3,13,559	...	2,14,334
Austria	...	1,92,120	...	4,01,494	...	2,58,412
Russia	...	22,500	...	...	...	1,44,000
America	...	...	...	500	...	1,280
Turkey	...	3,61,995	...	2,87,766	...	12,20,247
Egypt	...	16,920	...	79,338	...	38,501
China	...	2,02,425	...	2,62,516	...	2,50,889
Belgium	...	...	...	11,900	...	14,245
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	7,660
Japan	...	...	...	4,880	...	6,580
Maskat	...	54,045	...	71,961	...	36,862
Zanzibar	...	17,055	...	12,200	...	24,200
Bahrein	...	20,025	...	25,350	...	1,17,885
Persian Ports	...	19,91,820	...	18,97,652	...	18,34,054
TOTAL	...	1,37,47,920	...	1,98,45,947	...	2,44,72,172

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered at the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	50	5,000	101	118,928	151	123,928
	1900	40	4,000	111	132,787	151	136,787
	1901	25	1,250	109	125,760	134	127,010
Austrian	1899	...	...	2	3,107	2	3,107
	1900	...	...	1	1,500	1	1,500
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwegian	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1899	60	4,200	2	2,778	62	6,978
	1900	90	5,400	1	1,277	91	6,677
	1901	50	2,000	...	...	50	2,000
Maskat	1899	12	1,440	...	...	12	1,440
	1900	8	1,200	...	...	8	1,200
	1901	10	800	...	...	10	800
Arab	1899	80	4,000	...	...	80	4,000
	1900	60	2,400	...	...	60	2,400
	1901	80	3,200	...	...	80	3,200
Persian	1899	200	8,000	...	...	200	8,000
	1900	250	12,500	...	...	250	12,500
	1901	350	8,750	...	...	350	8,750
Russian	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	3	4,513	3	4,513
Total	1899	402	22,640	106	126,016	508	148,656
	1900	448	25,500	113	135,564	561	161,064
	1901	515	16,000	112	130,273	627	146,273

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared from the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	50	5,000	88	102,922	138	107,922
	1900	40	4,000	115	130,437	155	134,437
	1901	25	1,250	107	126,499	132	127,749
Austrian	1899	...	...	1	1,280	1	1,280
	1900	...	...	2	3,327	2	3,327
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwegian	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1899	60	4,200	2	2,778	62	6,978
	1900	90	5,400	1	1,277	91	6,677
	1901	50	2,000	1	1,342	51	3,342
Maskat	1899	12	1,440	...	...	12	1,440
	1900	8	1,200	...	...	8	1,200
	1901	10	800	...	...	10	800
Arab	1899	80	4,000	...	...	80	4,000
	1900	60	2,400	...	...	60	2,400
	1901	80	3,200	...	...	80	3,200
Persian	1899	195	7,800	...	...	195	7,800
	1900	250	12,500	...	...	250	2,500
	1901	325	8,430	...	...	325	8,430
Russian	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	3	4,513	3	4,513
Total	1899	397	22,440	92	108,183	489	130,623
	1900	448	25,500	118	135,041	566	160,541
	1901	490	15,680	111	132,354	601	148,034

TABLE No. 5.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports	12 head	360	...	...	...	...
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	200 cwts.	8,010	250 cwts.	10,000	350 cwts.	14,000
Turkey	50 „	1,995	...	...	100 „	4,000
Maskat	40 „	1,590	75 cwts.	3,000	25 „	1,000
Arab Coast	300 „	12,000	225 „	9,000	200 „	8,000
Persian Ports	100 „	4,005	50 „	2,000	28 „	1,120
CATTLE—						
Arab Coast	600 head	2,400	300 head	1,200	200 head	800
COFFEE—						
Turkey	200 cwts.	5,010	120 cwts.	2,500	...	...
Maskat	100 „	2,505	50 „	1,250	25 cwts.	625
Arab Coast	3,000 „	75,000	2,500 „	62,500	2,838 „	70,950
Persian Ports	400 „	10,020	100 „	2,500	80 „	2,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Maskat	50 cwts.	600	75 cwts.	900	...	...
Arab Coast	350 „	4,200	400 „	4,800	260 cwts.	3,120
Persian Ports	100 „	1,200	125 „	1,500	20 „	240
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey shirtings—						
Turkey	10 bales	6,000	5 bales	3,000	...	...
Maskat	15 „	9,000	20 „	1,200	10 bales	5,000
Arab Coast	70 „	42,000	125 „	75,000	100 „	50,000
Persian Ports	25 „	15,000	32 „	19,200	18 „	9,000
Prints—						
Turkey	5 bales	1,500	...	...	...	...
Maskat	12 „	3,600	5 bales	1,500	...	...
Arab Coast	140 „	42,000	200 „	60,000	200 bales	1,00,000
Persian Ports	25 „	7,500	20 „	6,000	10 „	5,000
Dyed shirtings—						
Turkey	4 bales	2,010	...	...	...	...
Maskat	10 „	5,025	5 bales	2,500	...	...
Arab Coast	69 „	34,995	85 „	42,500	120 bales	60,000
Persian Ports	20 „	10,050	25 „	12,500	20 „	10,000
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
Turkey	20 bales	9,990	30 bales	15,000	...	...
Maskat	35 „	17,490	25 „	12,500	20 bales	8,000
Arab Coast	170 „	85,005	225 „	1,12,500	200 „	90,000
Persian Ports	50 „	19,995	75 „	30,000	25 „	10,000
COTTON (RAW)—						
Arab Coast	500 cwts.	7,500	300 cwts.	4,500	350 cwts.	4,750
Persian Ports	150 „	2,250	100 „	1,500	50 „	1,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COTTON (RAW)—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Yarn and Twist—						
Arab Coast	20 cwts.	1,005	25 cwts.	1,250	30 cwts.	1,500
Persian Ports	50 „	2,520	100 „	5,000	15 „	750
DATES—						
Turkey	1,000 cwts.	4,995	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	12,000 „	60,000	25,000 cwts.	1,00,000	10,000 cwts.	40,000
Persian Ports	7,000 „	34,980	5,000 „	20,000	2,500 „	10,000
Date juice—						
Arab Coast	30 cwts.	150	50 cwts.	250	100 cwts.	500
Persian Ports	100 „	495	150 „	750	50 „	250
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose buds—						
India	500 cwts.	6,000	400 cwts.	4,800	350 cwts.	4,200
Turkey	240 „	2,880	150 „	1,800	100 „	1,200
Bahrein	200 „	2,400	100 „	1,200	...	...
Arab Coast	300 „	3,600	250 „	3,000	200 cwts.	2,400
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
United Kingdom	80 cwts.	3,195	50 cwts.	2,000	806 cwts.	32,000
India	500 „	20,010	400 „	16,000	100 „	4,000
Bahrein	60 „	360	25 „	1,000	...	...
Arab Coast	80 „	480	100 „	4,000	12 cwts.	720
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Turkey	600 cwts.	3,600	400 cwts.	2,400	...	...
Maskat	20 „	135	25 „	150	...	...
Bahrein	150 „	900	100 „	600	...	...
Arab Coast	250 „	1,500	350 „	2,100	200 cwts.	1,200
Persian Ports	50 „	300	75 „	450	25 „	150
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
India	250 cwts.	3,750	400 cwts.	6,000	150 cwts.	2,250
Maskat	20 „	300	25 „	375	...	...
Bahrein	50 „	750	75 „	1,125	...	...
Arab Coast	500 „	7,500	450 „	6,750	200 cwts.	3,000
Raisins and Currants—						
India	201 cwts.	2,010	550 cwts.	5,500	250 cwts.	2,500
Maskat	49½ „	495	25 „	250	10 „	100
Bahrein	150 „	1,500	20 „	200	...	...
Arab Coast	600 „	6,000	400 „	4,000	200 cwts.	2,000
Persian Ports	99 „	990	50 „	500	25 „	250
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
India	100½ cwts.	1,005	150 cwts.	1,500	200 cwts.	2,000
Turkey	150 „	1,500	50 „	500	...	...
Maskat	402 „	4,020	25 „	250	...	...
Zanzibar	150 „	1,500	225 „	2,250	1,000 cwts.	1,000
Bahrein	201 „	2,010	50 „	500	...	...
Arab Coast	499½ „	4,995	450 „	4,500	350 „	3,500
Persian Ports	49½ „	495	25 „	250	10 „	100
FUEL—						
Bahrein	500 tons	3,480	200 tons	1,400	...	...
Arab Coast	2,000 „	14,010	...	...	15 tons.	150
Persian Ports	500 „	2,100	150 tons	1,050	...	...
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat	501 cwts.	2,505	100 cwts.	500	...	...
Arab Coast	15,000 „	75,000	5,000 „	25,000	4,000 cwts.	20,000
Persian Ports	10,020 „	50,010	300 „	1,500	800 „	4,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
GRAIN AND PULSE—*continued.*						
Barley—						
Maskat	4,000 cwts.	12,000	1,000 cwts.	3,000	...	...
Arab Coast	10,000 „	30,000	3,500 „	10,500	2,600 cwts.	7,800
Persian Ports	15,000 „	45,000	1,200 „	3,600	1,000 „	3,000
Rice—						
Turkey	8,000 cwts.	48,000	2,000 cwts.	12,000	750 cwts	5,250
Maskat	15,000 „	90,000	4,000 „	24,000	2,500 „	17,500
Arab Coast	70,000 „	4,20,000	80,000 „	4,80,000	90,000 „	6,30,000
Persian Ports	45,000 „	2,70,000	15,000 „	90,000	6,000 „	42,000
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
Maskat	150 cwts.	1,500	100 cwts.	1,000	...	...
Bahrein	201 „	2,010	50 „	500	...	...
Arab Coast	3,496½ „	34,965	2,500 „	25,000	400 cwts.	4,000
Persian Ports	2,202 „	22,020	1,200 „	12,000	200 „	2,000
GUM—						
Mastic and other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	150 cwts.	1,875
Turkey	...	...	...	...	20 „	250
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
Maskat	249 cwts.	2,490	150 cwts.	1,500	...	...
Bahrein	150 „	1,500	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	1,200 „	12,000	1,000 cwts.	10,000	800 cwts.	8,000
Persian Ports	699 „	6,990	500 „	5,000	200 „	2,000
Cutlery—						
Arab Coast	3 cases	750	10 cases	2,500	106 cases	5,300
Persian Ports	2 „	510	3 „	750	4 „	1,000
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	...	4,980	...	10,000	...	6,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
Persian Ports	10 bdls.	600	20 bdls.	1,200	...	...
Other manufactures of jute—						
Arab Coast	150 cwts.	1,500	125 cwts.	1,250	100 cwts.	1,200
Persian Ports	249 „	2,490	200 „	2,000	50 „	600
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Arab Coast	1,800 pieces	720	1,500 pieces	600	2,000 pieces	1,000
Persian Ports	1,200 „	480	800 „	160	100 „	50
METALS—						
Copper—						
Arab Coast	70 cwts.	3,510	50 cwts.	2,500	40 cwts.	2,000
Persian Ports	30 „	1,500	20 „	1,000	10 „	500
Other sorts of metals—						
Maskat	81 cwts.	810	50 cwts.	500	...	...
Arab Coast	1,500 „	15,000	1,000 „	10,000	850 cwts.	8,500
Persian Ports	651 „	6,510	400 „	4,000	200 „	2,000
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Maskat	400 cwts.	1,580	200 cwts.	1,100	...	...
Arab Coast	3,000 „	12,000	2,000 „	11,000	2,800 cwts.	13,000
Persian Ports	1,600 „	6,390	800 „	4,400	500 „	2,250

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
OILS—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Other sorts of oils—						
Maskat	100 cwts.	1,710	50 cwts.	850	150 cwts.	2,550
Arab Coast	550 „	9,345	400 „	6,800	350 „	5,950
Persian Ports	150 „	2,550	50 „	850	20 „	340
PEARLS—						
India	...	33,99,900	...	27,50,000	...	40,10,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Maskat	10 cwts.	255	15 cwts.	375	...	...
Arab Coast	30 „	750	25 „	625	50 cwts.	1,250
Persian Ports	20 „	510	10 „	250	...	...
Other sorts of perfumery—						
Arab Coast	120 tolas	1,800	50 tolas	750	25 tolas	375
Persian Ports	100 „	1,500	25 „	375	...	...
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Arab Coast	550 cwts.	27,510	1,800 cwts.	67,500	1,200 cwts.	60,000
Persian Ports	250 „	12,495	50 „	1,875	100 „	5,000
Sugar (loaf and soft)—						
Maskat	200 cwts.	2,610	100 cwts.	1,200	300 cwts.	3,000
Arab Coast	2,400 „	26,520	2,000 „	24,000	6,500 „	65,000
Persian Ports	1,000 „	10,005	500 „	6,000	1,500 „	15,000
Tea—						
Maskat	4 cases	240	...	...	2 cases	120
Arab Coast	40 „	2,400	30 cases	1,800	60 „	3,600
Persian Ports	15 „	960	4 „	240	10 „	600
Limes (dry)—						
Turkey	350 cwts.	6,300	400 cwts.	7,200	600 cwts.	12,000
Arab Coast	150 „	2,700	100 „	1,800	80 „	1,600
Persian Ports	50 „	900	25 „	450	20 „	400
Other sorts of provisions—						
Maskat	180 cwts.	900	80 cwts.	400	60 cwts.	300
Arab Coast	1,500 „	7,500	2,000 „	10,000	1,514 „	7,570
Persian Ports	1,200 „	6,000	600 „	3,000	400 „	2,000
SALT—						
India	3,500 tons	17,595	2,000 tons	12,000	1,800 tons	18,900
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
India	...	...	4,000 cwts.	24,000	500 cwts.	3,500
SHARK FINS—						
India	150 cwts.	2,250	100 cwts.	1,500	80 cwts.	1,200
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	3,450 cwts.	51,750	2,600 cwts.	39,000	6,000 cwts.	90,000
India	700 „	27,975	300 „	12,000	50 „	2,000
SILK (RAW)—						
Arab Coast	201 lbs.	2,010	150 lbs.	1,500	400 lbs.	4,000
Persian Ports	48 „	480	25 „	250	30 „	300
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk Piece-goods—						
Maskat	20 pieces	1,005	30 pieces	1,500	40 pieces	2,000
Arab Coast	150 „	7,500	200 „	10,000	50 „	2,500
Persian Ports	30 „	1,500	40 „	2,000	60 „	3,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk Apparel—						
Arab Coast	...	1,200	...	1,000	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	810	...	400	...	600
SPICES—						
Maskat	60 cwts.	1,800	40 cwts.	1,200	25 cwts.	750
Arab Coast	450 „	13,500	250 „	7,500	1,000 „	20,000
Persian Ports	150 „	4,500	90 „	2,700	60 „	1,800
TALLOW—						
Maskat	30 cwts.	450	25 cwts.	375	...	...
Arab Coast	200 „	3,000	1,500 „	22,500	700 cwts.	10,500
Persian Ports	50 „	750	30 „	450	25 „	375
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
Turkey	...	...	...	4,000	...	...
Maskat	...	990	...	1,500	...	...
Arab Coast	...	4,500	...	6,000	...	8,500
Persian Ports	...	2,520	...	1,500	...	1,000
Rafters—						
Turkey	...	3,990	...	6,000	...	10,000
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,200	...	2,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,900
Persian Ports	...	5,010	...	4,000	...	6,000
TOBACCO—						
India	501 cwts.	5,010	2,000 cwts.	20,000	6,000 cwts.	60,000
Turkey	600 „	6,000	3,000 „	30,000	5,000 „	50,000
Bahrein	200 „	4,995	250 „	6,250	350 „	5,250
Persian Ports	100 „	1,500	50 „	750	65 „	780
WOOL—						
India	...	2,475	...	8,000	...	...
Arab Coast	...	510	...	1,400	...	1,000
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
India	15 bdls.	15,000	30 bdls.	30,000	50 bdls.	50,000
Turkey	45 „	45,000	50 „	50,000	60 „	60,000
Bahrein	5 „	5,010	6 „	6,000	10 „	10,000
Arab Coast	4 „	4,005	3 „	3,000	6 „	6,000
Persian Cloaks (Abbas)—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Other sorts of Woollen Goods—						
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	4,000	...	2,000
SPECIE—						
India	...	4,50,000	...	3,25,000	...	3,90,000
Turkey	...	49,500	...	70,000	...	1,00,000
Maskat	...	4,980	...	12,000	...	25,000
Bahrein	...	19,500	...	15,000	...	8,000
Arab Coast	...	20,01,000	...	18,00,000	...	23,00,000
Persian Ports	...	1,00,500	...	1,25,000	...	2,00,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	8,235	...	4,000	...	2,500
Turkey	...	5,505	...	6,700	...	2,000
Maskat	...	4,485	...	3,500	...	1,800
Zanzibar	...	3,495	...	4,000	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	4,785	...	2,000	...	1,000
Arab Coast	...	4,590	...	7,000	...	4,000
Persian Ports	...	7,200	...	5,700	...	...
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	82,79,775	...	70,52,975	...	90,44,710

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	54,945	...	41,000	...	1,22,000
India	...	39,74,205	...	32,40,300	...	45,74,925
Turkey	...	2,03,775	...	2,11,100	...	2,44,700
Maskat	...	1,75,080	...	78,375	...	67,745
Zanzibar	...	4,995	...	6,250	...	2,500
Bahrein	...	49,200	...	36,975	...	26,750
Arab Coast	...	31,30,125	...	30,50,375	...	36,51,635
Persian Ports	...	6,87,450	...	3,88,600	...	3,54,455
TOTAL	...	82,79,775	...	70,52,975	...	90,44,710

TABLE No. 6.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Maskat	10 head	300	40 head	1,200	25 head	750
Arab Coast	15 „	450	50 „	1,500	40 „	1,200
Camels—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	20 head	1,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	5 „	250
Other sorts of animals—						
Turkey	3 head	120	8 head	320	6 „	250
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	1,500 pieces	6,000	2,000 pieces	8,000	4,000 pieces	60,000
Maskat	100 „	300	200 „	600	...	...
Persian Ports	400 „	1,200	...	...	200 pieces	600
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Maskat	...	...	21 Nos.	2,520	...	...
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
India	20 cases	4,005	56 cases	11,200	40 cases	8,000
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
Persian Ports	6,000 tons	12,000	8,500 tons	17,000	12,000 tons	24,000
CANDLES—						
India	150 cases	1,050	200 cases	1,400	180 cases	1,260
COFFEE—						
India	4,500 cwts.	1,12,500	4,000 cwts.	1,00,000	3,600 cwts.	90,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	800 cwts.	9,600	1,200 cwts.	14,400	1,500 cwts.	18,000
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	200 bales	84,990	300 bales	1,27,500	700 bales	1,90,000
Prints—						
India	320 bales	96,000	400 bales	1,20,000	500 bales	1,30,000
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	250 bales	1,24,995	275 bales	1,37,500	290 bales	1,45,000
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods—						
India	450 bales	2,25,000	600 bales	3,00,000	842 bales	1,81,400
Persian Ports	79 „	31,500	150 „	60,000	50 „	20,000
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	500 cwts.	7,500	400 cwts.	6,000	300 cwts.	4,500
Persian Ports	60 „	1,200	60 „	2,000	50 „	1,000
Yarn and Twist—						
India	351 cwts.	17,550	525 cwts.	26,250	1,154 cwts.	58,200
DATES—						
Turkey	19,800 cwts.	99,000	10,000 cwts.	40,000	3,000 cwts.	12,000
Maskat	5,000 „	21,000	6,000 „	21,000	5,000 „	15,000
Bahrein	3,000 „	15,000	2,000 „	8,000	1,000 „	4,000
Persian Ports	6,500 „	26,460	8,000 „	28,000	5,000 „	15,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Quinine—						
India	...	1,005	...	3,500	...	4,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—*contd.*						
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
India	300 cwts.	3,000	200 cwts.	2,000	148 cwts.	1,480
Turkey	150 „	1,500	100 „	1,000	500 „	5,000
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	10 cwts.	1,245	30 cwts.	3,750	50 cwts.	6,250
Persian Ports	10 „	1,500	25 „	3,750	5 „	750
Colours and Paints—						
India	40 cwts.	480	60 cwts.	720	25 cwts.	300
Other sorts of dye, etc.—						
India	1,200 cwts.	7,200	200 cwts.	1,200	1,000 cwts.	6,000
Persian Ports	300 „	1,800	450 „	2,700	380 „	2,280
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Persian Ports	...	3,510	...	5,000	...	4,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	1,200 cwts.	18,000	500 cwts.	7,500	...	...
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	1,500 cwts.	15,000	600 cwts.	6,000	...	...
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
Turkey	300 cwts.	3,000	250 cwts.	2,500	100 cwts.	1,000
Maskat	249 „	2,490	150 „	2,000	600 „	6,000
Persian Ports	201 „	2,010	300 „	3,000	500 „	5,000
FUEL—						
Coal—						
India	995 cwts.	1,995	3,500 cwts.	7,000	10,000 cwts.	20,000
Maskat	97 „	195	150 „	300	200 „	400
Arab Coast	38 „	75	100 „	200	300 „	600
Firewood—						
Maskat	1,500 tons	10,500	1,000 tons	10,000	1,500 tons	10,500
Persian Ports	8,000 „	56,010	10,000 „	70,000	12,000 „	84,000
FURNITURE—						
India	...	6,000	...	5,000	...	8,000
Turkey	...	390	...	...	...	...
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	6,495	...	3,500	...	2,600
Glass—						
India	...	150	...	200	...	500
Other sorts of glass, etc.—						
India	...	3,810	...	7,300	...	6,000
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
India	150 lbs.	3,000	300 lbs.	6,000	200 lbs.	4,000
Maskat	6 „	120	...	...	...	...
Gold Thread—						
India	99 lbs.	1,980	150 lbs.	3,000	120 lbs.	2,400
Gold embroidered cloth—						
India	199 pieces	9,945	250 pieces	12,500	150 pieces	7,500

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	25,008 cwts.	1,25,040	...	...	14,350 cwts.	71,750
Persian Ports	32,502 „	1,62,510	25,000 cwts.	1,25,000	12,000 „	60,000
Barley—						
India	40,000 cwts.	1,40,010	...	...	6,724 cwts.	23,534
Turkey	3,000 „	9,000	2,000 cwts.	5,000	...	...
Persian Ports	16,000 „	55,995	12,000 „	36,000	400 cwts.	1,400
Rice—						
India	200,000 cwts.	12,00,000	150,000 cwts.	6,90,000	128,250 cwts.	8,97,750
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
India	8,002 cwts.	80,025	3,000 cwts.	30,000	670 cwts.	4,612
Turkey	300 „	1,500	200 „	1,400	100 „	700
Persian Ports	400 „	2,805	500 „	3,500	200 „	1,400
HABERDASHERY—						
India	20 cases	6,000	15 cases	4,500	33 cases	9,900
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	3,990 cwts.	39,990	3,500 cwts.	35,000	2,000 cwts.	20,000
Cutlery—						
India	8 cases	1,995	5 cases	1,250	36 cases	9,000
HIDES AND SKINS—						
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	4,500	...	...
JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	25 bdls.	1,500	45 bdls.	2,700	10 bdls.	600
Arab Coast	49½ „	4,950	30 „	3,000	70 „	700
Other sorts of Jute Manufactures—						
India	1,002 cwts.	10,020	900 cwts.	9,000	450 cwts.	5,625
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	510	...	2,500	...	1,500
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, Shoes, etc.—						
India	...	7,005	...	11,000	...	8,000
Turkey	...	2,010	...	1,000	...	500
LIQUORS, WINES, AND SPIRITS—						
Other sorts of Liquors, etc.—						
Persian Ports	16 cases	390	...	...	...	...
MATCHES—						
India	120 cases	4,800	150 cases	6,000	100 cases	4,000
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	...	30 pieces	150	15 pieces	75
Turkey	1,500 pieces	600	2,000 „	800	3,000 „	1,200
Bahrein	120 „	480	140 „	560	100 „	400
Persian Ports	5,040 „	2,520	8,000 „	4,000	4,000 „	2,000
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	150 cwts.	7,500	225 cwts.	11,250	85½ cwts.	4,275
Tin—						
India	99 cwts.	3,465	80 cwts.	2,800	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
METALS—*contd.*						
Iron—						
India	3,000 cwts.	30,000	3,500 cwts.	35,000	2,626 cwts.	26,260
Brass—						
India	10½ cwts.	420	15 cwts.	600	...	...
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	300 cwts.	3,000	200 cwts.	2,000	157 cwts.	1,570
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	8,002 cwts.	32,010	5,060 cwts.	25,000	5,415 cwts.	29,783
Persian Ports	997 „	3,990	600 „	3,000	...	...
Other sorts of oils—						
India	1,000 cwts.	16,995	800 cwts.	13,600	400 cwts.	6,800
PEARLS—						
India	...	24,510	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	60,000	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	20,490	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	30,00,000	...	25,00,000	...	38,50,000
Persian Ports	...	4,50,000	...	2,50,000	...	1,90,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Turkey	9 cwts.	225	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	81 „	2,025	100 cwts.	2,500	125 cwts.	3,125
Other sorts of perfumery—						
India	200 tolas	3,000	100 tolas	1,500	150 tolas	2,250
Turkey	100 „	1,500	125 „	1,875	20 „	300
Maskat	50 „	750	80 „	1,200	30 „	450
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
India	79½ cases	3,975	120 cases	6,000	100 cases	5,000
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	1,002 cwts.	10,020	800 cwts.	8,000	2,000 cwts.	3,000
Zanzibar	20,000 Nos.	7,995	...	6,000	...	1,500
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	1,000 cwts.	18,000	720 cwts.	14,400	1,050 cwts.	21,000
Flour—						
India	10,000 cwts.	50,010	...	...	8,000 cwts.	48,000
Ghee—						
India	801 cwts.	40,050	...	...	500 cwts.	25,000
Turkey	499 „	24,945	50 cwts.	1,850	100 „	4,800
Maskat	79½ „	3,975	100 „	3,750	250 „	12,000
Persian Ports	150 „	7,500	3,500 „	1,31,250	1,600 „	67,200
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	1,005 cwts.	5,025	800 cwts.	4,000	400 cwts.	2,000
Maskat	6,000 „	18,000	4,000 „	12,000	3,000 „	9,000
Bahrein	81 „	810	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	3,000 „	9,000	2,500 cwts.	7,500	4,000 cwts.	12,000
SALT—						
Persian Ports	5,001 tons	25,005	3,000 tons	18,000	2,800 tons	18,900

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Persian Ports	...	...	4,000 cwts.	24,000	500 cwts.	3,500
Simsim—						
India	79 cwts.	555	200 cwts.	1,500	150 cwts.	1,050
Persian Ports	150 „	1,050	100 „	700	...	...
Other sorts of seeds—						
Persian Ports	42 cwts.	210	...	...	20 cwts.	100
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Maskat	150 cwts.	6,000	100 cwts.	4,000	50 cwts.	2,000
Arab Coast	3,000 „	45,000	2,000 „	30,000	4,000 „	60,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	30,000	1,500 „	22,500	2,000 „	30,000
SILK (RAW)—						
India	549 lbs.	5,490	450 lbs.	4,500	600 lbs.	6,000
Persian Ports	30 „	300	...	...	...	...
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	400 pieces	20,010	500 pieces	25,000	1,000 pieces	50,000
Persian Ports	100 „	5,010	...	...	...	...
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	600 cwts.	9,000	400 cwts.	6,000	768 cwts.	11,520
Ginger—						
India	200 cwts.	5,400	125 cwts.	3,375	100 cwts.	2,700
Black Pepper—						
India	300 cwts.	7,500	250 cwts.	6,250	399 cwts.	7,475
Other sorts of spices—						
India	199½ cwts.	9,975	300 cwts.	15,000	250 cwts.	12,500
STATIONERY—						
India	...	...	...	1,200	...	4,500
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
India	1,000 cwts.	15,000	1,500 cwts.	22,500	5,550 cwts.	83,250
France	...	...	1,500 „	22,500	...	...
Soft—						
India	6,000 cwts.	72,000	7,900 cwts.	94,800	12,500 cwts.	1,25,000
Sugarcandy—						
India	150 cwts.	3,000	200 cwts.	4,000	250 cwts.	3,750
TALLOW—						
India	400 cwts.	6,000	300 cwts.	4,500	480 cwts.	7,200
TEA—						
India	160 cases	9,600	220 cases	13,200	1,036 cases	62,160
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	7,500	...	25,800	...	32,000
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	...	15,000	...	20,000	...	25,000
TOBACCO—						
Maskat	1,000 cwts.	15,000	1,500 cwts.	22,500	2,000 cwts.	24,000
Arab Coast	300 „	7,500	250 „	6,250	400 „	8,000
Persian Ports	252 „	2,520	2,000 „	20,000	9,950 „	99,500
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	3,480	...	3,000	...	4,500

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—concluded.

Principal Articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	1,500	...	3,000	...	2,500
WOOL—						
Turkey	...	1,005	...	...	...	800
Persian Ports	...	3,495	...	15,000	...	...
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	4,995	...	8,000	...	12,000
Broadcloth and other Woollen Piece-goods—						
India	...	4,500	...	4,000	...	2,800
Persian Cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	...	1,995	...	500	...	1,200
Bahrein	...	2,505	...	1,000	...	800
Arab Coast	...	1,005	...	1,500	...	2,000
SPECIE—						
India	...	18,00,000	...	15,00,000	...	22,92,000
Turkey	...	60,000	...	28,000	...	50,000
Maskat	...	49,500	...	90,000	...	25,000
Bahrein	...	12,000	...	8,000	...	5,000
Arab Coast	...	34,500	...	1,50,000	...	80,000
Persian Ports	...	45,000	...	30,000	...	60,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	23,460	...	17,000	...	12,000
Turkey	...	3,075	...	4,000	...	1,000
Maskat	...	5,520	...	6,500	...	2,000
Zanzibar	...	2,805	...	1,000	...	500
Bahrein	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	500
Arab Coast	...	4,545	...	2,000	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	2,400	...	3,500	...	2,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	91,74,375	...	75,21,520	...	98,58,134
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	45,91,335	...	35,72,395	...	49,00,579
France	...	...	...	22,500	...	...
Turkey	...	2,69,865	...	88,245	...	79,000
Maskat	...	1,51,650	...	1,91,970	...	1,28,100
Zanzibar	...	25,800	...	27,000	...	27,000
Bahrein	...	52,785	...	19,060	...	10,700
Arab Coast	...	31,07,025	...	27,01,950	...	40,17,000
Persian Ports	...	9,75,915	...	8,98,400	...	6,95,755
TOTAL	...	91,74,375	...	75,21,520	...	98,58,134

TABLE No. 7.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered at the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	160	13,600	78	85,800	238	99,400
	1900	141	12,800	78	85,800	219	98,600
	1901	122	12,900	81	89,100	203	102,000
French	1899	16	1,280	...	...	16	1,280
	1900	10	800	...	...	10	800
	1901	8	640	...	...	8	640
Turkish	1899	70	4,900	1	1,100	71	6,000
	1900	67	6,350	2	2,200	69	8,550
	1901	41	3,400	...	...	41	3,400
Maskat	1899	90	3,600	...	...	90	3,600
	1900	80	3,200	...	...	80	3,200
	1901	50	2,000	...	...	50	2,000
Arab	1899	130	3,900	...	...	130	3,900
	1900	110	3,300	...	...	110	3,300
	1901	100	3,000	...	...	100	3,000
Persian	1899	240	10,320	...	...	240	10,320
	1900	190	8,170	...	...	190	8,170
	1901	120	5,160	...	...	120	5,160
Russian	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	2	2,200	2	2,200
Total	1899	706	37,600	79	86,900	785	124,500
	1900	598	34,620	80	88,000	678	122,620
	1901	411	27,100	83	91,300	524	118,400

TABLE No. 8.

Statement showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each Nation that cleared from the Port of Lingah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	150	12,750	32	35,200	182	47,950
	1900	121	11,100	37	40,700	158	51,800
	1901	87	9,925	45	49,500	132	59,425
French	1899	13	1,040	...	...	13	1,040
	1900	8	640	...	...	8	640
	1901	5	400	...	...	5	400
Turkish	1899	70	4,900	1	1,100	71	6,000
	1900	62	6,000	2	2,200	64	8,200
	1901	26	2,350	...	...	26	2,350
Maskat	1899	65	2,600	...	...	65	2,600
	1900	70	2,800	...	...	70	2,800
	1901	30	1,200	...	...	30	1,200
Arab	1899	120	3,600	...	...	120	3,600
	1900	90	2,700	...	...	90	2,700
	1901	80	2,400	...	...	80	2,400
Persian	1899	160	6,880	...	...	160	6,880
	1900	180	7,540	...	...	180	7,540
	1901	80	3,440	...	...	80	3,440
Russian	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	3	3,300	3	3,300
Total	1899	578	31,770	33	36,300	611	68,070
	1900	531	30,780	39	42,900	570	73,680
	1901	308	19,715	48	52,800	356	72,515

TABLE No. 9.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	30 head	1,550
Donkeys—						
Persian Ports	50 head	1,500	60 head	1,800	60 head	1,500
Camels—						
Persian Ports	20 head	1,050	25 head	1,500	...	...
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Persian Ports	125 Nos.	9,945	...	...	50 Nos.	5,000
Cartridges—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	10,000 Nos.	1,000
Other sorts—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	35 Nos.	1,500
COFFEE—						
Maskat	751 cwts.	25,005	620 cwts.	20,520	700 cwts.	20,000
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Prints—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Dyed Shirtings—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rosebuds—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
FUEL—						
Turkey	...	990	...	1,000	...	1,200
Bahrein	...	990	...	900	...	800
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
Maskat	2,002 cwts.	20,025	1,500 cwts.	9,000	1,250 cwts.	7,500
Rice—						
Maskat	4,150 bags	49,995	4,500 cwts.	33,000	1,200 bags	13,200
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
Persian Ports	1,500 bdls.	15,000	1,000 bdls.	10,000	1,500 bdls.	18,000
Other Manufactures—						
Maskat	...	3,000	...	2,500	...	2,000
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Maskat	204 cases	1,020	...	0,000	...	8,000
Other sorts of oils—						
Maskat	...	3,990	...	3,000	...	3,500
PEARLS—						
Persian Ports	...	77,49,990	...	42,00,000	...	50,00,000
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
Persian Ports	19½ cwts.	1,950	20 cwts.	960	20 cwts.	1,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PROVISIONS—*contd.*						
Other sorts—						
Turkey	600 cwts.	2,040	550 cwts.	1,925	500 cwts.	1,900
Bahrein	3,998 „	14,010	3,500 „	12,250	3,500 „	12,050
Persian Ports	3,000 „	9,990	2,500 „	8,750	2,500 „	8,800
SHARK FINS—						
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,500
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Persian Ports	4,000 cwts.	69,990	2,000 cwts.	31,000	2,000 cwts.	35,000
TOBACCO—						
Bahrein	210 bdls.	5,505	240 cwts.	4,800	250 bdls.	5,000
Persian Ports	420 „	11,010	450 „	9,000	500 „	10,000
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Other sorts, Cloaks, etc.—						
Turkey	160 pieces	2,400	160 pieces	2,400	200 pieces	3,000
Maskat	160 „	2,400	150 „	2,250	300 „	4,500
Zanzibar	80 „	1,300	75 „	1,125	50 „	750
Bahrein	520 „	8,010	600 „	9,000	700 „	10,500
Persian Ports	1,650 „	24,990	1,600 „	24,000	2,000 „	30,000
SPECIE—						
Turkey	...	80,070	...	60,000	...	65,000
Maskat	...	2,25,075	...	1,80,000	...	2,00,000
Bahrein	...	19,980	...	15,200	...	16,000
Persian Ports	...	1,00,075	...	1,05,000	...	1,15,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
Maskat	...	9,990	...	8,500	...	10,000
Bahrein	...	2,505	...	2,100	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	2,010	...	2,000	...	3,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	84,78,800	...	47,75,480	...	56,30,750
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
Turkey	...	85,500	...	65,325	...	71,100
Maskat	...	3,40,500	...	2,67,770	...	2,76,700
Zanzibar	...	1,300	...	1,125	...	750
Bahrein	...	51,000	...	44,250	...	47,350
Persian Ports	...	80,00,500	...	43,97,010	...	52,34,850
TOTAL	...	84,78,800	...	47,75,480	...	56,30,750

TABLE No. 10.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	80 pieces	795	60 pieces	600	60 pieces	600
Maskat	201 „	2,010	120 „	1,200	120 „	1,200
Persian Ports	201 „	2,010	120 „	1,200	120 „	1,200
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Maskat	499 Nos.	39,930	400 Nos.	32,000	100 Nos.	6,000
Cartridges—						
Maskat	100,000 Nos.	6,990	80,000 Nos	8,000	40,000 Nos.	4,000
Other sorts—						
Maskat	1,000 boxes	1,065	700 boxes 50 revolvers	2,200	1,000 Nos.	2,500
Bahrein	300 „	300	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	300 „ 400 cwts.	12,000	200 boxes	1,000	200 boxes	1,000
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
India	580 pkgs.	9,000	500 pkgs.	7,500	500 pkgs.	7,500
Persian Ports	3,000 books	3,210	2,000 books	2,500	2,000 „	3,000
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
Persian Ports	1,010 cwts.	3,990	8,000 cwts.	2,000	10,000 cwts.	2,250
CANDLES—						
India	99 cases	795	80 cases	640	80 cases	640
Persian Ports	200 „	1,605	100 „	800	100 „	800
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
Bahrein	100 cwts.	6,510	75 cwts.	4,500	70 cwts.	4,500
Persian Ports	1,000 „	65,010	800 „	48,000	800 „	50,000
CATTLE—						
Persian Ports	5,200 head	35,100	4,500 head	22,500	4,500 head	23,000
COFFEE—						
India	...	...	125 cwts.	3,750	125 cwts.	3,750
Maskat	150 cwts.	4,500	...	...	25 „	650
Persian Ports	7,000 „	2,10,000	7,000 cwts.	2,10,000	7,000 „	2,10,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	5,000 cwts.	42,000	5,000 cwts.	45,000	5,000 cwts.	45,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	16,110	1,500 „	5,750	1,500 „	5,750
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	200 bales	63,000	50 bales	16,500	75 bales	24,750
Persian Ports	160 „	57,000	200 „	63,000	200 „	63,000
Prints—						
India	75 bales	18,600	25 bales	6,200	30 bales	7,000
Persian Ports	55 „	22,170	100 „	24,800	100 „	24,800
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	55 bales	18,000	30 bales	12,000	30 bales	12,000
Persian Ports	50 „	20,010	70 „	28,000	70 „	28,000
Other sorts—						
India	240 bales	54,900	200 bales	50,000	200 bales	50,000
Maskat	6 „ 20 cases	45,255	6 „ 20 cases	45,255	30 cases	50,500
Bahrein	12 bales	1,995	10 bales	1,675	10 bales	1,700
Persian Ports	450 „	1,01,955	500 „	1,25,000	600 „	1,50,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	alue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	100 bales	3,960	100 bales	3,960	100 bales	4,000
Persian Ports	150 „	6,000	150 „	6,000	150 „	6,500
Yarn and Twist—						
India	25 cwts.	1,500	25 cwts	1,500	25 cwts.	1,500
Persian Ports	200 „	13,980	200 „	13,980	250 „	17,475
DATES—						
Turkey	32,000 cwts.	1,89,150	20,000 cwts.	80,000	20,000 cwts.	80,000
Maskat	35,000 „	1,24,500	20,000 „	60,000	20,000 „	60,000
Bahrein	5,000 „	19,500	3,000 „	12,000	3,000 „	12,000
Persian Ports	35,000 „	1,89,990	25,000 „	1,00,000	25,000 „	1,00,000
Date Juice—						
Turkey	200 cwts.	1,500	150 cwts.	750	150 cwts.	750
Maskat	365 „	2,490	300 „	1,500	300 „	1,500
Bahrein	100 „	750	50 „	250	50 „	250
Persian Ports	350 „	1,950	300 „	1,500	300 „	1,500
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
Persian Ports	...	...	...	100	...	100
Quinine—						
Persian Ports	210 bottles	210	200 bottles	200	200 bottles	200
Assafœtida—						
Persian Ports	...	225	...	225	...	200
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
India	20 cwts.	750	20 cwts.	750	20 cwts.	750
Persian Ports	400 „	12,600	400 „	12,600	400 „	12,600
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
Persian Ports	102 cwts.	20,400	100 cwts.	20,000	100 cwts.	20,000
Colours and Paints—						
India	102 drums	510	100 drums	500	100 drums	500
Persian Ports	102 „	510	100 „	500	100 „	500
Other sorts of dyeing, etc.—						
India	160 cwts.	2,100	150 cwts.	1,970	150 cwts.	1,970
Persian Ports	350 „	8,850	350 „	8,850	350 „	8,850
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Maskat	...	1,500	...	1,300	...	1,300
Bahrein	...	600	...	400	...	400
Persian Ports	...	7,035	...	7,000	...	7,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	175 cwts.	2,505	175 cwts.	2,500	200 cwts.	2,400
Raisins and Currants—						
Persian Ports	220 cwts.	1,995	200 cwts.	1,700	200 cwts.	1,700
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
Maskat	900 cwts.	10,070	900 cwts.	10,050	800 cwts.	8,000
Bahrein	40 „	1,020	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	450 „	14,025	450 cwts.	14,250	450 cwts.	14,250
FUEL—						
Charcoal—						
Persian Ports	900 cwts.	900	900 cwts.	900	1,000 cwts.	1,000
Firewood—						
Maskat	4,000 cwts.	2,400	4,000 cwts.	2,400	4,000 cwts.	2,400
Persian Ports	8,000 „	4,800	8,000 „	4,800	8,000 „	4,800

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FURNITURE—						
India	300 pieces	6,000	300 pieces	6,000	300 pieces	6,000
Persian Ports	195 „	3,900	195 „	3,900	200 „	4,000
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	960	...	900	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	960	...	900	...	1,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	810	...	700	...	600
Persian Ports	...	900	...	400	...	600
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
India	1,000 tolas	1,200	900 tolas	1,080	1,000 tolas	600
Maskat	700 „	960	700 „	960	1,500 „	1,000
Persian Ports	1,500 „	1,800	1,300 „	1,550	2,000 „	1,200
Gold Thread—						
India	7,500 tolas	15,000	7,000 tolas	14,000	6,500 tolas	13,000
Persian Ports	1,500 „	3,000	1,400 „	2,800	2,000 „	4,000
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	2,010 bags	20,100	...	...	1,000 bags	14,000
Persian Ports	12,000 „	1,20,000	14,000 bags	1,54,000	14,000 „	1,56,000
Barley—						
Persian Ports	1,200 bags	12,000	1,200 bags	10,800	1,200 bags	10,800
Rice—						
India	30,000 bags	3,60,000	20,000 bags	2,20,000	25,000 bags	2,80,000
Persian Ports	70,000 „	8,40,000	60,000 „	6,60,000	60,000 „	6,60,000
Other sorts—						
Maskat	510 cwts.	3,000	500 cwts.	2,750	1,700 cwts.	9,000
Persian Ports	1,800 „	9,945	1,600 „	8,500	550 „	3,000
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	690	...	600	...	700
Persian Ports	...	2,010	...	2,000	...	3,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	...	10,050	...	7,500	...	8,000
Persian Ports	...	10,020	...	8,000	...	12,000
Cutlery—						
India	...	480	...	480	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	1,035	...	1,035	...	200
JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Other sorts—						
India	...	990	...	900	...	800
Persian Ports	...	1,980	...	1,800	...	2,000
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	1,020	...	1,000	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	2,025	...	2,000	...	2,500
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
Maskat	...	12,000	...	12,000	...	14,000
Persian Ports	...	8,010	...	10,000	...	12,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF—*contd.*						
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes, etc.—						
Maskat	...	300	...	220	...	350
Bahrein	...	240	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,500	...	300	...	350
MATCHES—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	500
Maskat	...	210	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	975	...	1,050	...	1,000
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
Turkey	510 pieces	510	500 pieces	500	500 pieces	500
Maskat	12,000 „	12,000	10,000 „	10,000	12,000 „	12,000
Bahrein	15,000 „	22,050	12,000 „	24,000	12,000 „	14,000
Persian Ports	27,000 „	24,000	20,000 „	16,000	22,000 „	22,000
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	101 cwts.	4,050	80 cwts.	3,200	80 cwts.	3,300
Persian Ports	300 „	12,000	250 „	10,000	250 „	10,000
Tin—						
India	15 cwts.	1,200	15 cwts.	1,200	15 cwts.	1,200
Persian Ports	45 „	3,600	45 „	3,600	50 „	4,000
Iron—						
India	400 cwts.	4,860	400 cwts.	4,000	400 cwts.	4,000
Persian Ports	750 „	9,210	650 „	6,500	800 „	8,000
Brass—						
India	100 cwts.	3,000	75 cwts.	2,250	70 cwts.	2,000
Persian Ports	200 „	6,000	150 „	4,500	150 „	4,500
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	1,000 cwts.	12,960	700 cwts.	9,100	700 cwts.	9,100
Persian Ports	300 „	3,900	400 „	5,600	400 „	5,600
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	900 cases	3,600	800 cases	4,000	800 cases	3,600
Maskat	900 „	3,600	500 „	2,500	500 „	2,250
Persian Ports	6,180 „	24,720	6,500 „	32,500	7,000 „	31,500
Other sorts of oils—						
India	400⅓ cwts.	8,010	350 cwts	2,100	350 cwts.	2,100
Turkey	3,000 „	50,100	3,500 „	24,500	3,500 „	24,500
Persian Ports	450 „	9,000	550 „	3,850	550 „	3,850
PEARLS—						
Turkey	...	30,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Persian Ports	...	69,990	...	1,25,000	...	1,00,000
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—						
Turkey	90 cboys.	360	80 cboys.	320	80 cboys.	320
Persian Ports	275 „	1,200	325 „	1,300	350 „	1,350
Other sorts of perfumery—						
India	...	9,930	...	8,000	...	7,000
Maskat	...	10,500	...	9,500	..	10,000
Persian Ports	...	19,500	...	17,000	...	20,000
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Porcelain—						
India	...	4,500	...	4,000	...	4,500
Persian Ports	...	7,500	...	6,400	...	7,000

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
PROVISIONS—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cocoanut—						
India	...	510	...	420	...	450
Zanzibar	...	495	...	450	...	400
Persian Ports	...	1,995	...	1,650	...	1,450
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	30 cwts.	720	30 cwts.	720	30 cwts.	800
Persian Ports	14 „	300	14 „	300	15 „	300
Flour—						
India	400 bags	6,000	300 bags	3,600	300 bags	3,600
Persian Ports	1,500 „	22,500	1,200 „	14,400	1,200 „	14,400
Ghee—						
Turkey	100 cwts.	6,000	75 cwts.	3,600	75 cwts.	3,600
Maskat	500 „	30,000	450 „	21,600	500 „	24,800
Bahrein	300 „	18,000	250 „	12,000	200 „	10,000
Persian Ports	2,000 „	1,20,000	1,800 „	86,400	2,000 „	98,800
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	...	3,000	...	2,500	...	2,500
Maskat	...	3,000	...	2,700	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	12,000	...	10,500	...	11,000
SALT—						
Persian Ports	40,000 cwts.	10,020	40,000 cwts.	10,500	41,000 cwts.	11,000
SEEDS—						
Simsim—						
Persian Ports	25 cwts.	420	20 cwts.	300	20 cwts.	250
SILK (RAW)—						
India	580 lbs.	4,200	500 lbs.	4,000	500 lbs.	4,500
Maskat	590 „	4,200	500 „	4,000	500 „	4,500
Persian Ports	1,400 „	11,610	1,200 „	8,800	800 „	7,200
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	900 pieces	10,020	600 pieces	6,000	700 pieces	7,000
Maskat	900 „	10,020	700 „	7,000	800 „	8,000
Persian Ports	1,800 „	20,040	1,500 „	15,000	1,600 „	16,000
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	700 cwts.	6,000	500 cwts.	4,500	500 cwts.	4,500
Persian Ports	700 „	6,000	700 „	6,300	700 „	6,300
Ginger—						
India	30 cwts.	450	25 cwts.	375	30 cwts.	375
Persian Ports	30 „	450	25 „	375	30 „	375
Black Pepper—						
India	350 cwts.	7,965	300 cwts.	7,200	300 cwts.	7,200
Persian Ports	350 „	7,965	350 „	8,400	350 „	8,400
Other sorts of spices—						
India	300 cwts.	4,020	250 cwts.	3,312	250 cwts.	3,350
Persian Ports	800 „	10,980	700 „	9,275	700 „	9,400
STATIONERY—						
Persian Ports	...	3,990	...	3,900	...	4,500
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
Persian Ports	...	3,990	...	5,000	...	6,000
Soft—						
India	3,350 cwts.	50,010	3,000 cwts.	36,000	3,000 cwts.	35,000
Persian Ports	6,700 „	1,00,020	7,000 „	84,000	7,000 „	82,000
Sugarcandy—						
Persian Ports	...	480	...	450	...	500

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TALLOW—						
India	790 cwts.	14,400	790 cwts.	14,400	800 cwts.	14,500
Persian Ports	740 „	13,005	740 „	13,005	750 „	13,500
TEA—						
India	...	1,005	...	1,100	...	1,200
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	3,250	...	3,500
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	12,000	...	10,000	...	12,000
Persian Ports	...	7,995	...	5,000	...	7,000
Rafters—						
Maskat	1,350 pieces	1,500	1,700 pieces	1,275	2,500 pieces	2,000
Zanzibar	9,800 „	7,005	10,000 „	7,500	10,000 „	7,650
Persian Ports	2,500 „	2,010	2,000 „	1,500	2,500 „	2,000
TOBACCO—						
Maskat	110 cwts.	4,005	110 cwts.	3,960	200 cwts.	4,500
Persian Ports	35 „	1,500	35 „	1,260	30 „	1,000
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	...	...	300	...	200
Persian Ports	...	300	...	400	...	600
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	495	...	....	...	...
Persian Ports	...	495	...	400	...	600
WOOL—						
Turkey	25 cwts.	3,210	25 cwts.	3,210	30 cwts.	3,500
Persian Ports	80 „	8,655	80 „	8,655	85 „	9,000
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Broadcloth and other woollen piece-goods—						
India	120 pieces	7,200	120 pieces	7,200	125 pieces	8,000
Persian Ports	135 „	8,100	135 „	8,100	140 „	9,000
Persian Cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	300 pieces	7,140	200 pieces	3,000	300 pieces	3,100
Bahrein	1,200 „	25,425	900 „	13,500	950 „	14,500
Persian Ports	500 „	12,210	300 „	4,500	350 „	5,200
Other Manufactures of Wool—						
Turkey	60 pieces	630	50 pieces	550	60 pieces	600
Persian Ports	200 „	3,960	150 „	1,650	200 „	2,150
SPECIE—						
India	...	69,975	...	80,000	...	80,000
Maskat	...	...	...	....	...	10,000
Persian Ports	...	10,50,000	...	6,50,000	...	6,80,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	1,485	...	1,000	...	2,000
Maskat	...	30,000	...	25,000	...	30,000
Persian Ports	...	13,200	...	10,200	...	15,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	51,47,265	...	38,88,992	...	40,57,205
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	8,84,055	...	6,23,787	...	7,09,835
Turkey	...	2,88,600	...	1,16,430	...	1,16,870
Maskat	...	3,66,705	...	2,68,090	...	2,84,250
Zanzibar	...	7,500	...	7,950	...	8,050
Bahrein	...	96,390	...	68,321	...	57,350
Persian Ports	...	35,04,015	...	28,04,410	...	28,80,850
TOTAL	...	51,47,265	...	38,88,992	...	40,57,205

TABLE No. 11.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered at the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	10	700	4	3,200	14	3,900
	1900	8	560	2	1,600	10	2,160
	1901	5	750	6	52,200	11	52,950
Turkish	1899	8	160	...	...	8	160
	1900	6	120	...	...	6	120
	1901	10	300	...	...	10	300
Maskat	1899	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1900	150	3,000	...	...	150	3,000
	1901	200	5,000	...	...	200	5,000
Arab	1899	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
	1900	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
	1901	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Persian	1899	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1900	375	7,500	...	...	375	7,500
	1901	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Total	1899	838	17,260	4	3,200	842	20,460
	1900	759	15,580	2	1,600	761	17,180
	1901	815	18,050	6	52,200	821	70,250

TABLE No. 12.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	9	630	4	3,200	13	3,830
	1900	7	490	2	1,600	9	2,090
	1901	5	750	6	52,200	11	52,950
Turkish	1899	8	160	...	...	8	160
	1900	6	160	...	...	6	160
	1901	10	300	...	...	10	300
Maskat	1899	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1900	150	3,000	...	...	150	3,000
	1901	200	5,000	...	...	200	5,000
Arab	1899	50	500	...	...	50	500
	1900	100	2,000	...	...	100	2,000
	1901	100	2,000	...	...	100	2,000
Persian	1899	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1900	375	7,500	...	...	375	7,500
	1901	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Total	1899	667	13,290	4	3,200	671	16,490
	1900	638	13,110	2	1,600	640	14,710
	1901	715	16,050	6	52,200	721	68,250

TABLE No. 13.

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
India	...	41,655	...	49,720	...	72,540
Turkey	...	2,910	...	1,820	...	2,100
Maskat	...	1,380	...	4,200	...	5,770
Zanzibar	...	420	...	550	...	450
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	200
Arab Coast	...	510	...	450	...	850
Persian Ports	...	10,005	...	15,625	...	14,070
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Turkey	...	2,580	...	1,850	...	2,100
Maskat	...	36,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	270	...	180	...	230
Persian Ports	...	10,065	...	100	...	7,600
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	...	8,010	...	10,000	...	14,000
Turkey	...	64,905	...	44,700	...	51,800
Maskat	...	5,220	...	5,585	...	3,680
Zanzibar	...	2,820	...	3,400	...	2,880
Arab Coast	...	19,710	...	15,870	...	14,300
Persian Ports	...	19,785	...	13,970	...	13,330
CATTLE—						
India	...	...	...	114	...	...
Turkey	...	345	...	300	...	410
Bahrein	...	27,990	...	22,500	...	25,000
Arab Coast	...	2,400	...	1,200	...	1,100
Persian Ports	...	420	...	330	...	485
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	5,700	...	...
Turkey	...	77,970	...	1,03,075	...	1,35,076
Maskat	...	27,510	...	22,220	...	20,625
Bahrein	...	...	...	33,000	...	15,586
Arab Coast	...	75,000	...	62,500	...	70,950
Persian Ports	...	11,250	...	3,850	...	12,278
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Turkey	...	1,125	...	1,260	...	1,345
Maskat	...	600	...	900	...	...
Arab Coast	...	4,200	...	4,800	...	3,120
Persian Ports	...	2,250	...	2,700	...	1,360
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	3,360	...	3,000	...	200
India	...	1,290	...	4,926	...	4,007
Turkey	...	3,75,315	...	3,95,315	...	3,34,370
Egypt	...	...	...	310	...	...
Maskat	...	49,995	...	18,130	...	19,200
Bahrein	...	21,015	...	18,060	...	42,400
Arab Coast	...	2,15,700	...	2,90,000	...	3,00,630
Persian Ports	...	1,67,460	...	1,29,370	...	53,560
COTTON (RAW)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	43,450	...	...
India	...	1,01,655	...	5,63,509	...	1,83,760
Turkey	...	690	...	1,000	...	1,120
Japan	...	...	...	10,330	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Maskat	...	2,790	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	40,500	...	3,165	...	9,030
Arab Coast	...	8,910	...	4,500	...	4,750
Persian Ports	...	2,250	...	13,225	...	2,786
YARN AND TWIST—						
Turkey	...	18,795	...	17,400	...	19,110
Bahrein	...	11,010	...	800	...	...
Arab Coast	...	1,005	...	1,250	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	2,715	...	5,135	...	750

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
DATES—						
India	...	3,72,630	...	2,12,620	...	1,53,452
Turkey	...	16,200	...	22,400	...	19,500
Egypt	...	1,440	...	...	...	6,968
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	1,182
Maskat	...	4,650	...	7,350	...	4,900
Zanzibar	...	9,210	...	13,830	...	14,550
Arab Coast	...	1,41,885	...	1,12,414	...	51,550
Persian Ports	...	1,08,375	...	50,100	...	32,260
DATE JUICE—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,020
Turkey	...	1,515	...	1,600	...	1,560
Maskat	...	1,785	...	2,340	...	2,440
Zanzibar	...	...	...	280	...	305
Arab Coast	...	855	...	890	...	1,220
Persian Ports	...	5,850	...	8,250	...	8,090
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
United Kingdom	...	24,000	...	7,143	...	32,852
India	...	1,16,790	...	1,02,968	...	1,24,362
Turkey	...	24,735	...	12,970	...	14,172
Egypt	...	...	...	360	...	...
China	...	...	...	4,194	...	48
Maskat	...	5,685	...	1,533	...	4,899
Bahrein	...	4,950	...	2,200	...	150
Arab Coast	...	7,530	...	9,150	...	3,405
Persian Ports	...	660	...	1,116	...	3,526
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	28
India	...	14,220	...	25,489	...	14,210
Turkey	...	53,370	...	21,286	...	37,011
Egypt	...	105	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	1,440	...	1,406	...	665
Bahrein	...	7,095	...	1,600	...	550
Arab Coast	...	3,105	...	2,576	...	6,821
Persian Ports	...	525	...	994	...	4,009
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
United Kingdom	...	44,430	...	3,96,375	...	1,46,344
India	...	8,74,860	...	7,76,055	...	10,12,885
France	...	...	...	16,800	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	23,280	...	...
America	...	...	...	12,896	...	...
Turkey	...	27,390	...	16,923	...	19,995
Egypt	...	225	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	6,432	...	156
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	112
Maskat	...	21,495	...	2,844	...	1,455
Zanzibar	...	1,800	...	2,250	...	1,400
Bahrein	...	30,885	...	9,917	...	22,718
Arab Coast	...	24,885	...	15,370	...	8,665
Persian Ports	...	4,335	...	4,168	...	3,543
FUEL—						
Turkey	...	990	...	1,000	...	1,200
Bahrein	...	4,470	...	2,300	...	800
Arab Coast	...	14,010	...	...	...	150
Persian Ports	...	2,100	...	1,050	...	...
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
United Kingdom	...	30,195	...	93,910	...	24
India	...	1,320	...	1,95,166	...	26,044
Turkey	...	7,79,460	...	2,98,570	...	3,00,879
Egypt	...	...	...	500	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	270
Maskat	...	1,96,560	...	76,115	...	44,156
Zanzibar	...	...	...	120	...	...
Bahrein	...	4,980	...	500	...	1,424
Arab Coast	...	6,26,805	...	5,57,420	...	6,73,320
Persian Ports	...	4,21,620	...	1,27,405	...	68,194

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
GUM—						
United Kingdom	...	3,04,995	...	6,47,679	...	5,56,446
India	...	1,78,215	...	2,28,039	...	3,49,652
Germany	...	12,180	...	1,53,785	...	1,10,400
Turkey	...	6,405	...	1,110	...	2,496
Egypt	...	7,200	...	3,190	...	2,772
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	18,378
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Turkey	...	10,575	...	10,645	...	9,150
Maskat	...	2,490	...	1,500	...	...
Bahrein	...	1,500	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	14,430	...	14,230	...	15,175
Persian Ports	...	8,715	...	7,035	...	4,410
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	...	480	...	2,688	...	28,380
India	...	2,71,530	...	1,11,314	...	3,47,496
France	...	7,995	...	...	...	4,180
Germany	...	...	...	480	...	2,420
Turkey	...	90	...	240	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	330
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	110
Persian Ports	...	12,120	...	10,650	...	5,540
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	4,500	...	...	...	...
India	...	22,365	...	2,400	...	12,000
Turkey	...	34,650	...	3,300	...	...
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
India	...	3,645	...	3,200	...	2,860
Turkey	...	4,410	...	5,595	...	5,910
Maskat	...	3,000	...	2,500	...	2,000
Arab Coast	...	1,500	...	1,250	...	1,200
Persian Ports	...	20,265	...	15,100	...	20,830
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	3,855	...	1,043	...	790
Turkey	...	6,600	...	680	...	1,165
Maskat	...	10,020	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	3,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	8,700	...	612	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	2,220	...	2,210	...	2,030
METALS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
India	...	23,760	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	80
Turkey	...	12,570	...	12,205	...	14,915
Maskat	...	810	...	500	...	...
Bahrein	...	1,440	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	19,035	...	13,075	...	10,500
Persian Ports	...	10,350	...	10,430	...	6,290
OILS—						
Turkey	...	22,830	...	29,010	...	16,220
Maskat	...	8,310	...	13,950	...	14,050
Arab Coast	...	21,915	...	17,800	...	19,350
Persian Ports	...	16,485	...	22,240	...	4,290
OPIUM—						
United Kingdom	...	2,34,000	...	3,86,100	...	6,11,600
India	...	...	...	8,272	...	62,520
Turkey	...	135	...	150	...	...
Egypt	...	13,995	...	61,600	...	39,900
China	...	50,64,510	...	47,68,535	...	43,46,537
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	22,858

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PEARLS—						
India	...	1,01,18,910	...	63,66,600	...	1,09,00,500
Turkey	...	92,010	...	3,40,000	...	2,50,000
Arab Coast	...	46,005	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	77,69,400	...	42,05,100	...	50,08,100
PERFUMERY—						
India	...	57,075	...	76,045	...	89,094
Turkey	...	7,080	...	6,922	...	12,093
China	...	...	...	...	...	32
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	140
Maskat	...	2,415	...	1,984	...	2,374
Zanzibar	...	7,695	...	...	...	6,000
Bahrein	...	2,805	...	3,500	...	1,900
Arab Coast	...	2,790	...	1,570	...	1,875
Persian Ports	...	5,730	...	4,044	...	6,344
PROVISIONS—						
United Kingdom	...	225	...	25	...	110
India	...	4,125	...	47,205	...	59,773
Turkey	...	76,830	...	73,970	...	83,850
China	...	...	...	...	...	505
Maskat	...	9,435	...	13,492	...	16,228
Bahrein	...	16,140	...	19,770	...	21,474
Arab Coast	...	67,155	...	1,05,610	...	1,40,307
Persian Ports	...	70,530	...	57,665	...	93,291
SALT—						
India	...	72,585	...	12,056	...	18,994
Maskat	...	30,000	...	...	...	287
Zanzibar	...	3,750	...	...	...	...
SEEDS—						
United Kingdom	...	5,055	...	11,784	...	38,965
India	...	71,655	...	51,374	...	76,889
Germany	...	...	...	240	...	...
Turkey	...	2,835	...	2,136	...	1,816
Maskat	...	5,670	...	1,140	...	396
Persian Ports	...	2,025	...	500	...	1,270
SHARK FINS—						
India	...	14,955	...	10,320	...	17,660
Persian Ports	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,500
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	...	3,82,710	...	1,69,926	...	2,04,400
India	...	50,670	...	18,425	...	7,825
France	...	2,805	...	50,910	...	1,000
Germany	...	945	...	38,780	...	58,676
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	80
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	320
Persian Ports	...	1,15,200	...	1,02,785	...	1,23,820
SILK (RAW)—						
India	...	70,095	...	20,050	...	...
Turkey	...	17,715	...	42,075	...	13,800
Egypt	...	9,150	...	11,250	...	...
Maskat	...	11,010	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	5,145	...	1,605	...	4,150
Persian Ports	...	720	...	515	...	730
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	3,077	...	...
India	...	13,995	...	19,482	...	11,064
Turkey	...	17,505	...	18,020	...	19,365
Arabia	...	...	...	2,541	...	...
Maskat	...	7,995	...	1,500	...	2,000
Arab Coast	...	14,970	...	13,700	...	6,760
Persian Ports	...	6,060	...	3,920	...	5,420

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SPICES—						
India	...	5,010	...	47,478	...	48,300
Turkey	...	21,180	...	24,404	...	22,750
Maskat	...	1,800	...	1,200	...	750
Arab Coast	...	13,995	...	9,711	...	20,875
Persian Ports	...	5,130	...	3,505	...	2,465
TALLOW—						
Turkey	...	4,005	...	6,950	...	5,940
Maskat	...	450	...	375	...	...
Arab Coast	...	3,000	...	22,500	...	10,500
Persian Ports	...	2,115	...	2,125	...	2,025
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
India	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Turkey	...	18,195	...	19,800	...	21,990
Maskat	...	990	...	1,500	...	...
Bahrein	...	...	...	1,200	...	2,500
Arab Coast	...	4,500	...	7,000	...	10,400
Persian Ports	...	9,975	...	7,655	...	9,200
TOBACCO—						
India	...	6,930	...	25,945	...	73,312
France	...	...	...	1,955	...	520
America	...	...	...	9,061	...	600
Turkey	...	44,895	...	88,389	...	1,92,107
Egypt	...	54,810	...	2,51,719	...	1,86,500
Malta	...	720	...	2,142	...	7,000
Cyprus	...	1,170	...	9,741	...	6,580
Arabia	...	...	...	8,414	...	385
Bahrein	...	10,500	...	11,084	...	10,250
Persian Ports	...	15,690	...	14,187	...	13,735
WOOL—						
United Kingdom	...	38,340	...	53,785	...	96,910
India	...	3,00,480	...	83,210	...	1,81,494
France	...	990	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	3,008	...	...
Turkey	...	6,630	...	5,760	...	6,720
Bahrein	...	855	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	2,220	...	1,400	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	960	...	830
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	1,51,890	...	5,35,864	...	58,720
India	...	73,140	...	1,59,151	...	2,67,638
France	...	...	...	44,544	...	1,600
Germany	...	13,455	...	...	...	5,600
Austria	...	5,370	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	2,19,525	...	1,15,372	...	2,61,410
Egypt	...	2,54,595	...	2,34,936	...	2,89,070
Belgium	...	...	...	1,392	...	...
Maskat	...	11,880	...	5,392	...	9,300
Zanzibar	...	2,365	...	2,240	...	2,500
Bahrein	...	16,020	...	15,000	...	20,500
Arab Coast	...	11,835	...	8,661	...	14,070
Persian Ports	...	40,125	...	3,284	...	67,400
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	46,500	...	...
India	...	11,74,245	...	19,28,264	...	11,16,440
Turkey	...	8,33,520	...	10,84,870	...	5,80,315
Egypt	...	9,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	2,75,955	...	2,31,100	...	2,53,850
Bahrein	...	58,875	...	1,42,200	...	36,000
Arab Coast	...	20,59,500	...	18,00,000	...	23,15,000
Persian Ports	...	3,24,505	...	2,92,850	...	5,94,176

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
United Kingdom	...	26,190	...	47,225	...	15,290
India	...	15,960	...	15,750	...	14,606
France	...	1,800	...	750	...	6,400
Germany	...	1,035	...	1,650	...	3,135
Turkey	...	69,255	...	49,533	...	46,894
Egypt	...	16,530	...	...	...	8,400
Australia	...	...	...	300	...	...
Maskat	...	15,990	...	12,945	...	13,050
Zanzibar	...	3,495	...	4,000	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	19,785	...	10,655	...	6,400
Arab Coast	...	7,125	...	8,621	...	5,010
Persian Ports	...	22,755	...	19,576	...	64,986
TOTAL	...	3,75,45,845	...	3,13,15,782	...	3,53,55,352
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	12,50,370	...	24,55,731	...	17,90,269
India	...	1,40,85,630	...	1,11,77,190	...	1,52,65,187
France	...	13,590	...	1,14,959	...	13,700
Germany	...	27,615	...	2,21,223	...	1,80,311
Austria	...	5,370	...	...	...	...
America	...	...	...	21,957	...	600
Turkey	...	29,77,740	...	28,82,605	...	25,10,734
Egypt	...	3,67,050	...	5,69,635	...	5,33,940
China	...	50,64,510	...	47,79,161	...	43,47,548
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	1,452
Malta	...	720	...	2,142	...	7,000
Cyprus	...	1,170	...	9,741	...	6,580
Belgium	...	...	...	1,392	...	18,488
Japan	...	...	...	10,330	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	300	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...	10,955	...	385
Turkish Arbia	...	...	...	...	...	24,040
Maskat	...	7,53,330	...	4,31,701	...	4,22,075
Zanzibar	...	31,555	...	26,670	...	29,905
Bahrein	...	2,83,815	...	2,97,451	...	2,16,882
Arab Coast	...	34,50,600	...	31,05,915	...	37,19,733
Persian Ports	...	92,32,780	...	51,96,724	...	62,66,523
TOTAL	...	3,75,45,845	...	3,13,15,782	...	3,53,55,352

TABLE No. 14.

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Turkey	...	21,840	...	35,190	...	21,670
Arabia	...	...	...	1,862	...	3,570
Maskat	...	2,100	...	2,245	...	11,826
Bahrein	...	...	...	300	...	...
Arab Coast	...	1,170	...	2,110	...	4,000
Persian Ports	...	14,115	...	14,220	...	19,090
APPAREL, WEARING—						
United Kingdom	...	8,490	...	21,707	...	38,953
India	...	31,590	...	43,699	...	99,870
France	...	1,005	...	950	...	6,420
Germany	...	1,410	...	1,888	...	50
Austria	...	1,890	...	8,180	...	3,600
Belgium	...	...	...	1,500	...	400
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Arabia	...	...	...	52	...	600
Maskat	...	2,310	...	2,400	...	1,200
Persian Ports	...	3,210	...	2,000	...	1,800
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
India	...	3,750	...	2,700	...	3,150
Maskat	...	48,465	...	45,150	...	13,010
Bahrein	...	300	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	12,300	...	1,270	...	1,320
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER—						
United Kingdom	...	22,005	...	40,500	...	43,530
India	...	91,140	...	67,939	...	73,130
France	...	11,010	...	5,500	...	15,000
Germany	...	510	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	2,500	...	1,800
Turkey	...	1,680	...	586	...	925
Egypt	...	4,050	...	16,500	...	1,000
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	3,750	...	5,025	...	5,310
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
India	...	2,415	...	2,180	...	6,350
Turkey	...	5,955	...	5,850	...	12,880
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
Persian Ports	...	20,100	...	22,870	...	28,985
CANDLES—						
United Kingdom	...	27,300	...	61,600	...	1,17,000
India	...	46,260	...	14,208	...	23,871
France	...	...	...	4,000	...	704
Austria	...	345	...	...	...	2,000
Belgium	...	...	...	34,566	...	23,090
Persian Ports	...	2,715	...	1,450	...	2,230
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
India	...	5,715	...	3,839	...	4,256
Bahrein	...	6,510	...	4,500	...	4,500
Persian Ports	...	65,550	...	48,798	...	50,399
CATTLE—						
Turkey	...	2,370	...	2,695	...	1,260
Persian Ports	...	1,33,845	...	1,05,050	...	1,05,750
COFFEE—						
United Kingdom	...	9,285	...	...	...	11,300
India	...	3,15,240	...	3,37,107	...	5,13,520
France	...	...	...	900	...	5,000
Germany	...	...	...	400	...	1,200
Turkey	...	...	...	7,700	...	6,030
Egypt	...	...	...	10,000	...	200
Maskat	...	4,500	...	...	...	650
Persian Ports	...	2,10,180	...	2,10,000	...	2,28,130

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal Articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	480	...	465
India	...	89,205	...	1,02,506	...	1,10,939
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	935
Zanzibar	...	1,800	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	16,110	...	5,750	...	5,822
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	64,23,765	...	74,05,824	...	1,08,61,938
India	...	28,26,495	...	25,21,480	...	32,41,937
France	...	55,305	...	27,410	...	33,920
Germany	...	4,065	...	59,380	...	39,667
Austria	...	19,890	...	29,930	...	39,695
America	...	...	...	...	...	522
Turkey	...	8,670	...	42,961	...	1,61,890
Maskat	...	45,255	...	51,015	...	55,620
Bahrein	...	1,995	...	1,675	...	1,700
Persian Ports	...	2,40,330	...	3,26,690	...	11,09,825
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	...	28,230	...	18,630	...	16,780
Persian Ports	...	59,850	...	45,200	...	38,540
Yarn and Twist—						
United Kingdom	...	6,240	...	2,65,376	...	7,11,570
India	...	10,59,720	...	4,56,880	...	6,65,015
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	200
Austria	...	...	...	3,600	...	...
Persian Ports	...	45,780	...	48,180	...	45,135
DATES—						
Turkey	...	5,42,145	...	4,44,550	...	3,81,300
Maskat	...	1,45,500	...	81,000	...	75,000
Bahrein	...	34,500	...	20,000	...	16,000
Persian Ports	...	2,16,450	...	1,28,195	...	1,15,016
DATE JUICE—						
Turkey	...	17,730	...	9,075	...	9,615
Maskat	...	2,490	...	1,500	...	1,500
Bahrein	...	750	...	250	...	250
Persian Ports	...	1,950	...	1,500	...	1,500
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
United Kingdom	...	12,900	...	40,869	...	21,253
India	...	1,46,460	...	1,01,853	...	1,88,983
France	...	1,455	...	1,230	...	9,374
Germany	...	8,655	...	11,484	...	6,111
Austria	...	1,290	...	1,330	...	...
Turkey	...	7,590	...	3,630	...	6,561
Egypt	...	30	...	...	...	22,456
China	...	15,360	...	35,357	...	25,325
Penang	...	...	...	...	...	3,736
Arabia	...	...	...	1,714	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	80
Persian Ports	...	29,235	...	28,643	...	29,737
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	...	6,19,245	...	7,26,206	...	5,51,230
Persian Ports	...	11,250	...	23,750	...	20,750
Other sorts of Dye, etc.—						
United Kingdom	...	14,760	...	10,058	...	470
India	...	57,825	...	24,560	...	32,540
France	...	...	...	80	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,220
Turkey	...	675	...	605	...	615
Canary Islands	...	...	...	9,559	...	304
Maskat	...	4,920	...	7,100	...	2,900
Persian Ports	...	22,005	...	26,578	...	22,585

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1890, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
EARTHENWARE—						
Turkey	...	270	...	350	...	430
Maskat	...	1,500	...	1,300	...	1,300
Bahrein	...	600	...	400	...	400
Arab Coast	...	2,340	...	2,700	...	2,500
Persian Ports	...	17,580	...	18,300	...	16,935
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
India	...	3,270	...	4,191	...	8,409
Turkey	...	3,000	...	3,150	...	4,975
Arabia	...	...	...	2,308	...	2,063
Maskat	...	12,540	...	14,042	...	26,576
Bahrein	...	1,020	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	78,030	...	55,350	...	46,449
FUEL—						
United Kingdom	...	4,800	...	20,790	...	28,087
India	...	24,510	...	45,450	...	65,860
Turkey	...	20,595	...	19,175	...	21,000
Maskat	...	13,500	...	60,700	...	13,300
Arab Coast	...	2,220	...	2,900	...	4,150
Persian Ports	...	2,18,670	...	1,67,995	...	52,0,650
FURNITURE—						
United Kingdom	...	1,995	...	16,559	...	67,286
India	...	50,355	...	38,413	...	62,517
France	...	510	...	...	...	20,000
Germany	...	12,000	...	238	...	580
Austria	...	1,005	...	10,040	...	300
America	...	...	...	1,051	...	...
Turkey	...	390	...	...	...	100
Egypt	...	...	...	7,220	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	3,900	...	5,500	...	4,000
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	13,800	...	41,361	...	95,112
India	...	1,08,540	...	78,249	...	1,14,128
France	...	4,965	...	8,300	...	6,940
Germany	...	2,580	...	4,669	...	24,979
Austria	...	20,895	...	25,616	...	24,515
America	...	...	...	571	...	275
Turkey	...	...	...	940	...	130
China	...	570	...	799	...	60
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	10,355
Persian Ports	...	555	...	2,170	...	2,990
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	11,543	...	7,820
India	...	50,775	...	66,590	...	52,575
France	...	5,400	...	23,700	...	25,200
Germany	...	...	...	1,055	...	380
Austria	...	2,805	...	6,600	...	1,200
Turkey	...	3,000	...	2,700	...	...
Maskat	...	1,080	...	960	...	1,000
Persian Ports	...	30,915	...	18,470	...	17,240
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
India	...	51,85,320	...	21,78,260	...	36,83,575
Turkey	...	80,160	...	13,978	...	9,805
Arabia	...	...	...	79	...	...
Maskat	...	3,000	...	2,750	...	9,000
Persian Ports	...	28,07,790	...	28,52,160	...	10,95,176
HABERDASHERY—						
United Kingdom	...	2,010	...	10,303	...	2,260
India	...	50,160	...	65,868	...	67,730
France	...	...	...	400	...	380
Germany	...	870	...	480	...	1,000
Austria	...	...	...	4,671	...	...
China	...	...	...	218	...	...
Persian Ports	...	2,010	...	3,200	...	3,000

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	19,980	...	35,973	...	65,844
India	...	1,62,090	...	1,76,580	...	2,52,078
France	...	6,255	...	21,000	...	24,400
Germany	...	4,710	...	12,203	...	31,282
Austria	...	2,580	...	6,017	...	7,280
America	...	...	...	729	...	14,000
Turkey	...	105	...	120	...	500
China	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	5,800
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	11,550
Arabia	...	...	...	293	...	1,570
Persian Ports	...	26,910	...	10,635	...	14,300
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	540
India	...	3,495	...	6,541	...	9,510
Turkey	...	9,120	...	6,255	...	5,840
China	...	...	...	...	...	980
Arabia	...	...	...	17	...	...
Maskat	...	2,640	...	1,960	...	2,510
Persian Ports	...	5,040	...	5,430	...	1,040
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	390	...	877	...	14,562
India	...	99,645	...	1,68,652	...	71,918
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	324
Austria	...	...	...	140	...	...
Turkey	...	735	...	...	...	400
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	600
Maskat	...	...	...	2,101	...	...
Arab Coast	...	4,950	...	3,000	...	700
Persian Ports	...	1,980	...	6,020	...	4,250
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	1,365	...	5,600	...	
India	...	9,270	...	8,890	...	7,435
France	...	...	...	...	...	11,400
Germany	...	255	...	960	...	160
Austria	...	675	...	4,280	...	720
America	...	...	...	...	...	60
Turkey	...	735	...	530	...	1,280
Persian Ports	...	2,025	...	2,000	...	270
						2,580
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	6,510	...	10,492	...	15,550
India	...	27,315	...	55,939	...	49,685
France	...	5,505	...	1,600	...	5,500
Germany	...	690	...	800	...	3,000
Austria	...	...	...	2,400	...	300
Turkey	...	10,560	...	3,500	...	3,390
Maskat	...	13,740	...	13,630	...	15,735
Bahrein	...	315	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	11,220	...	12,350	...	17,385
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
United Kingdom	...	31,635	...	43,878	...	42,516
India	...	13,620	...	7,925	...	9,272
France	...	6,060	...	25,237	...	43,054
Germany	...	20,010	...	9,509	...	10,372
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	692
Egypt	...	105	...	2,874	...	59
Maskat	...	...	...	45	...	...
Persian Ports	...	600	...	500	...	5,595
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	...	40,245	...	42,962	...	16,929
India	...	44,820	...	20,388	...	31,842
Germany	...	10,050	...	6,630	...	25,536
Austria	...	24,000	...	65,943	...	94,335
America	...	...	...	1,257	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	2,286
Turkey	...	4,005	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	4,278	...	9,624

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
MATCHES—*contd.*						
Sweden	...	...	...	4,093	...	5,250
Maskat	...	210	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	975	...	1,410	...	1,440
MATS—						
United Kingdom	...	90	...	...	...	...
India	...	4,785	...	3,800	...	6,415
Turkey	...	7,395	...	16,800	...	11,050
Maskat	...	23,535	...	13,286	...	24,145
Zanzibar	...	150	...	170	...	200
Bahrein	...	22,530	...	25,810	...	34,625
Persian Ports	...	27,870	...	26,060	...	26,375
METALS—						
United Kingdom	...	37,170	...	2,05,154	...	2,66,234
India	...	3,16,500	...	5,52,193	...	4,22,926
France	...	1,875	...	20,192	...	44,842
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,070
Austria	...	...	...	1,164	...	50
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	52
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	540
China	...	...	...	3,773	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	9,641	...	21,330
Italy	...	...	...	839	...	...
Penang	...	...	...	22,261	...	1,180
Maskat	...	600	...	...	...	343
Persian Ports	...	39,000	...	40,340	...	42,860
OILS—						
United Kingdom	...	585	...	...	...	...
India	...	1,35,585	...	2,30,454	...	1,12,327
France	...	645	...	1,300	...	770
Germany	...	75	...	150	...	200
America	...	...	...	5,897	...	7,600
Russia	...	22,500	...	8,581	...	1,73,630
Turkey	...	50,100	...	24,500	...	24,540
Maskat	...	3,600	...	5,020	...	7,050
Persian Ports	...	63,000	...	43,246	...	64,900
PEARLS—						
India	...	2,18,520	...	2,29,000	...	1,27,500
Turkey	...	12,25,005	...	4,55,000	...	8,35,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Bahrein	...	20,490	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	30,76,005	...	25,80,000	...	39,13,000
Persian Ports	...	5,86,995	...	4,00,000	...	3,09,980
PERFUMERY—						
India	...	23,340	...	20,861	...	17,955
Austria	...	...	...	12	...	...
Turkey	...	6,660	...	6,655	...	5,290
Maskat	...	11,250	...	10,700	...	10,450
Persian Ports	...	27,885	...	25,035	...	29,125
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
United Kingdom	...	30,915	...	76,661	...	36,728
India	...	64,140	...	74,097	...	59,733
France	...	1,800	...	2,720	...	1,978
Germany	...	...	...	810	...	7,444
Austria	...	3,030	...	4,000	...	2,494
Turkey	...	90	...	...	...	...
China	...	15,045	...	33,095	...	21,031
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	1,978
Japan	...	...	...	4,880	...	8,523
Persian Ports	...	7,560	...	6,520	...	11,257
PROVISIONS—						
United Kingdom	...	7,170	...	16,385	...	12,450
India	...	2,12,085	...	72,779	...	2,00,401
France	...	690	...	4,865	...	2,100
Germany	...	480	...	140	...	868
Austria	...	2,280	...	1,290	...	1,200

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PROVISIONS—*contd.*						
Turkey	...	1,19,190	...	1,30,725	...	1,64,634
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	100
China	...	2,880	...	9,420	...	9,072
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	60
Maskat	...	1,60,575	...	84,224	...	1,02,546
Zanzibar	...	19,020	...	11,580	...	5,300
Bahrein	...	19,050	...	18,000	...	48,400
Arab Coast	...	1,28,475	...	36,100	...	33,750
Persian Ports	...	3,33,540	...	4,08,175	...	4,29,651
SALT—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	71	...	57
Persian Ports	...	37,800	...	31,450	...	32,770
SEEDS—						
India	...	960	...	2,900	...	2,365
Turkey	...	3,855	...	3,560	...	3,710
Persian Ports	...	4,875	...	28,545	...	7,295
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Turkey	...	27,630	...	31,190	...	28,860
Maskat	...	6,000	...	4,000	...	2,000
Bahrein	...	11,010	...	17,800	...	59,260
Arab Coast	...	54,750	...	38,495	...	83,550
Persian Ports	...	30,000	...	22,500	...	50,000
SILK (RAW)—						
India	...	32,940	...	50,500	...	47,250
Turkey	...	1,545	...	4,200	...	4,340
Maskat	...	4,200	...	4,000	...	4,500
Persian Ports	...	12,495	...	11,600	...	9,799
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
United Kingdom	...	44,010	...	82,394	...	79,192
India	...	85,260	...	1,33,406	...	1,70,922
France	...	32,505	...	1,10,600	...	5,92,900
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	34,412
Austria	...	31,800	...	35,800	...	8,000
Turkey	...	16,830	...	16,250	...	13,900
China	...	...	...	...	...	800
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	100
Maskat	...	10,020	...	7,000	...	8,000
Persian Ports	...	30,585	...	22,690	...	22,270
SILVERWARE AND JEWELLERY—						
United Kingdom	...	13,500	...	86,150	...	...
India	...	...	...	8,333	...	11,680
Germany	...	...	...	1,01,700	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	12,000	...	2,000
Turkey	...	33,750	...	...	...	...
China	...	10,005	...	625	...	3,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	58,000
SPICES—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	210
India	...	3,72,780	...	3,55,141	...	3,95,161
Turkey	...	105	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	10,499	...	18,157
Persian Ports	...	25,620	...	24,483	...	24,665
STATIONERY—						
United Kingdom	...	17,910	...	23,058	...	40,566
India	...	31,890	...	30,343	...	39,328
France	...	450	...	800	...	400
Germany	...	2,205	...	808	...	2,600
Austria	...	2,205	...	2,740	...	6,100
Turkey	...	150	...	130	...	1,580
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	450
China	...	510	...	400	...	1,100
Begium	...	...	...	...	...	400
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Persian Ports	...	4,305	...	4,220	...	5,815

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
United Kingdom	...	1,860	...	1,530	...	17,200
India	...	4,72,395	...	25,165	...	1,83,219
France	...	6,96,540	...	14,04,088	...	16,59,796
Austria	...	9,495	...	8,483	...	187
Egypt	...	10,440	...	36,320	...	12,000
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	867
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	9,282
Persian Ports	...	7,875	...	6,920	...	8,930
Soft—						
United Kingdom	...	53,775	...	5,03,602	...	61,598
India	...	8,89,680	...	6,48,834	...	8,51,288
France	...	10,005	...	89,944	...	39,836
Germany	...	...	..	...	...	6,600
Austria	...	31,065	...	2,53,578	...	1,50,174
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	22
Egypt	...	2,010	...	3,454	...	44
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
Mauritius	...	...	...	53,466	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,00,020	...	84,550	...	84,200
SUGARCANDY—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
India	...	31,050	...	15,505	...	15,756
Persian Ports	...	480	...	450	...	1,47,500
TALLOW—						
India	...	32,640	...	31,885	...	35,840
Turkey	...	5,505	...	6,365	...	8,800
Persian Ports	...	16,605	...	19,845	...	23,895
TEA—						
United Kingdom	...	34,140	..	88,182	...	46,512
India	...	37,78,620	...	22,89,286	...	19,07,624
France	...	...	...	...	...	1,444
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	3,876
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	380
China	...	1,55,265	...	4,40,640	...	4,52,584
Java	...	...	...	1,17,296	...	1,75,860
Persian Ports	...	8,085	...	7,486	...	5,980
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
India	...	1,32,315	...	1,14,702	...	1,19,924
Turkey	...	3,300	...	...	...	1,704
Arabia	...	...	...	57	...	260
British East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	17,000
Maskat	...	3,630	...	1,275	...	2,000
Zanzibar	...	67,605	...	46,700	...	61,150
Persian Ports	...	17,475	...	11,180	...	9,000
TOBACCO—						
United Kingdom	...	14,685	...	66,138	...	10,880
India	...	15,465	...	16,187	...	14,675
France	...	270	...	1,520	...	1,935
Germany	...	2,790	...	840	...	1,206
Austria	...	2,520	...	5,540	...	...
Turkey	...	2,745	...	12,175	...	12,600
Egypt	...	285	...	2,970	...	540
Maskat	...	1,00,785	...	60,103	...	65,080
Arab Coast	...	45,600	...	20,500	...	26,750
Persian Ports	...	10,425	...	26,521	...	1,08,144
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
United Kingdom	...	11,565	...	16,392	...	19,710
India	...	11,940	...	13 207	...	19,883
France	...	...	...	86	...	4,792
Germany	...	840	...	...	...	3,706

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—*contd.*						
Austria	...	1,710	...	9,788	...	...
Turkey	...	585	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	114	...	317
Persian Ports	...	870	...	550	...	4,000
WOOL—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	75
Turkey	...	44,565	...	12,660	...	14,800
Arabia	...	...	...	1,028	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	260
Persian Ports	...	58,320	...	29,660	...	24,075
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	76,155	...	93,048	...	94,900
India	...	1,49,430	...	1,03,656	...	91,706
France	...	31,455	...	23,400	...	59,400
Germany	...	4,770	...	1,23,841	...	98,282
Austria	...	25,470	...	47,668	...	25,900
Turkey	...	36,510	...	27,810	...	29,450
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	600
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	52
Bahrein	...	27,930	...	14,500	...	15,300
Arab Coast	...	3,270	...	3,560	...	3,300
Persian Ports	...	35,565	...	31,640	...	35,685
SPECIE—						
United Kingdom	...	8,80,575	...	24,10,450	...	30,00,000
India	...	37,23,240	...	30,71,375	...	44,84,663
Turkey	...	5,63,055	...	5,11,406	...	13,35,726
Maskat	...	99,800	...	1,72,900	...	51,200
Zanzibar	...	9,975	...	6,500	...	7,450
Bahrein	...	27,195	...	8,000	...	5,000
Arab Coast	...	44,490	...	1,50,000	...	80,000
Persian Ports	...	14,12,860	...	10,27,132	...	14,36,022
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	50,205	...	57,813	...	49,690
India	...	98,580	...	82,927	...	91,370
France	...	12,405	...	15,830	...	8,300
Germany	...	3,570	...	8,383	...	13,230
Austria	...	7,170	...	5,827	...	4,000
Turkey	...	16,140	...	13,746	...	8,000
China	...	2,790	...	3,997	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	307	...	400
Italy	...	...	...	400	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	114
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	852	...	1,000
Maskat	...	39,000	...	31,603	...	33,796
Zanzibar	...	2,805	...	1,000	...	500
Bahrein	...	3,000	...	1,500	...	1,700
Arab Coast	...	4,545	...	2,000	...	1,500
Persian Ports	...	25,605	...	23,325	...	31,920
TOTAL	...	4,58,74,830	...	4,31,02,271	...	5,42,61,291
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	79,21,785	...	1,18,21,673	...	1,59,16,847
India	...	2,19,70,215	...	1,55,22,322	...	1,94,52,056
France	...	8,84,250	...	17,95,652	...	26,14,545
Germany	...	80,535	...	3,46,168	...	3,20,115
Austria	...	1,92,120	...	5,59,137	...	3,75,882
America	...	...	...	9,505	...	23,677
Russia	...	22,500	...	8,581	...	1,85,198
Turkey	...	29,06,040	...	18,76,668	...	31,54,512

Abstract Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into all the Ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—*contd.*						
Egypt	...	16,920	...	79,338	...	38,501
China	...	2,02,425	...	5,38,823	...	5,34,909
Belgium	...	...	...	45,707	...	54,365
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	7,660
Japan	...	...	...	9,465	...	40,452
Italy	...	...	...	1,239	...	...
Java	...	...	...	1,17,296	...	1,75,860
Mauritius	...	...	...	53,466	...	...
Penang	...	...	...	22,261	...	4,916
Canary Islands	...	...	...	9,559	...	304
Sweden	...	...	...	4,093	...	5,250
Switzerland	...	...	...	114	...	317
Arabia	...	...	...	7,411	...	8,177
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	852	...	1,000
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	52
Maskat	...	7,66,745	...	6,82,009	...	5,55,712
British East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	17,000
Zanzibar	...	1,01,355	...	65,950	...	74,600
Bahrein	...	1,77,195	...	1,12,735	...	1,87,135
Arab Coast	...	33,67,815	...	28,41,365	...	41,53,200
Persian Ports	...	72,64,930	...	65,70,882	...	63,59,049
TOTAL	...	4,58,74,830	...	4,31,02,271	...	5,42,61,291

TABLE No. 15.

Abstract Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered at all the Gulf ports specified in the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	282	26,278	300	368,291	582	394,569
	1900	273	24,625	321	384,039	594	408,664
	1901	195	19,465	392	447,198	587	466,663
French	1899	16	1,280	...	...	16	1,280
	1900	11	920	...	...	11	920
	1901	8	640	...	...	8	640
Austrian	1899	...	...	2		2	3,107
	1900	...	...	1	3,107	1	1,500
	1901	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
Norwegian	1899	...	...	1	...	1	1,203
	1900	...	...	...	1,203	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1899	431	21,255	4	...	435	26,333
	1900	438	23,890	5	5,078	443	32,367
	1901	372	16,760	...	9,477	372	16,760
Maskat	1899	365	10,261	...	...	365	10,261
	1900	263	8,195	...	...	263	8,195
	1901	291	9,083	...	...	291	9,083
Arab	1899	758	22,428	...	...	758	22,428
	1900	682	21,834	...	...	682	21,834
	1901	650	20,806	...	...	650	20,806
Persian	1899	1,173	36,165	...	...	1,173	36,165
	1900	1,072	34,595	...	...	1,072	34,595
	1901	1,216	31,415	...	...	1,216	31,415
Russian	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	8	12,713	8	12,713
Total	1899	3,025	117,667	307	377,679	3,332	495,346
	1900	2,739	113,059	327	395,016	3,066	508,075
	1901	2,732	98,169	400	459,911	3,132	558,080

TABLE No. 16.

Abstract Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared from all the Gulf ports specified in the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	274	26,560	259	319,285	533	345,845
	1900	248	22,495	282	334,689	530	357,184
	1901	154	15,680	352	410,086	506	425,766
French	1899	13	1,040	...	...	13	1,040
	1900	9	760	...	...	9	760
	1901	5	400	...	...	5	400
Austrian	1899	...	...	1	...	1	1,280
	1900	...	...	3	1,280	3	4,346
	1901	...	...	1	4,346	1	1,750
Norwegian	1899	...	...	1	1,750	1	1,203
	1900	...	...	...	1,203	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1899	430	20,940	4	...	434	26,018
	1900	419	21,960	5	5,078	424	31,437
	1901	336	14,740	1	9,477	337	16,082
Maskat	1899	338	9,228	...	1,342	338	9,228
	1900	252	7,776	...	...	252	7,776
	1901	266	8,100	...	...	266	8,100
Arab	1899	603	19,674	...	...	603	19,674
	1900	550	19,850	...	...	550	19,850
	1901	528	19,020	...	...	528	19,020
Persian	1899	1,058	31,185	...	...	1,058	31,185
	1900	1,044	33,415	...	...	1,044	33,415
	1901	1,120	28,553	...	...	1,120	28,553
Russian	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	9	13,813	9	13,813
Total	1899	2,716	108,627	265	326,846	2,981	435,473
	1900	2,522	106,256	290	348,512	2,812	454,768
	1901	2,409	86,493	363	426,991	2,772	513,484

TABLE No. 17.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the City of Shiraz during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals—						
Horses and mules	132 head	26,400	105 head	24,000	196 head	33,320
Cotton (raw)	7,525 bales	2,15,010	15,000 bales	3,42,857	9,250 bales	1,85,000
Drugs and medicines	2,600 pkgs.	90,135	1,800 pkgs.	61,714	2,150 pkgs.	67,225
Fruits and vegetables—						
Almonds	14,000 cwts.	153,570	14,250 cwts.	162,857	9,300 bdls.	1,95,950
Almonds kernal	8,500 „	9,94,275	8,500 „	10,71,428	4,850 „	5,52,900
Other sorts	7,875 „	75,000	5,500 „	94,285	4,950 „	94,050
Gold and gold coins	...	1,20,000	...	40,000	...	50,000
Gum	22,000 cwts.	8,92,860	29,650 cwts.	14,43,426	4,300 cases	5,59,000
Hides and skins	6,500 bdls	3,85,725	3,500 bdls.	1,75,000	8,500 bdls.	1,61,500
Leather	265,000 pieces	3,70,845	115,000 pieces	1,31,428	185,000 pieces	2,08,000
Opium	3,950 chests	39,50,010	4,250 chests	51,60,714	3,950 cases	39,81,600
Perfumery—						
Rose-water	5,400 cboys. 1,500 cases	49,710	4,500 cboys. 2,500 cases	12,857 75,142	6,350 cboys. 1,850 cases	42,550 64,750
Seeds	2,500 cwts.	15,000	6,500 cwts.	37,142	7,312 bags	43,872
Silk, manufactures of	225 bales	64,275	250 bales	1,07,142	185 bales	94,090
Tobacco	29,500 bags	5,05,725	35,600 bags	7,12,000	38,500 bags	5,70,000
Woollen goods (carpets)	6,700 pkgs.	19,14,285	2,900 pkgs.	12,42,857	4,535 pkgs.	16,82,485
Articles not specified above	...	1,09,710	...	2,71,428	...	1,26,995
TOTAL	...	99,32,535	...	1,11,66,277	...	87,13,287

TABLE No. 18.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the City of Shiraz during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arms and Ammunition	...	14,010	...	...	...	...
Candles	4,750 cases	34,425	6,500 cases	61,285	8,450 cases	84,500
Coffee	650 cwts.	41,145	600 cwts.	45,714	455 cwts.	38,675
Cotton goods	32,250 bales	55,28,565	45,500 bales	71,50,000	38,750 bales	6,60,450
Thread and twist	1,575 „	1,80,000	2,500 „	3,21,428	3,780 „	4,91,400
Drugs and medicines	2,300 cases	1,11,420	2,500 cases	2,50,000	3,500 cases	2,80,000
Glass and glassware	115 „	49,290	150 „	53,571	1,250 „	80,000
Gold embroidered cloth	60 „	25,710	75 „	42,757	115 „	49,450
Gold lace and thread	35 „	8,010	25 „	10,714	28 „	12,040
Hardware and cutlery	500 „	57,135	950 „	1,22,142	1,975 „	3,65,375
Indigo	850 „	1,94,280	1,500 „	3,85,714	1,175 „	58,75,000
Liquors, wines and spirits	2,400 „	1,71,435	2,500 „	1,71,428	2,280 „	2,28,000
Metals—						
Copper	1,400 cwts.	90,000	2,500 cwts.	1,78,571	1,800 cwts.	1,27,800
Iron	3,200 „	68,565	4,500 „	77,142	3,960 „	79,200
Tin	1,300 „	57,135	750 slabs.	35,571	1,250 slabs.	88,750
Brass	250 „	17,865	280 cwts.	22,000	1,250 cwts.	88,750
Oils (Kerosine)	8,500 cases	67,995	9,500 cases	81,428	235 cases	18,565
Porcelain and Chinaware	400 „	25,155	350 „	25,000	675 „	42,535
Spices	6,400 pkgs.	2,74,275	5,500 pkgs.	2,51,428	2,250 pkgs.	2,25,000
Sugar—						
Loaf	15,000 cases	3,42,855	42,000 cases	9,60,000	48,000 cases	7,47,000
Soft	13,500 pkgs.	3,85,725	36,000 pkgs.	7,20,000	44,000 bags	8,47,000
Tea	15,000 cases	10,71,420	20,500 cases	12,88,571	18,500 cases	13,03,500
Woollen goods	400 pkgs.	1,37,145	300 pkgs.	1,50,000	300 pkgs.	1,71,750
Articles not specified above	...	1,88,565	...	57,142	...	19,967
TOTAL	...	91,42,125	...	1,24,61,606	...	1,19,24,707

PART IV.—TRADE REPORT FOR MASCAT, 1901-1902.

The total value of trade for the year as furnished by His Highness's Customs Department is returned at 4,637,764 dollars as against 4,725,776 of last year, showing a decrease of 88,013 dollars.

Last year there was an increase on the import side; this year the imports are responsible for the decrease, the figures falling from 3,365,883 to 2,996,688.

The chief items which have contributed to this result are:—

1. *Arms.*—Due partly to the loss of the *Basuto* and the fact that a number of cases from the last two ships have not as yet been taken delivery of.

Also it is hoped that the culminating point of this traffic was touched last year and that the demand will now decline.

2. *Cereals.*—One ship laden with cereals foundered *en route* from Calcutta; and a large quantity arrived too late for the duty to be enclosed in the year's account.

3. *Coffiee.*—Last year's import was abnormal. This year's calls for no special remark.

4. *Silk.*—Imports evidently affected by events in China. The market is still uncertain.

EXPORTS. There has been an increase in the value of exports this year, the figures standing at 1,641,076 as against 1,359,893 dollars last year.

The items mainly accounting for the increase are:—

1. *Dates.*—The season was a prosperous one for the Mascat date-trade, the quality being good and in demand.

2. *Dried fish.*—Here again the increase is due to a prosperous season.

There seems nothing further in the returns calling for special notice.

P. Z. COX, *Major*,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul and
Political Agent, Mascat.

APPENDIX A TO PART IV.

TABLE No. 1.

Imports into Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.	
	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
United Kingdom	...	383,600	...	862,880	...	487,280
France	...	61,550	...	134,850	...	116,700
CEREALS—WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS—						
Asiatic Turkey	480 tons	39,110	330 tons	14,685	77 tons	1,174
Persia	1,000 „	72,560	3,800 „	168,685	904 „	48,215
India	1,900 „	133,000	223 „	10,368	1,031 „	54,019
COFFEE—						
India	1,800 cwts.	3,200	5,736 cwts.	65,459	4,728 cwts.	73,851
Asiatic Turkey	1,200 „	1,600	2,400 „	32,729	596 „	8,658
OIL OF ALL KINDS—						
India	90,000 gallons	75,000	55,222 gallons	40,611	34,914 gallons	35,517
GHEE—						
India	300 gallons	900	3,333 gallons	10,000	15,269 gallons	42,221
Persia	50,000 „	110,000	31,416 „	70,684	1,106 „	1,698
PIECE GOODS—	thousand yards		thousand yards		thousand yards.	
India	100,000	184,000	228,600	372,160	149,833	243,928
America	480	40,000	477	593	37,967	47,200
TWIST AND YARN—						
India	50,000 cwts.	150,000	4,715 cwts.	216,357	3,633 cwts.	93,598
Persia	680 „	9,000	...	...	6 „	160
RICE—						
India	9,000 tons	810,000	8,782 tons	700,150	8,961 tons	841,619
SUGAR—						
India	8,000 cwts.	5,300	10,043 cwts.	59,423	12,326 cwts.	68,771
SILK AND SILK GOODS—						
India	...	40,000	...	88,172	130 cwts.	28,210
Persia	...	10,000	...	1,600	66 „	17,858
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	110,000	...	163,890	...	243,564
America	...	...	...	2,640	...	...
Turkey in Asia	...	28,000	...	3,210	...	11,085
Persia	...	36,000	...	20,307	...	19,415
Other countries	...	20,000	...	10,000	...	63,763
SPECIE—						
India	...	70,000	...	80,000	...	235,895
Asiatic Turkey	...	25,000	...	25,000	...	36,000
Persia	...	60,000	...	60,000	...	198,225
Other countries	...	20,000	...	20,000	...	500
TOTAL	...	2,600,720	...	3,365,883	...	2,996,688
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	383,600	...	862,880	...	497,280
India	...	1,657,900	...	1,869,293	...	1,961,157
France	...	61,550	...	134,850	...	116,700
America	...	40,000	...	61,960	...	47,200
Asiatic Turkey	...	108,110	...	75,624	...	24,517
Persia	...	297,560	...	321,276	...	285,571
Russia	...	12,000	...	10,000	...	...
Other countries	...	40,000	...	30,000	...	64,263
TOTAL	...	2,600,720	...	3,365,883	...	2,996,688

TABLE No. 2.

Exports from Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.	
	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.
DATES—						
India	11,000 tons	550,000	12,000 tons	600,000	14,700 tons	734,860
America	800 „	48,000	1,500 „	75,000	1,576 „	59,865
Turkey in Asia	500 „	24,000	1,000 „	50,000	548 „	27,223
Zanzibar	70 „	3,200	100 „	5,000	403 „	26,590
Other Countries	100 „	5,000	3,566 „	78,297	1,987 „	98,370
FRUIT—						
India	6,000 cwts.	65,000	3,716 cwts.	40,000	3,340 cwts.	27,354
Persia	...	...	...	...	70 „	570
FISH, LARGE AND SMALL—						
India	4,500 tons	90,000	200 tons	4,000	1,091 tons	21,558
Other Countries	100 „	2,800	150 „	2,992	11 „	220
LIMES, DRIED—						
India	50 cwts.	700	2,132 cwts.	2,665	12,205 cwts.	12,663
Turkey in Asia	2,200 „	2,800	500 „	625	554 „	700
Persia	1,800 „	2,100	10,000 „	12,500	9,528 „	12,040
COTTON AND COTTON FABRICS—	thousand yards.					
Turkey in Asia	80	32,000	90 cwts	1,150	...	...
Zanzibar and East Africa	280	93,000	180 „	2,300	...	...
Other Countries	100	34,000	93 „	1,190	341 cwt.	4,400
MOTHER-O'-PEARL—						
India	12,000 cwts.	35,000	3,906 cwts.	117,180	4,961 cwts.	22,588
SALT—						
India	3,200 tons	12,000	...	1,400	325 tons	1,450
Zanzibar	300 „	1,100	...	400	250 „	1,300
Other Countries	150 „	500	...	224	...	...
PEARLS—						
India	...	50,000	...	55,000	...	25,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	120,000	...	17,340	...	121,041
Turkey in Asia	...	27,000	...	2,500	...	5,343
Zanzibar	...	7,500	...	2,300	...	5,400
Other Countries	...	1,800	...	4,230	...	16,141
SPECIE—						
India	...	250,000	...	200,000	...	252,100
Persia	...	20,000	...	40,000	...	150,200
Turkey in Asia	...	18,000	...	20,000	...	1,900
Other Countries	...	25,000	...	25,000	...	12,200
TOTAL	..	1,533,300	...	1,359,893	...	1,641,076
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	1,117,700	...	1,036,185	...	1,218,614
America	...	48,000	...	75,000	...	59,865
Turkey in Asia	...	119,000	...	74,275	...	85,166
Persia	...	61,000	...	52,500	...	162,810
Zanzibar and East Africa	...	104,300	...	10,000	...	33,290
Other countries	...	83,300	...	111,933	...	131,331
TOTAL	...	1,533,300	...	1,359,893	...	1,641,076

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1899-1900	80	6,000	129	149,240	209	155,240
	1900-1901	107	12,700	135	152,537	242	165,237
	1901-1902	134	3,635	139	157,813	273	161,448
French	1899-1900	12	950	...	...	12	950
	1900-1901	8	1,100	...	...	8	1,100
	1901-1902	14	222	...	...	14	222
Turkish	1899-1900	41	4,260	...	...	41	4,260
	1900-1901	53	9,833	...	...	53	9,833
	1901-1902	32	780	...	...	32	780
Maskat	1899-1900	48	5,300	...	...	48	5,300
	1900-1901	65	10,421	...	...	65	10,421
	1901-1902	81	9,600	...	...	81	9,600
Persian	1899-1900	80	5,500	...	...	80	5,500
	1900-1901	70	5,400	...	...	70	5,400
	1901-1902	22	605	...	...	22	605
Russian	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1902	...	...	3	3,954	3	3,954
Other Countries	1899-1900	20	2,000	1	1,300	21	3,300
	1900-1901	25	2,500	1	1,400	26	3,900
	1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1899-1900	281	24,010	130	150,540	411	174,550
	1900-1901	328	41,954	136	153,771	464	19,725
	1901-1902	283	14,842	142	161,767	425	176,609

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that left the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1899-1900	80	6,000	129	149,240	209	155,240
	1900-1901	104	12,350	135	152,537	239	164,887
	1901-1902	134	3,635	139	157,813	273	161,448
French	1899-1900	12	950	...	...	12	950
	1900-1901	8	1,100	...	...	8	1,100
	1901-1902	14	222	...	...	14	222
Turkish	1899-1900	40	4,160	...	...	40	4,160
	1900-1901	53	9,833	...	...	53	9,833
	1901-1902	52	780	...	...	32	780
Maskat	1899-1900	48	5,300	...	...	48	5,300
	1900-1901	55	8,700	...	...	55	8,700
	1901-1902	81	9,600	...	..	81	9,600
Persian	1899-1900	80	5,500	...	...	80	5,500
	1900-1901	63	4,960	...	...	63	4,960
	1901-1902	22	605	...	...	22	605
Russian	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	..	...
	1901-1902	...	...	3	3,954	3	3,954
Other Countries	1899-1900	20	2,000	1	1,300	21	3,300
	1900-1901	25	2,500	1	1,400	26	3,900
	1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1899-1900	280	23,910	130	150,540	410	174,450
	1900-1901	308	39,443	136	153,937	444	193,380
	1901-1902	283	14,842	142	161,767	425	176,609

PART V.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF MOHAMMERAH FOR THE YEAR 1901.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

General.	Caravan routes.
Exchange.	Agriculture.
Exports.	Health.
Imports.	River trade.
Shipping.	Statistics.

General.—Owing to the failure of crops, trade was generally depressed.

Exchange.—Exchange ranged from 51 to 55 krans to the £ sterling, the accompanying statistics are calculated at 53 krans to £1.

Exports.—The returns only show export of dates by steamers and coasting craft under British (Indian) flag. Dates.

The increase shown in gum and oil-seeds is chiefly from the 1900 crop.

Imports.—There was generally a decrease in imports chiefly due to the famine, but partly owing to Bombay steamers calling at Koweit during the last six months of the year.

In addition to the figures given in the annexed tables there was a large import of wheat and rice by river boats and coasting craft. Food stuffs.

There was a certain demand for rice for the Hawizeh district owing to the shortness of the crop there, due to lowness of the rivers. Hawizeh usually exports rice. The town markets were well supplied with imported food stuffs.

There was a large increase in the import of coffee, but this article is chiefly for re-shipment to Koweit.

The increase in Russian kerosine oil is due to Indian sailing boats bringing this article up for sale when coming to buy dates. Prices in consequence dropped from ten shillings to four shillings per case. Kerosine.

The trade in Manchester goods shared the general depression, but at end of December there was a slight revival and increase in demand for Shuster. Cotton goods.

The principal cotton goods in demand and prices are as given last year.

Shipping.—Twenty steamers called with cargo from and eight took cargo for Europe. The vessels of the two Bombay Companies called regularly. Returns of sailing craft under foreign flag are not obtainable.

Freight to London ranged from £1-2-6 to £1-12-6. To Marseilles £1-7-6 to £1-17-6, and to Bombay from 8*s.* to 18*s.* 8*d.* Freight.

The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's steamer ran fortnightly to Bunder Nasri. The steamer running on the upper river was brought down to dock at the end of 1900, and owing to the lowness of the river was unable to re-cross the rapids after repairs. Cargo was conveyed from Ahwaz to Shuster by lighter. The water was never more than 8 feet above and sank to 2 feet below previous lowest level at Nasri. Freight from Mohammerah to Nasri is about 8*s.*, 12*s.* and 15*s.* according to description of goods. River.

Caravan routes.—There was a small increase in trade by this route, especially in opium. Owing to the great scarcity of fodder many of the local mules were taken to other districts to feed, and the Ispahan muleteers cannot be induced to take cargo by a route on which their villages are not situated. Caravans with opium have done the distance in 15 days, but usually caravans take 20 days from Ispahan to Ahwaz. Ahwaz-Ispahan.

The caravan route from Dizful to Khoremabad was practically closed through the year owing to lawlessness of the tribes. Dizful-Khoremabad.

Agriculture.—The wheat crop was a total failure owing to the absence of spring rains.

Prices at Nasri rose to 32*s.* per maund of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. Krans 100.

Prospects for next harvest are not good, but depend on the March rains; a much smaller quantity than usual has been sown.

Krans 10. The date crop promised well, but owing to continued hot winds and dust a portion of it was spoilt. Prices were about 3*s.* 10*d.* per maund of 1½ cwt. till after packing for Europe was completed, then owing to the unusual number of

Krans 17. coasting craft arriving to purchase dates prices gradually rose to 6*s.* 3*d.*

Ghee. Krans 7. Krans 12. Clarified butter which in March was 2*s.* 7*d.* per 6 lbs. rapidly rose to 4*s.* 6*d.* per 6 lbs. owing to want of fodder.

Health.—During July small-pox appeared in Mohammerah and neighbouring villages and was epidemic during the rest of the year, being very severe in September and October.

River trade.—A large part of the river cargo now consists of through shipments to or from Ahwaz where the customs dues on such cargo are collected, transhipped at Mohammerah. For the purpose of comparison with previous years all such cargo in the attached tables is included in the Mohammerah exports and imports.

Messrs. Lynch Brothers have supplied statistics of the imports and exports of the Port of Nasri (Ahwaz) which are attached to show the amount of cargo conveyed by river.

APPENDIX A TO PART V.

TABLE No. 1.

Exports from Mohammerah including transhipment cargo to Karun.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
WHEAT—						
Great Britain	2,130 cwts.	536	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2,568 „	969	3,723 cwts.	1,707	...	...
FLOUR—						
Persian Gulf Ports	346½ cwts.	104	...	...	60 cwts.	26
GUM, INSOLUBLE—						
Great Britain	3,108 cwts.	1,759	2,811 cwts.	1,767	4,593 cwts.	3,827
India	2,463 „	1,394	969 „	610	993 „	827
Persian Gulf Ports	16½ „	9	...	...	...	...
GUM, TRAGACAUTH—						
Great Britain	...	...	309 cwts.	1,854	21 cwts.	210
India	...	...	17 „	102	...	...
Turkey	...	...	6 „	36	...	...
DATES—						
Great Britain	14,375 cwts.	2,366	13,375 cwts.	2,538	18,000 cwts.	6,000
Singapore	86 „	15	...	...	...	...
India	25,120 „	957	38,242 cwts.	10,608	55,755 cwts.	12,165
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	58 „	11	64 „	14
HORSES—						
India	1,315 head	16,300	2,279 head	45,580	2,455 head	49,100
Persian Gulf Ports	9 „	180	5 „	100	15 „	300
MULES—						
India	...	...	235 head	1,827	144 head	1,080
OILSEEDS—						
Great Britain	10,744 cwts.	5,355	148 cwts.	57	4,593 cwts.	3,827
India	424 „	213	429 „	192	572 „	192
France	...	...	798 „	319	2,895 „	1,020
OPIUM—						
Great Britain	...	...	10 cases	600	86 cases	6,880
Hong Kong	...	...	170 „	10,200	223 „	17,840
Egypt	...	...	...	...	12 „	960
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	160
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	3 cases	180	...	...
GHEE—						
India	111 cwts.	222	15 cwts.	30	4 cwts.	8
Persian Gulf Ports	40 „	80	...	...	104 „	208
WOOL—						
Great Britain	405 cwts.	810	2,601 cwts.	5,302	1,449 cwts.	2,898
India	4,307 „	8,750	3,294 „	6,588	6,942 „	13,884
MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS—						
Turkey	113 bales	3,300	91 bales	3,822	156 bales	6,644
Ditto	14,500 pieces	7,934	16,500 pieces	9,900	16,590 pieces	9,954
Persian Gulf Ports	7 bales	210	71 bales	2,982	237 „	8,434
LOCAL COTTON GOODS—						
Turkey	116 pkgs.	1,160	162 pkgs.	2,268	68 bales	832
COTTON—						
India	...	...	115 cwts.	132	252 cwts.	288
Turkey	279 cwts.	372	432 „	576	250 „	284

Exports from Mohammerah including transhipment cargo to Karun—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
TOBACCO—						
New York	...	...	30 cwts.	30	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	38 „	38	8 cwts.	8
Alexandria	...	...	644 „	644	90 „	90
Turkey	40 cwts.	40	285 „	285	280 „	280
Persian Gulf Ports	16½ „	11	10 „	10	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Great Britain	...	247	...	426	...	...
India	...	2,748	...	3,332	...	2,203
Persian Gulf Ports	...	864	...	247	...	513
Turkey	...	1,087	...	1,610	...	587
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	132
France	...	90	...	66	...	...
Samarang	...	...	...	10	...	...
TOTAL	...	58,082	...	116,586	...	151,725
SPECIE—						
India	...	36,234	...	38,181	...	20,493
Persian Gulf Ports	...	14,513	...	8,003	...	23,821
Turkey	...	25,037	...	4,232	...	19,537
GRAND TOTAL	...	133,866	...	167,002	...	215,576
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
Great Britain	...	11,073	...	12,544	...	23,642
India	...	30,584	...	69,001	...	79,747
Persian Gulf Ports	...	1,458	...	3,530	...	9,545
Turkey	...	14,862	...	20,204	...	18,741
France	...	90	...	385	...	1,020
Hong Kong	...	...	...	10,200	...	17,840
New York	...	...	...	30	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	38	...	8
Egypt	...	...	...	644	...	1,182
Singapore	...	15	...	...	...	...
Samarang	...	...	...	10	...	...
TOTAL	...	58,082	...	116,586	...	151,725

TABLE No. 2.

Imports into Mohammerah including transhipment cargo to Karun.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
COAL—						
Great Britain	300 tons	600	250 tons	625	344 tons	860
India	150 „	225	...	...	...	...
COFFEE—						
Great Britain	357 cwts.	1,666	698 cwts.	3,490	720 cwts.	3,600
France	...	...	113 „	565	240 „	1,200
India	459 cwts.	2,142	308 „	1,425	920 „	4,600
Aden	492 „	2,471	840 „	4,200	1,312 „	6,560
Turkish Arabia	30 „	140	...	...	...	...
DRUGS—						
Great Britain	...	230	...	738	...	81
India	...	833	...	1,223	...	432
Persian Gulf Ports	...	111	...	63	...	38
GUNNY BAGS—						
India	...	1,254	...	1,233	...	3,832
MATCHES—						
Great Britain	105 cases	420	155 cases	620	70 cases	280
India	16 „	64	25 „	100	12 „	48
Austria	282 „	1,128	...	...	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	6 „	24	9 cases	36	...	...
METAL—						
Iron—						
Great Britain	577 cwts.	577	2,958 cwts.	2,958	1,306 cwts.	1,306
India	425 „	423	1,174 „	1,174	681 „	753
Copper—						
Great Britain	60 cwts.	120	...	...	204 cwts.	612
India	598 „	1,196	952 cwts.	2,756	273 „	819
Other metals—						
Great Britain	114 cwts.	86	152 cwts.	186	103 cwts.	114
India	489 „	292	669 „	1,041	203 „	296
Persian Gulf Ports	3 „	2	...	...	...	...
METAL MANUFACTURED—						
Great Britain	...	1,019	...	1,343	...	911
India	...	843	...	3,089	...	1,589
COTTON GOODS—						
Great Britain	1,886 bales	67,280	2,003 bales	103,246	1,342 bales	69,706
India	4,536 „	77,075	3,588 „	75,548	2,840 „	25,113
Aden (Americans)	591 „	17,710	920 „	39,640	939 „	39,438
Turkish Arabia	34 „	910	2 „	60	...	...
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	1 bale	24	6 bales	144
France	8 bales	400	3 bales	75	...	...
RICE—						
India	6,127 cwts.	2,371	4,635 cwts.	1,212	8,710 cwts.	3,025
SILK—						
Great Britain	...	...	5 cases	500	...	...
India	59 cases	5,950	65 „	6,500	38 cases	3,800
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	4 bdls.	200	...	...
SPICES—						
India	1,321½ cwts.	2,322	1,632 cwts	3,269	949 cwts.	1,948
SUGAR, SOFT—						
Great Britain	945 cwts.	773	1,245 cwts.	1,038	2,823 cwts.	2,411
France	60 „	49	75 „	66	...	...
India	10,042 „	7,849	11,866 „	9,889	8,070 cwts.	6,786
Persian Gulf Ports	...	...	63 „	57	...	...
SUGAR, LOAF—						
Great Britain	...	...	1,800 cwts.	1,585	...	...
France	17,455 cwts.	15,350	30,701 „	27,027	17,020 cwts.	15,080
Belgium	...	...	...	...	2,025 „	1,890
Egypt	3,075 cwts.	2,707	9,585 cwts.	8,440	2,880 „	2,688
India	1,125 „	992	2,865 „	2,423	2,792 „	2,326

Imports into Mohammerah including transhipment cargo to Karun—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
TEA—						
India	881 cwts.	2,940	1,645 cwts.	5,235	1,651 cwts.	4,953
Persian Gulf Ports	5½ „	17	...	...	...	...
THREAD AND TWIST—						
Great Britain	51 cwts.	192	...	...	...	...
India	1,360½ „	5,327	1,403 cwts.	7,172	2,347 cwts.	9,436
KEROSINE—						
India	400 cases	136	3,200 cases	1,600	4,637 cases	1,159
MATERIAL FOR DATE CASES—						
Austria	6,994 pkgs.	5,025	5,115 pkgs.	3,822	...	...
WHEAT—						
India	...	...	...	...	9,724 cwts.	3,943
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Great Britain	...	1,226	...	2,491	...	1,382
India	...	4,747	...	7,605	...	6,082
Austria	...	1,692	...	1,905	...	1,050
France	...	25	...	339	...	331
Persian Gulf Ports	...	2,002	...	2,225	...	1,804
Turkish Arabia	...	2,394	...	686	...	22
Jeddah	...	...	...	20	...	...
TOTAL	...	243,527	...	340,764	...	232,448
SPECIE—						
Basrah	...	17	...	563	...	387
Persian Gulf Ports	...	5,400	...	110	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	248,944	...	341,437	...	232,835

Imports into Mohammerah including transhipment cargo to Karun.

Total value of imports from principal countries.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Great Britain	...	74,189	...	118,820	...	81,263
India	...	117,181	...	132,494	...	80,940
France	...	15,824	...	28,072	...	16,280
Austria	...	7,845	...	5,727	...	1,050
Egypt	...	2,707	...	8,440	...	3,019
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	1,890
Aden	...	20,181	...	43,840	...	45,998
Persian Gulf Ports	...	2,166	...	2,605	...	1,986
Turkish Arabia	...	3,444	...	746	...	22
Jeddah	...	...	...	20		...
TOTAL	...	243,527	...	340,764	...	232,448

TABLE No. 3.

Exports from Ahwaz.

Articles.	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
COTTON—				
Turkey and Persia	1,160 cwts.	1,152	1,280 cwts.	1,125
GUM—				
Great Britain	5,480 cwts.	4,251	5,040 cwts.	3,766
India	1,640 „	820	740 „	452
Turkey and Persia	235 „	225	...	...
PIECE-GOODS—				
Turkey and Persia	499 bales	7,485	563 bales	8,445
OILSEEDS—				
Great Britain	1,920 cwts.	601	2,480 cwts.	992
Continent, Egypt and Levant	5,640 „	2,254	2,900 „	1,158
WOOL—				
Great Britain	2,600 cwts.	5,202	1,100 cwts.	2,196
India	5,000 „	7,548	6,080 „	11,328
TOBACCO—				
Continent, Egypt and Levant	660 cwts.	969	4 cwts.	6
Turkey and Persia	300 „	343	200 „	284
OPIUM—				
Great Britain	...	...	79 cases.	6,320
India	149 cases.	14,900	231 „	18,480
Turkey and Persia	...	...	2 „	160
WHEAT—				
Turkey and Persia	6,960 cwts.	3,172	3,060 cwts.	766
SILK—				
Turkey and Persia	38 bales	3,800	17 bales	485
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Great Britain	...	3,058	...	450
India	...	887	...	661
Continent, Egypt and Levant	...	161	...	1,264
Turkey and Persia	...	1,969	...	855
TOTAL	...	58,797	...	59,193
SPECIE—				
Turkey and Persia	...	15,400	...	10,350
GRAND TOTAL	...	74,197	...	69,543

TABLE No. 4.

Imports to Ahwaz.

Principal articles shipped and transhipped from principal countries.	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
METAL—				
Iron—				
Great Britain	800 cwts.	600	580 cwts.	526
India	1,780 „	769	1,040 „	1,010
Others—				
Great Britain	160 cwts.	352	180 cwts.	512
India	840 „	1,321	240 „	274
Continent, Egypt and Levant	5 „	6	60 „	90
PIECE-GOODS—				
Great Britain	229 bales	3,435	90 bales.	2,700
India	1,843 „	27,630	1,511 „	22,665
TWIST—				
Great Britain	...	...	1,360 cwts.	3,960
India	540 cwts.	920	...	...
SUGAR, LOAF—				
Continent, Egypt and Levant	20,000 cwts.	19,722	9,280 cwts.	8,659
India	4,460 „	4,458	1,960 „	1,834
SUGAR, SOFT—				
India	5,700 cwts.	3,916	6,060 cwts.	4,551
TEA—				
India	680 cwts.	2,772	780 cwts.	2,388
INDIGO—				
India	200 cwts.	721	80 cwts	660
DRUGS—				
India	640 cwts.	293	780 cwts.	563
SPICES—				
India	340 cwts.	602	240 cwts.	1,062
GUNNY BAGS—				
India	560 cwts.	852	400 cwts.	414
WHEAT—				
India	...	...	3,920 cwts.	1,621
Turkey and Persia	...	...	9,580 „	4,260
BARLEY—				
Turkey and Persia	...	...	7,200 cwts.	1,909
DATES—				
Turkey and Persia	7,900 cwts.	2,188	5,320 cwts.	1,070
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Great Britain	...	381	...	502
India	...	11,648	...	8,204
Continent, Egypt and Levant	...	1,660	...	1,104
Turkey and Persia	...	834	...	820
TOTAL	...	85,080	...	71,358
SPECIE—				
Turkey and Persia	...	4,790	...	1,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	89,870	...	72,358

TABLE No. 5.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Mohammerah during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Entered.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.							
British	1899	16	1,693	84	96,072	100	97,765
	1900	26	2,526	96	110,420	122	112,946
	1901	27	2,858	101	116,289	128	119,147
Norwegian	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Austrian	1899	...	...	1	1,531	1	1,531
Turkish	1900	...	...	1	1,250	1	1,250
Russian	1901	...	...	1	1,598	1	1,598
River boats from Karun.							
British	1899	...	...	24	3,091	24	3,091
	1900	...	...	23	3,431	23	3,431
	1901	...	...	22	2,954	22	2,954
Persian	1899	42	1,890	...	...	42	1,890
	1900	95	3,800	...	...	95	3,800
	1901	32	Unknown	2	60	34	60
Total	1899	58	3,583	110	101,897	168	105,480
	1900	121	6,326	120	115,101	241	121,427
	1901	59	2,858	126	120,901	185	123,759

Cleared.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.							
British	1899	16	1,693	74	77,399	90	79,092
	1900	26	2,526	82	83,676	108	86,202
	1901	27	2,858	80	83,743	107	86,601
Norwegian	1899	...	...	1	1,203	1	1,203
Austrian	1899	...	...	1	976	1	976
River boats to Karun.							
British	1899	...	...	24	3,091	24	3,091
	1900	...	...	22	3,227	22	3 227
	1901	...	...	21	2,840	21	2,840
Persian	1899	42	1,890	...	...	42	1,890
	1900	62	2,480	...	...	62	2,480
	1901	77	Unknown	2	60	79	60
Total	1899	58	3,583	100	82,669	158	86,252
	1900	88	5,006	104	86,903	192	91,909
	1901	104	2,858	103	86,643	207	89,501

PART VI.—TRADE REPORT OF BANDAR ABBAS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

General Remarks.—The statistics of trade for the year under report show remarkable progress made both in exports and imports over the figures of last year, but the result does not favourably compare with those of preceding years in recovering from the effects of heavy decline last year.

The rise in exports amounted to Rs. 7,79,064 compared with the year 1900 under the heads of drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, fruits, gum, opium, provisions, seeds, wool, carpets, etc., and the imports—simultaneously increased by Rs. 12,56,843 over those of the preceding year which contributed principally to piece-goods, yarn and twist, drugs and medicines, indigo, glass and glassware, grain and pulse, hardware, liquors and wines, matches, oils, spices, silk piece-goods, loaf sugar and woollen piece-goods.

Harvest.—The grain crop during the year has not been as productive as was anticipated owing to the failure of late rains. In consequence of which the yield has been below the average. A good deal of grain and pulse was brought from Karachi at the latter part of the year, as there has been a brisk demand for the same from up-country, brought about by the scanty rainfall. Up to the date of this report, *viz.*, 12th March 1902, there has been practically no rainfall whatever for the last 12 months, and there is no doubt that the country will have to face a famine during the ensuing year.

Exchange.—The exchange opened with $3\frac{1}{2}$ krans per rupee and varied in the course of the year from $3\frac{3}{4}$ krans at the close of the cold season to $3\frac{3}{8}$ krans per rupee with the advent of the hot weather when rupees were much easier. Consequently the rate per pound sterling fluctuated between 51 and 54 krans.

Transport.—The rates of hire for carriage up-country have undergone considerable change for the better, varying from 25 to 40 tomans per load of 1,400 lbs. to Yezd, while the rate for Kerman per load of 700 lbs. varied from 9 to 18 tomans. It is greatly feared in some quarters that fewer animals will visit Bandar Abbas in course of the current year on account of fodder being scarce in these parts, and that the rate will consequently go up much higher as was the case last year.

Rs. 72 at 114.

Rs.26 at 57.

Shipping.—There have been a large number of steam vessels calling at this port during the year with large quantities of cargoes both from England and India which is shown to be one-third greater than the preceding year. The reason for this extraordinary increase in the number of arrivals has been due to large shipments of food stuffs to meet the failure of the crops.

The total tonnage of vessels that entered at and cleared from the port of Bandar Abbas during the period under review has been put down respectively at tons 156,260 and 156,200, showing a respective increase of tons 9,356 and 8,982.

Telegraph.—I may add in conclusion that the mercantile community of this port consider that if the telegraph system of the Persian Gulf cable be extended to Bandar Abbas, British trade of this port would be greatly benefited thereby.

C. H. BOXER, *Captain,*
His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul,
Bandar Abbas.

BANDAR ABBAS;
The 12th March 1902.

APPENDIX A TO PART VI.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	60 head	140
CATTLE—						
India	...	...	2 head	114	...	...
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	...	...	33 cases	3,426	24 pkgs.	2,707
Turkey	30 pkgs.	21,990	...	...	...	...
Maskat	20 „	8,010	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	15 „	6,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	25 „	9,990	...	...	3 pkgs.	130
Persian Ports	35 „	14,010	...	...	...	...
COTTON (RAW)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2,336 cases	43,450	...	...
India	3,132 cwts.	87,690	12,711 „	2,26,699	1,122 cwts.	18,560
Japan	...	...	635 „	10,330	...	...
Maskat	100 cwts.	2,790	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	18 „	495	...	...	265 cwts.	4,450
Arab Coast	50 „	1,410	...	...	...	...
DATES—						
India	45,000 cwts.	2,02,500	11,042 cases	30,020	3,342 cwts.	8,750
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	546 „	1,182
Arab Coast	16,000 cwts.	72,000	26 cases	54	30 „	150
Persian Ports	12,000 „	54,000	...	...	...	...
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose buds—						
India	1,725 cwts.	17,250	1,601 cases	15,337	1,656 cwts.	17,390
Turkey	126 „	126	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	673 cases	4,194	...	...
Maskat	150 cwts.	1,500	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	81 „	810	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	120 „	1,200	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	1,600 cwts.	20,805	296 cases	5,143	...	...
India	4,000 „	51,990	3,530 „	32,481	5,302 cwts.	51,152
Turkey	2,300 „	10,350	348 „	1,714	350 „	1,070
Maskat	900 „	4,050	232 „	1,143	576 „	1,426
Bahrein	300 „	1,350	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	500 „	2,250	703 cases	2,150	80 cwts.	285
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
India	1,575 cwts.	14,175	3,369 cases	23,457	2,810 cwts.	14,060
Turkey	8,050 „	32,205	994 „	4,854	4,568 „	25,510
Maskat	350 „	1,305	261 „	1,256	114 „	665
Bahrein	1,200 „	4,800	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	400 „	1,605	68 cases	476	1,050 cwts.	5,581
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	100 „	603
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
India	22,260 cwts.	3,11,640	8,256 cases	1,32,933	35,758 cwts.	5,64,455
Turkey	135 „	1,890	...	...	...	...
Maskat	500 „	6,990	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	80 „	1,125	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	125 „	1,755	...	...	...	...
Raisins and Currants—						
India	31,690 cwts.	2,37,675	19,527 cases	1,49,822	31,881 cwts.	2,31,422
Turkey	400 „	3,000	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	1,043 cases	6,432	...	...
Maskat	500 cwts.	3,750	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	110 „	825	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	300 „	2,250	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—*contd.*						
Other sorts—						
India	6,022 cwts.	1,08,045	13,832 cases	2,04,637	5,478 cwts.	35,940
Turkey	550 „	4,950	...	...	...	...
Maskat	600 „	5,400	...	...	115 cwts.	712
Bahrein	110 „	990	171 cases	1,192	...	...
Aarb Coast	250 „	2,250	...	...	...	...
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	...	...	773 cases	2,992	...	...
Maskat	2,500 cwts.	16,245	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	150 „	975	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	2,000 „	13,005	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	2,350 „	15,270	...	...	...	...
Barley—						
Maskat	250 cwts.	1,005	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	150 „	600	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	350 „	1,395	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	289 cases	2,167	...	...
Turkey	50 cwts.	345	...	...	4 cwts.	40
Maskat	400 „	2,790	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	200 „	1,395	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	250 „	1,740	98 cases	520	...	...
Persian Ports	110 „	795	...	...	...	...
GUM—						
United Kingdom	...	...	329 cases	9,662	...	...
India	...	...	5,255 „	1,03,007	10,827 cwts.	2,40,024
Germany	...	...	302 „	6,635	...	...
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	38 cases	528	...	...
India	...	3,000	307 „	3,044	296 cwts.	9,096
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	150 bdls.	3,000	14 cases	143	...	...
Turkey	300 „	6,000	...	...	40 bdls.	355
Maskat	501 „	10,020	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	150 „	3,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	399 „	7,980	2 cases	12	...	...
OPIUM—						
India	...	...	½ case	572	55 chests	62,520
China	725 chests	7,25,505	226 cases	66,035	372 „	3,70,712
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	22 „	22,858
PEARLS—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
India	...	...	863 cases	32,783	734 cwts.	26,168
Persian Ports	231 cwts.	12,705	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	450 cwts.	16,592
SALT—						
India	22,000 tons	54,990	182 cases	56	40 tons	94
Maskat	12,000 „	30,000	...	...	334 „	287
Zanzibar	1,500 „	3,750	...	...	...	...
SEEDS—						
Other sorts—						
India	1,550 cwts.	24,555	19 cases	136	2,997 cwts.	14,180
Persian Ports	100 „	1,800	...	...	...	...
SILK (RAW)—						
India	18 bdls.	18,645	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1 bdl.	1,500	...	...	...	...
Maskat	11 bdls.	11,010	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	3 „	3,000	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	...	...	3 cases	3,077	...	...
India	20 bdls.	13,995	36 „	19,005	10 bdls.	10,284
Turkey	5 „	3,495	...	...	...	...
Maskat	10 „	6,990	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	6 „	4,185	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	3 „	2,085	...	...	...	...
Silk Apparel—						
India	...	...	...	477	...	780
Arabia	...	...	...	2,541	...	...
SPICES—						
India	2 cwts.	5,010	2,414 cases	47,478	2,163 cwts.	48,300
Turkey	...	...	77 „	604	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	176 „	1,511	...	...
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	...	6 cases	1,000	...	...
TOBACCO—						
India	300 cwts.	1,800	764 cases	5,435	1,596 cwts.	11,692
Turkey	276 „	1,665	75 „	928	816 „	5,687
Arabia	...	...	944 „	8,414	43 „	385
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	10 „	85
WOOL—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1,057 cases	20,441	...	...
India	13,771 cwts.	2,66,235	3,576 „	73,610	9,326 cwts.	1,76,412
Bahrein	50 „	855	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	100 „	1,710	...	...	...	...
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	...	...	21 cases	2,728	...	...
India	42 bdls.	42,000	9 „	5,757	460 bdls.	1,22,065
Turkey	94½ „	94,500	106 „	17,507	95 „	43,460
Egypt	200 „	30,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	7½ „	7,500	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	3 „	3,000	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	3 „	3,000	5 cases	641	1 bdl.	100
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	558 cases	83,026	90 bdls.	34,213
Turkey	...	...	17 „	4,286	...	...
SPECIE—						
India	...	1,20,000	...	94,479	...	61,170
Turkey	...	2,490	...	...	...	600
Egypt	...	9,000	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	22,500	...	14,000	...	4,150
Bahrein	...	12,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	57,510	...	...	...	27,776
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	2,025	...	1,510	...	5,000
Turkey	...	...	...	1,194	...	795
Egypt	...	990	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	585	...	...	...	600
Arab Coast	...	1,530	...	971	...	300
Persian Ports	...	480	...	...	...	1,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	30,33,480	...	15,40,126	...	23,19,190

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
United Kingdom	...	20,805	...	85,029	...	...
India	...	15,86,220	...	12,95,503	...	17,98,166
Germany	...	...	...	6,635	...	...
Turkey	...	1,85,640	...	31,087	...	77,517
Egypt	...	39,990	...	...	...	...
China	...	7,25,505	...	76,661	...	3,70,712
Japan	...	...	...	10,330	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...	10,955	...	385
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	24,040
Maskat	...	1,42,440	...	16,399	...	7,910
Zanzibar	...	3,750	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	38,220	...	1,192	...	4,450
Arab Coast	...	1,32,255	...	6,335	...	6,546
Persian Ports	...	1,58,655	...	...	...	29,464
TOTAL	...	30,33,480	...	15,40,126	...	23,19,190

TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Donkeys—						
Arabia	...	...	100 head	1,863	129 head	3,570
Maskat	90 head	1,800	56 „	945	407 „	11,076
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	1,447	...	493
India	...	...	...	4,279	...	7,190
Germany	...	...	...	188	...	50
Arabia	...	...	...	52	...	600
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	30
India	89 pkgs.	8,010	240 pkgs.	5,464	40 pkgs.	630
Turkey	...	...	...	36	...	...
CANDLES—						
India	4,200 cases	29,400	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	595 cases	24,166	2,838 cases	23,090
CANVAS—						
India	...	...	26 cases	514	...	...
COFFEE—						
India	436 cwts.	17,445	220 cases	8,082	219 cwts.	9,950
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	300 cwts.	3,750	72 cases	1,104	126 cwts.	2,060
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
United Kingdom	2,050 bdls.	11,89,995	8,596 cases	6,95,496	4,360 bdls.	11,69,688
India	1,700 „	4,56,750	7,108 „	4,58,675	850 „	2,00,472
Germany	...	...	44 „	4,210	...	...
Turkey	...	...	43 „	4,557	1 bdl.	60
Prints—						
United Kingdom	150 bales	90,000	522 cases	69,428	...	...
India	350 „	84,000	...	...	...	...
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	2,000 bales	2,40,000	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	50 bales	4,995	...	...	948 bales	4,58,965
India	558 „	2,23,200	...	...	555 „	1,77,590
Germany	...	...	...	...	23 „	20,867
America	...	...	...	...	2 „	522
YARN AND TWIST—						
United Kingdom	...	...	4,813 cases	2,09,176	5,663 cases	6,90,570
India	5,000 bales	8,75,010	5,807 „	2,84,610	3,364 „	3,75,945
DATES—						
Turkey	400 cwts.	1,200	...	...	...	...
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
India	150 cwts.	1,200	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	74 cases	1,648	...	...
Quinine—						
India	116 cases	17,400	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—*contd.*						
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	20 cwts.	850
India	716 cwts.	4,995	602 cases	9,385	1,334 „	25,404
France	...	...	...	...	12 „	1,404
Germany	...	...	4 cases	714	20 „	1,000
Turkey	238 cwts.	3,420	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	3 cases	514	75 cwts.	2,780
Penang	...	...	...	...	68 „	3,736
Arabia	...	...	261 cases	1,714	...	...
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	3,964 cwts.	2,93,565	2,359 cases	1,83,466	2,351 cwts.	2,05,150
Colours and Paints—						
India	...	...	14 cases	1,096	82 cwts.	7,882
Canary Islands	...	...	112 „	9,559	3 „	304
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	36 cwts.	3,960	4 cases	137	...	...
India	251 „	27,615	...	...	...	...
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	24 cases	301	317 cwts.	3,224
Arabia	...	...	128 „	2,308	104 „	2,063
Maskat	...	...	74 „	1,742	662 „	11,716
FURNITURE—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	1,659	...	4,086
India	...	20,505	...	7,193	...	2,142
Germany	...	...	...	238	...	580
America	...	...	...	1,051	...	...
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	127 cases	5,869	97 cases	2,170
India	188 cases	7,515	12 „	339	106 „	2,600
Germany	...	...	25 „	891	13 „	660
America	...	...	8 „	571	...	...
China	...	...	3 „	229	1 case	60
Japan	...	...	...	...	253 cases	10,355
Glass—						
United Kingdom	...	...	40 cases	479	108 cases	3,610
India	100 cases	510	299 „	1,723	105 „	1,836
Germany	...	...	...	...	30 „	1,314
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	191 cwts.	3,335	...	...
India	69 cases	19,950	8 „	86	...	...
Germany	...	...	14 „	1,028	3 cases	200
America	...	...	...	...	4 „	275
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Thread—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	343	...	5,130
Germany	...	...	...	1,055	...	380
Gold Embroidered Cloth—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,190
India	...	...	...	...	...	230
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	3,300 cwts.	23,100	742 cases	3,479	4,634 cwts.	23,305
Turkey	...	...	203 „	1,714	...	...

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
GRAIN AND PULSE—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Barley—						
India	9,000 cwts.	36,000	315 cases	1,444	6,138 cwts.	26,950
Turkey	6,000 „	24,000	348 „	1,714	...	...
Arabia	...	...	45 „	79	...	...
Rice—						
India	17,732 cwts.	1,24,035	6,076 cases	41,498	12,167 cwts.	77,236
Other sorts—						
India	976 cwts.	5,280	2 cwts.	13	766 cwts.	2,420
Turkey	50 „	285	...	...	...	...
HABERDASHERY—						
United Kingdom	...	...	136 cases	6,983	...	...
India	64¼ cases	6,210	200 „	13,418	...	...
Austria	...	...	1 case	171	...	...
China	...	...	2 cases	218	...	...
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	36 cases	3,723	130 pkgs.	19,554
India	500 pkgs.	6,000	57 „	6,944	408 „	33,963
Germany	...	...	93 „	10,503	122 „	16,580
Austria	...	...	3 „	587	5 „	230
America	...	...	4 „	229	101 „	14,000
Japan	...	...	...	...	120 „	8,250
Arabia	...	...	3 cases	293	8 „	1,570
Cutlery—						
India	86 cases	8,610	...	...	...	...
HIDES AND SKINS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	540
India	...	3,495	472 cases	6,541	...	9,510
China	...	...	...	...	...	980
Arabia	...	...	1 case	17	...	...
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	584 bdls.	27,225	555 cases	4,304	940 bdls.	17,305
Other sorts—						
India	18¾ bdls.	1,890	2,270 cases	20,476	...	...
Maskat	...	...	1,160 „	2,101	...	...
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	13 cases	1,290	5 cases	120	...	...
Austria	...	...	5 „	120	...	...
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	10 cases	1,142	...	1,370
India	...	...	15 „	449	...	3,195
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes, etc.—						
India	9½ cases	945	...	...	4 cases	300
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Whisky—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1,420 bottles	1,310	235 cases	2,890
Brandy—						
India	453 cases	4,530	...	...	32 cases	362
France	...	...	9,725 bottles	6,534	264 „	8,670
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	90 cases	1,800
Germany	...	...	...	...	42 „	1,114

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
MATCHES—						
United Kingdom	...	...	2,100 cases	4,100	...	...
India	650 cases	26,445	14 „	560	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	4 cases	150
Sweden	...	...	3,716 cases	4,093	145 „	5,250
America	...	...	700 „	1,257	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	30 cases	2,286
Japan	...	...	4,573 cases	4,278	240 „	9,624
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	10 bdls.	255	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1,000 „	10,005	242 cases	736	708 bdls.	2,475
METALS—						
Copper—						
United Kingdom	...	...	39 cases	2,372	...	...
India	401 cwts.	20,055	106 „	5,641	123 cwts.	6,897
France	...	...	600 „	20,192	586 „	39,974
Italy	...	...	11 „	696	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	3 cwts.	343
Tin—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1 case	114	6 cwts.	300
India	190 cwts.	7,605	119 cases	13,809	42 „	1,870
France	...	...	...	...	22 „	2,358
China	...	...	11 cases	1,273	...	...
Penang	...	...	203 „	22,261	9 cwts.	1,180
Iron—						
United Kingdom	...	...	723 cases	6,612	...	...
India	1,700 cwts.	10,110	1,213 „	6,668	3,208 cwts.	15,140
Austria	...	...	8 „	93	...	...
Belgium	...	...	1,023 „	9,641	2,687 cwts.	17,030
Brass—						
United Kingdom	...	...	39 cases	1,421	...	...
India	36 cwts.	2,160	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	13 cases	1,071	...	...
Italy	...	...	3 „	143	...	...
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	52 cwts.	7,810
India	1,064 cwts.	10,020	...	...	74 „	1,000
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	3,849 cases	15,390	...	...	...	...
America	...	...	737 cases	5,897	2,684 cases	7,600
Russia	...	...	1,010 „	8,581	12,495 „	29,630
Other sorts—						
India	56 cwts.	1,125	107 cases	1,932	104 cwts.	2,110
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
Turkey	20 cases	300	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	40 „	600	...	...	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	211	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	12	...	...
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	77 cases	1,327	2 cases	114
India	280 cases	9,795	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	5 cases	82	45 cases	1,500
China	...	...	166 „	5,427	90 „	6,153
Japan	...	...	...	...	85 „	5,643

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE —*contd.*						
Porcelain—						
United Kingdom	...	...	50 cases	2,254	...	...
India	...	...	10 „	1,017	...	...
Germany	...	...	5 „	728	52 cases	5,600
China	...	...	294 „	1,988	...	...
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	414 cwts.	5,790	300 cases	4,245	...	...
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	174 cwts.	3,480	68 cases	1,488	32 cwts.	674
Flour—						
India	2,121 cwts.	21,210	354 cases	1,710	3,008 cwts.	16,834
Ghee—						
India	...	...	9 cwts.	220	...	...
Maskat	...	...	3 „	100	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	257 cwts.	1,545	53 cases	1,330	5 cwts.	5,990
China	...	...	52 „	1,800	...	...
Maskat	10,500 cwts.	42,000	112 „	180	...	...
Arab Coast	21,500 „	86,010	...	...	...	...
SALT—						
United Kingdom	...	...	1 cwt.	71	1 cwt.	57
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	22 cases	5,194	...	5,192
India	...	...	19 „	3,046	...	2,540
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	5,212
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	1,000 cwts.	14,010	662 cases	6,770	...	...
Ginger—						
India	375 cwts.	6,000	37 cases	1,880	...	...
Black-Pepper—						
India	707 cwts.	20,505	1,476 cases	51,281	...	...
Other sorts—						
India	860 cwts.	29,610	1,104 cases	25,865	2,730 cwts.	79,210
China	...	...	328 „	10,499	584 „	17,967
STATIONERY—						
United Kingdom	...	...	59 cases	1,758	4 cases	266
India	130 cases	10,305	68 „	4,463	90 „	7,108
Germany	...	...	6 „	568	...	...
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
India	23,487 cwts.	3,05,340	...	...	3,157 cwts.	31,633
France	7,500 „	97,500	8,228 cases	88,534	35,598 „	4,90,156
Russia	...	...	...	...	676 „	9,282
Soft—						
United Kingdom	400 cwts.	3,990	...	...	...	...
India	23,450 „	2,57,955	1,755 cases	17,685	625 cwts.	7,692
France	...	...	6,972 „	75,644	3,692 „	39,836
Austria	...	...	14,466 „	1,52,466	19,244 „	1,17,240
Mauritius	...	...	7,757 „	53,466	...	...
Sugarcandy—						
India	922 cwts.	12,915	...	...	50 cwts.	966

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TEA—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
India	59,959 cwts.	29,97,945	10,564 cases	15,85,685	17,984 cwts.	8,56,470
China	...	...	4,870 „	2,51,994	5,060 „	2,56,080
Java	...	...	2,692 „	1,17,296	3,860 „	1,75,860
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	15,000	5 cases	32	...	30
Arabia	...	...	8 „	57	...	260
Rafters—						
Zanzibar	...	2,100	...	...	...	...
TOBACCO—						
India	...	...	39 cases	907	...	...
Maskat	300 bdls.	9,000	112 „	1,393	84 cwts.	1,130
Arabia	100 „	3,000	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
United Kingdom	...	...	24 cwts.	1,323	...	...
India	20¼ cases	810	1 cwt.	45	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	5 cwts.	246
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
United Kingdom	...	...	3 No.	78	2 No.	80
India	3 cases	600	14 „	97	18 „	504
France	...	...	1 „	86	5 „	32
Germany	...	...	...	...	88 „	1,166
Austria	...	...	1 No.	28	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	2 „	114	11 No.	317
WOOL—						
Arabia	...	...	43 cases	1,028	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	57 cwts.	260
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	...	⅛ cwt.	257	...	...
Broadcloth and other Woollen Piece-goods—						
United Kingdom	...	...	68 cases	13,748	16 bales	5,350
India	6 bdls.	6,000	19 „	4,161	10 „	1,286
Germany	...	...	39 „	11,191	78 „	45,932
Austria	...	...	4 „	1,668	...	...
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	1 bale	52
Other manufactures of Wool—						
United Kingdom	...	...	7 cases	1,000	...	...
India	...	12,510	...	...	...	...
SPECIE—						
India	...	1,09,980	...	2,53,303	...	1,98,490
Turkey	...	21,825	...	24,176	...	9,200
Maskat	...	12,000	...	1,600	...	...
Bahrein	...	7,995	...	...	...	...
Arab Coast	...	9,990	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	18,600	...	3,300	...	34,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
United Kingdom	...	15	...	1,027	...	5,740
India	...	18,495	...	6,735	...	3,470
Germany	...	...	...	1,213	...	3,230
Austria	...	...	...	1,427	...	...
Turkey	...	5,700	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	717	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	400	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	307	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	852	...	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	103	...	1,796
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	114
Bahrein	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES.	...	81,82,680	...	50,84,187	...	63,41,030

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bandar Abbas during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	12,92,955	...	10,43,926	...	23,87,845
India	...	65,28,915	...	30,64,558	...	24,56,091
France	...	97,500	...	1,90,990	...	5,82,430
Germany	...	...	...	32,609	...	1,05,781
Austria	...	...	...	1,57,643	...	1,17,470
America	...	...	...	9,005	...	22,397
Russia	...	...	...	8,581	...	41,198
Turkey	...	56,730	...	32,197	...	9,260
China	...	...	...	2,76,307	...	2,84,020
Belgium	...	...	...	33,807	...	40,120
Japan	...	...	...	4,585	...	33,872
Italy	...	...	...	1,239	...	...
Java	...	...	...	1,17,296	...	1,75,860
Mauritius	...	...	...	53,466	...	...
Penang	...	...	...	22,261	...	4,916
Canary Islands	..	...	...	9,559	...	304
Sweden	...	...	...	4,093	...	5,250
Switzerland	...	...	...	114	...	317
Arabia	...	...	...	7,411	...	8,177
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	852	...	1,000
Maskat	...	78,285	...	10,388	...	29,470
Zanzibar	...	2,100	...	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	7,995	...	...	...	1,200
Arab Coast	...	99,000	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	19,200	...	3,300	...	34,000
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	52
TOTAL	...	81,82,680	...	50,84,187	...	63,41,030

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered at the Port of Bandar Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	28	5,040	64	70,400	92	75,440
	1900	48	4,025	101	135,139	149	139,164
	1901	16	1,440	159	143,100	175	144,540
Russian	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	3	6,000	3	6,000
Turkish	1899	15	600	...	...	15	600
	1900	...	...	2	6,000	2	6,000
	1901	2	180	...	...	2	180
Maskat	1899	40	600	...	...	40	600
	1900	1	150	...	...	1	150
	1901	11	660	...	...	11	660
Arab	1899	80	1,200	...	...	80	1,200
	1900	15	1,590	...	...	15	1,590
	1901	7	980	...	...	7	980
Persian	1899	152	5,320	...	...	152	5,320
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	130	3,900	...	...	130	3,900
Total	1899	315	12,760	64	70,400	379	83,160
	1900	64	5,765	103	141,139	167	146,904
	1901	166	7,160	162	149,100	328	156,260

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared from the Port of Bandar Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	25	4,500	82	88,000	107	92,500
	1900	48	4,025	102	135,453	150	139,478
	1901	16	1,440	159	143,100	175	144,540
Russian	1899	...	..	...	...	...	...
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	3	6,000	3	6,000
Turkish	1899	15	600	...	...	15	600
	1900	...	...	2	6,000	2	6,000
	1901	2	180	...	...	2	180
Maskat	1899	40	600	...	...	40	600
	1900	1	150	...	...	1	150
	1901	11	660	...	...	11	660
Arab	1899	80	1,200	...	...	80	1,200
	1900	15	1,590	...	...	15	1,590
	1901	7	980	...	...	7	980
Persian	1899	128	4,480	...	...	128	4,480
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	128	3,840	...	...	128	3,840
Total	1899	288	11,380	82	88,000	370	99,380
	1900	64	5,765	104	141,453	168	147,218
	1901	164	7,100	162	149,100	326	156,200

PART VII.—REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE BAHREIN ISLANDS FOR 1901.

General Remarks.

The total trade of Bahrein during 1901 approached to within a lakh and-a-half of that for 1899, which was the most prosperous year in the annals of the Islands. The increase is Rs. 52,34,960 on the figures for 1900, and is principally due to the large importations of Indian rice and a successful pearling season. The exports are in excess of the imports by Rs. 2,23,220.

The Pearl Fishery opened on the 8th May and continued to the 9th September. The operations were very satisfactory, and the export proved to be the largest on record, and of a better average in quality. The demand for small pearls appearing at the end of 1900 continued into the year under review, and in the latter part of the season the larger sizes of pearls advanced in price. The transactions are said to have proved profitable, and only in one case a loss was reported. The pearl merchants state that the improvement in the price is due to an anticipation of large sales of the gem being effected in Europe owing to the approaching Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

Business in all branches of the trade has been profitable throughout the year. Rice, however, owing to excessive importations, fell slightly in the last quarter, but not below the imported price. Rice is generally sold on the credit system, realizing profits from 20 to 40 per cent. according to the period arranged which seldom exceeds nine months. Settlements of accounts are effected in April, when cash advances can be obtained by the pearl-divers from the masters of the pearling craft, and at the termination of the date and pearling seasons in August and September. Cotton piece-goods and other merchandise are sold also on credit and payable in weekly instalments.

The past year is remarkable for the largest importations of cotton piece-goods on record. Bahrein supplies the adjacent coast and its hinterland where trade routes run to Nejd and beyond, and it may be assumed that when those parts are more settled the trade is likely to increase, the fact, therefore, ought to be borne in mind by British firms desirous of extending their business.

The use of tea is slowly becoming more general, and though the quantity imported is insignificant, it shows a steady rise and likely to improve in the future.

The importation of coffee has developed considerably and Brazilian brands are now competing successfully against the productions of India and Ceylon.

A new feature in the classification of shells has been introduced in the statistical tables in the hope that it will be more comprehensible to the merchants trading in the commodity. The mother-of-pearl and mussel, as also a certain quantity of oyster shells—known to the trade as Linga shells—are imported from the coast of Katr and the island of Dalma off Abu Thabi. The oyster shells exported from Bahrein are regarded as the best obtainable in the Persian Gulf, being of a better average and heavier than those shipped from other ports. The first description of shells are sold by weight and the oyster by measure; the ordinary rice-bag being used for the purpose, and the price of the latter in the uncleaned state ranged from Rs. 1¼ to Rs. 3 the bag.

The German firm of Messrs. Prins and Stürken of Hamburg opened a branch business in Bahrein in the second quarter of the year. The conditions of trade obtaining in Bahrein have also attracted a number of Persian traders and Jews who are said to be doing well.

A schedule of the rate of lighterage on cargo brought to Bahrein by steamers is annexed for the information of merchants.

Imports.

The imports exceeded those of 1900 by nearly twenty-seven and three quarter lakhs of rupees.

The imports from India represented more than two-thirds of the whole and show an advance of nearly seventeen lakhs exclusive of specie which was greater by Rs. 8,17,770. Building materials improved to the extent of Rs. 4,170; coffee Rs. 1,85,945; coir and rope, Rs. 1,320; cotton piece-goods, Rs. 5,00,000;

yarn and twist, Rs. 1,900 ; charcoal, Rs. 5,350 ; furniture, Rs. 1,500 ; gold thread, Rs. 3,725 ; wheat and barley, Rs. 85,300 ; rice, Rs. 10,37,695 ; hardware and cutlery, Rs. 36,275 ; mats and bags, Rs. 2,000 ; metals, Rs. 4,945 ; provisions, Rs. 11,400 ; silk goods, Rs. 6,740 ; species, Rs. 2,180 ; soft sugar, Rs. 1,705 ; tallow, Rs. 1,155 ; tea, Rs. 1,410 ; timber and wood, Rs. 5,260 ; watches and clocks, Rs. 2,950 ; shawls, Rs. 1,750 ; broadcloth, Rs. 1,400. There was, however, a decline in wearing apparel, of Rs. 2,130 ; indigo, Rs. 2,200 ; gunny bags, Rs. 3,820 ; kerosine, Rs. 44,040 ; pearls, Rs. 1,01,500 ; perfumery, Rs. 2,445 ; China and porcelain, Rs 3,400 ; and raw silk, Rs. 5,250.

Turkey sent over three and three-quarters lakhs of rupees' worth of merchandise more than the preceding year, but her trade still shows a decline of two lakhs on 1899. The improvement was in cotton piece-goods, Rs. 12,100 ; fruit, Rs. 3,325 ; pearls, Rs. 3,80,000 ; tallow, Rs. 2,435 ; wool, Rs. 1,050 ; Abbas, Rs. 1,650 ; specie, Rs. 29,000. Horses declined by Rs. 14,000 ; cattle, Rs. 1,435 ; coffee, Rs. 1,870 ; dates, Rs. 29,000 ; ghee, Rs. 4,150 ; shells, Rs. 2,330 ; silk goods, Rs. 1,150 ; and broadcloth, Rs. 1,190.

Persia takes the third place in the exports to Bahrein, but her transactions declined over half-a-lakh of rupees. The decline is chiefly due to the restrictions on the exports of grain which fell by Rs. 2,43,400. Cotton and yarn also fell by Rs. 12,800. An improvement occurred in animals of Rs. 3,000 ; coffee, Rs. 18,100 ; cotton piece-goods, Rs. 6,600 ; kerosine, Rs. 26,250 ; provisions, Rs. 24,500 ; tallow, Rs. 3,500 ; and specie, Rs. 1,20,600.

Maskat's trade with Bahrein shows a slight increase if Specie is excluded. The Arab Coast shows a small decline, and Zanzibar has nearly lost its trade in rafters for reasons previously given, and purchasers find British East Africa more accessible to them. The number of rafters imported into the ports of the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia is estimated at four thousand scores annually, and it may be found advantageous to the Protectorate to encourage Arab sailing craft calling at its ports for this article of commerce.

Exports.

The exports have risen by Rs. 24,63,835 over those of 1900. They are, however, Rs. 57,600 below the total for 1899. The following articles of trade show an improvement :—Horses, Rs. 4,555 ; canvas, Rs. 2,345 ; coffee, Rs. 37,705 ; cotton piece-goods, Rs. 41,325 ; date juice, Rs. 1,515 ; rice, Rs. 37,410 ; pearls, Rs. 31,68,400 ; provisions, Rs. 2,690 ; shark-fins, Rs. 7,640 ; shells, Rs. 48,785 ; silk goods, Rs. 1,580 ; and timber and rafters, Rs. 2,715. On the other hand, donkeys declined by Rs. 2,780 ; dates, Rs. 27,825 ; wheat and barley, Rs. 1,15,030 ; hardware, Rs. 1,295 ; metals, Rs. 2,145 ; kerosine, Rs. 28,580 ; tobacco, Rs. 3,810 ; and specie, Rs. 7,04,090.

Miscellaneous.

Weights and Measures.—The measure employed in the bazaars is a yard of 18¾ inches. There is no liquid measure. The weights used are as follows :—

1 Miscal Shirazi	=	72 Tr. grains.
1 Miscal Bar	=	720 „ „
1 Rubaa	=	4 114 lbs. Av.
1 Man	=	57·6 „ „
1 Refaa	=	57·6 „ „

Exchange.—The bill rates were less violent than usual and ranged from par to 2¾ per cent., and at the highest rate transactions were limited owing to the large influx of specie. The rate of the Austrian dollar fluctuated between Rs. 140 to Rs. 151 to the hundred, but the bulk of the business was done at Rs. 142. The Turkish lira, of which a considerable quantity is used, passed at Rs. 13-12 to Rs. 14-8.

Freight.—The rates to India remained steady at the previous year's quotations. Shippers by a direct steamer in November paid Rs. 22-8 per ton for dates to Jedda ; Rs. 26-4 to London, and Rs. 33-12 to Rs. 35-10 per ton of 16 cwts. for shells to Hamburg. In December, owing to the scarcity of cargo at other ports, the rates fell and space was secured at Rs. 6 per ton to Jedda and Rs. 29-8 to Alexandria for dates ; also Rs. 18-12 to London and Rs. 22-8 to Hamburg for shells.

Shipping.—The number and tonnage of steamers that put in at Bahrein exceeded those of 1900 by 17 vessels and 21,342 tons. Austria again sent one vessel of 1,750 tons to this port and the remainder were British.

The British Companies' running steamers from India are the British India Steam Navigation Company which sent 65 vessels, and the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company which despatched 5 vessels. The British and Colonial, and the Anglo-Arabian and Persian Steam Navigation Companies running to London sent one vessel each.

J. CALCOTT GASKIN,
Assistant Political Agent.

BAHREIN;
The 7th February 1902.

Schedule of the rate of Lighterage for the Port of Bahrein.

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Rice, Wheat, Barley, Flour, Moong, Pulse, Potatoes, Onions, and the like	@	5	8	0	per 100 packages.
Coffee, Sugar, Pepper, Cardamoms, Turmeric, Hamez, Ginger, Wire, Towas, Nails, Anchors, Ground-nuts, Mortars, Lead, and Sal ammoniac	@	7	0	0	„ „ „
Piece-goods, Sowaheli or small bales, and English packed bales, whether large or small and in cases and Yarn in bundles	@	0	5	0	„ package.
Tallow in packages containing 4 tins, Fruits in boxes or in crates and Loaf Sugar in cases	@	0	2	0	„ „
Kerosine Oil	@	4	0	0	„ 100 cases.
Zeera rice	@	3	0	0	„ „ Robbins.
Coir and Coir Rope	@	1	0	0	„ Candy (560 lbs.).
Crockery in cases	@	1	0	0	„ package.
Lemon	@	0	12	0	„ „
Cotton, Walnuts, Henna, Pomegranate Rind, Halwa, and Senna leaves	@	0	10	0	„ „
Wire Kegs, Alum, and Tar	@	0	5	0	„ „
Grain, Raisins, Sandalwood and Lozenges, etc.	@	0	1	6	„ „
Iron	@	0	12	0	„ Candy (560 lbs.).
Tobacco from Turkish Arabia and Oman	@	0	4	0	„ package.
Charcoal	@	10	0	0	„ 100 mat bags.
Pulleys, Cane Sticks, and Dried Fish	@	0	3	0	„ package.
Split Bamboos	@	10	0	0	„ 100 packages.
Cinnamon, Candles, and Tea	@	0	2	0	„ package.

APPENDIX A TO PART VII.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
India	59 head	20,055	70 head	24,500	74 head	25,900
Turkey	...	...	2 „	700	4 „	1,430
Maskat	3 head	1,380	8 „	3,900	13 „	5,500
Arab Coast	1 „	510	1 „	450	2 „	850
Persian Ports	4 „	1,485	3 „	875	6 „	1,300
Donkeys—						
India	...	...	1 head	140	2 head	300
Turkey	6 head	630	5 „	600	2 „	400
Maskat	...	...	2 „	300	2 „	270
Zanzibar	3 head	420	4 „	550	3 „	450
Persian Ports	56 „	2,685	212 „	10,600	135 „	8,100
Camels—						
Turkey	2 head	540	1 head	320	1 head	270
Other sorts of animals—						
Persian Ports	9 head	675	11 head	850	6 head	420
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Other sorts of Arms, etc.—						
Turkey	...	2,580	...	1,850	...	2,100
Arab Coast	...	270	...	180	...	230
Persian Ports	...	120	...	100	...	100
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)—						
Turkey	817 cwts.	62,910	650 cwts.	44,700	730 cwts.	47,800
Maskat	47 „	3,630	38 „	2,585	41 „	2,680
Zanzibar	36 „	2,820	50 „	3,400	48 „	2,880
Arab Coast	100 „	7,710	110 „	6,870	105 „	6,300
Persian Ports	205 „	15,780	176 „	11,970	185 „	12,210
CATTLE—						
Turkey	64 head	345	55 head	300	68 head	410
Persian Ports	73 „	420	60 „	330	81 „	485
COFFEE—						
Turkey	2,280 cwts.	72,960	2,155 cwts.	96,975	3,848 cwts.	1,34,680
Maskat	...	...	10 „	450	...	...
Persian Ports	38 cwts.	1,230	30 „	1,350	35 cwts.	1,225
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
Turkey	93 cwts.	1,125	105 cwts.	1,260	112 cwts.	1,345
Persian Ports	88 „	1,050	100 „	1,200	96 „	1,120
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
India	...	...	...	...	5 bales	700
Turkey	431 bales	1,16,310	385 bales	1,09,725	478 „	1,19,500
Persian Ports	14 „	3,435	21 „	5,565	10 „	2,500
Prints—						
Turkey	365 bales	1,19,355	318 bales	90,630	420 bales	1,26,000
Persian Ports	11 „	2,640	16 „	3,490	13 „	2,860
Dyed Shirtings—						
Turkey	112 bales	14,220	135 bales	16,200	121 bales	14,320
Persian Ports	31 „	6,345	45 „	9,225	36 „	7,300
Other sorts of Cotton Piece-goods—						
Turkey	323 bales	73,650	370 bales	55,840	415 bales	62,250
Persian Ports	24 „	5,265	38 „	8,130	28 „	4,700

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COTTON (RAW)—						
Turkey	33 cwts.	690	40 cwts.	1,000	43 cwts.	1,120
Yarn and Twist—						
Turkey	158 bdls.	18,795	145 cwts.	17,400	273 cwts.	19,110
DATES—						
India	23,700 cwts.	94,800	43,265 cwts.	1,35,340	39,750 cwts.	1,19,250
Turkey	4,470 „	11,205	7,200 „	22,400	6,500 „	19,500
Maskat	1,860 „	4,650	2,100 „	7,350	1,600 „	4,900
Zanzibar	3,680 „	9,210	4,465 „	13,830	3,850 „	14,550
Arab Coast	3,950 „	9,885	3,560 „	12,360	3,700 „	11,400
Persian Ports	7,430 „	18,585	8,600 „	30,100	7,420 „	22,260
Date juice—						
India	...	...	...	...	255 cwts.	1,020
Turkey	430 cwts.	1,515	400 cwts.	1,600	390 „	1,560
Maskat	510 „	1,785	585 „	2,340	610 „	2,440
Zanzibar	...	...	70 „	280	76 „	305
Arab Coast	200 cwts.	705	160 „	640	180 „	720
Persian Ports	1,530 „	5,355	1,875 „	7,500	1,960 „	7,840
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Rose buds—						
Turkey	...	1,575	...	1,700	...	1,600
Other sorts of drugs, etc.—						
Turkey	...	8,280	...	7,600	...	5,700
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Turkey	...	8,445	...	8,900	...	7,600
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Turkey	154 cwts.	2,610	140 cwts.	2,030	163 cwts.	2,445
Raisins and Currants—						
Turkey	175 cwts.	2,010	182 cwts.	2,275	186 cwts.	2,230
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
Turkey	...	9,690	...	10,200	...	8,670
Maskat	...	285	...	305	...	245
Arab Coast	...	135	...	120	...	165
Persian Ports	...	1,170	...	1,200	...	1,055
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	...	...	17,660 cwts.	92,760	3,367 cwts.	18,520
Turkey	9,440 cwts.	43,665	8,150 „	42,790	1,510 „	8,305
Maskat	...	...	1,000 „	3,600	600 „	3,300
Barley—						
India	...	...	2,025 cwts.	6,075	870 cwts	3,480
Turkey	1,100 cwts.	3,855	1,650 „	4,950	315 „	1,260
Maskat	...	...	...	...	70 „	280
Rice—						
Turkey	97,400 cwts.	6,81,810	29,615 cwts.	2,36,920	47,420 cwts.	2,84,520
Maskat	...	...	...	...	192 „	1,160
Arab Coast	7,240 cwts.	50,685	2,050 „	16,400	1,890 „	11,520
Persian Ports	2,130 „	14,910	1,800 „	14,400	1,650 „	9,930
Other sorts of grain, etc.—						
Turkey	...	1,650	...	1,530	...	1,440
GUM—	...	270	...	305	...	180
Turkey						
Mastic and other sorts of Gum—						
Turkey	...	525	...	510	...	490

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
Turkey	...	10,410	...	10,475	...	8,960
Arab Coast	...	1,575	...	1,610	...	1,730
Persian Ports	...	1,155	...	1,200	...	1,300
Cutlery—						
Turkey	...	165	...	170	...	190
Arab Coast	...	105	...	120	...	145
Persian Ports	...	60	...	85	...	110
HIDES AND SKINS—						
India	20,180 pieces	16,350	19,000 pieces	15,550	15,600 pieces	12,850
Persian Ports	15,170 „	12,120	14,150 „	10,650	7,800 „	5,540
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES—						
Gunnies—						
India	...	3,645	...	3,200	...	2,860
Turkey	...	4,140	...	5,350	...	5,600
Persian Ports	...	2,175	...	1,900	...	2,230
Other Manufactures of Jute—						
Turkey	...	270	...	245	...	310
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	855	...	900	...	790
Turkey	...	600	...	680	...	810
Persian Ports	...	1,740	...	2,050	...	1,980
METALS—						
Copper—						
Turkey	78 cwts.	5,460	65 cwts.	4,875	36 cwts.	2,700
Other sorts of metals—						
Turkey	580 cwts.	7,110	610 cwts.	7,320	805 cwts.	9,660
Arab Coast	42 „	525	48 „	575	...	...
Persian Ports	143 „	1,740	130 „	5,200	85 cwts.	3,400
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
Turkey	4,718 cases	19,125	5,050 cases	26,510	3,780 cases	13,120
Arab Coast	145 „	570	...	...	100 „	400
Persian Ports	1,360 „	5,445	2,970 cases	15,590	...	...
Other sorts of oils—						
Turkey	...	3,705	...	2,500	...	3,100
Persian Ports	...	2,100	...	1,400	...	1,700
OPIUM—						
Turkey	...	135	...	150	...	...
PEARLS—						
India	...	66,67,005	...	36,16,600	...	68,75,500
Turkey	...	92,010	...	3,40,000	...	2,50,000
Arab Coast	...	46,005	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	19,410	...	5,100	...	4,600
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
Turkey	...	240	...	265	...	300
Other sorts of perfumery—						
Turkey	...	3,795	...	3,655	...	3,800
Arab Coast	...	240	...	195	...	250
Persian Ports	...	2,325	...	1,985	...	2,100

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—						
India	...	...	75 cwts.	3,315	91 cwts.	4,550
Turkey	181 cwts.	7,605	155 „	6,850	130 „	6,500
Maskat	122 „	5,115	186 „	8,370	170 „	8,500
Persian Ports	68 „	2,865	82 „	3,720	65 „	3,250
Sugar (loaf and soft)—						
Turkey	1,870 cwts.	27,105	1,500 cwts.	21,000	1,450 cwts.	20,300
Persian Ports	88 „	1,275	60 „	840	73 „	1,170
Tea—						
Turkey	...	585	...	700	...	900
Limes (dry)—						
Turkey	112 cwts.	3,360	90 cwts.	3,240	97 cwts.	2,330
Other sorts of Provisions—						
Turkey	...	28,950	...	31,000	...	34,300
Arab Coast	...	465	...	510	...	1,010
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
India	...	...	123 cwts.	515	33 cwts.	130
Turkey	...	60	...	95	...	...
Other sorts of seeds—						
Turkey	...	1,665	...	1,745	...	1,560
SHARK FINS—						
India	580 cwts.	12,705	316 cwts.	8,820	633 cwts.	16,460
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
United Kingdom	...	...	75 cwts.	2,100	52 cwts.	2,080
India	2,750 cwts.	22,695	1,091 „	6,425	...	...
Germany	...	...	3,999 „	32,420	10 cwts.	400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	80
Persian Ports	5,450 cwts.	45,210	11,656 cwts.	71,785	20 „	800
Mussel—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	240	4,800
Germany	...	...	...	...	310	6,200
France	...	...	...	...	50	1,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	840	16,800
Oyster—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2,175	8,700
India	...	...	...	...	1,456	5,825
Germany	...	...	...	...	10,822	43,290
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	80	320
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	17,805	71,220
SILK (RAW)—						
Turkey	1,020 lbs.	9,180	1,150 lbs.	12,075	1,500 lbs.	13,800
Arab Coast	15 „	135	10 „	105	20 „	150
Persian Ports	29 „	240	25 „	265	40 „	430
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—						
Silk Piece-goods—						
Turkey	965 pieces	10,845	1,170 pieces	14,380	1,200 pieces	15,600
Arab Coast	245 „	2,085	225 „	2,700	230 „	2,760
Persian Ports	133 „	1,665	152 „	1,520	260 „	1,820
Silk Apparel—						
Turkey	127 pieces	3,165	140 pieces	3,640	145 pieces	3,765
SPICES—						
Turkey	642 cwts.	21,180	680 cwts.	23,800	650 cwts.	22,750
Arab Coast	14 „	495	20 „	700	25 „	875
Persian Ports	18 „	630	23 „	805	19 „	665

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901— concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TALLOW—						
Turkey	208 cwts.	4,005	278 cwts.	6,950	220 cwts.	5,940
Persian Ports	71 „	1,365	75 „	1,675	61 „	1,650
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
Turkey	...	7,830	...	7,100	...	8,700
Persian Ports	...	2,445	...	1,665	...	1,950
Rafters—						
Turkey	9,800 pieces	6,375	3,000 pieces	2,700	3,700 pieces	3,290
Persian Ports	...	..	235 „	490	360 „	250
TOBACCO—						
Turkey	1,020 cwts.	25,500	1,300 cwts.	30,550	1,100 cwts.	26,400
Persian Ports	53 „	1,680	65 „	1,530	78 „	1,870
WOOL—						
Turkey	207 cwts.	6,630	180 cwts.	5,760	210 cwts.	6,720
Persian Ports	...	...	30 „	960	26 „	830
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Carpets—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	560
Turkey	...	4,935	...	5,155	...	3,450
Arab Coast	...	645	...	680	...	570
Persian Ports	...	1,215	...	1,250	...	1,000
Other sorts of Woollen Goods—						
Turkey	...	6,315	...	5,400	...	5,900
Maskat	...	1,980	...	1,750	...	1,600
Zanzibar	...	1,065	...	1,115	...	950
Arab Coast	...	4,185	...	4,340	...	4,400
Persian Ports	...	1,935	...	1,250	...	1,500
SPECIE—						
India	...	2,58,000	...	6,87,635	...	4,45,415
Turkey	...	6,21,000	...	8,52,135	...	3,84,165
Maskat	...	15,600	...	21,350	...	23,500
Arab Coast	...	58,500	...	...	...	15,000
Persian Ports	...	41,100	...	36,300	...	25,250
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
Turkey	...	41,745	...	35,100	...	38,770
Maskat	...	345	...	530	...	650
Arab Coast	...	855	...	650	...	710
Persian Ports	...	5,430	...	5,750	...	4,900
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	98,13,570	...	72,92,135	...	97,55,970
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	2,100	...	15,580
India	...	70,96,110	...	46,01,775	...	75,34,110
Germany	...	...	...	32,420	...	49,890
France	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Turkey	...	22,46,415	...	22,52,780	...	17,80,005
Maskat	...	34,770	...	52,830	...	55,025
Zanzibar	...	13,515	...	19,175	...	19,455
Arab Coast	...	1,86,285	...	49,205	...	59,185
Persian Ports	...	2,36,475	...	2,81,850	...	2,41,720
TOTAL	...	98,13,570	...	72,92,135	...	97,55,970

TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ANIMALS—						
Horses—						
Turkey	41 head	12,330	78 head	27,300	38 head	13,300
Donkeys—						
Turkey	34 head	3,870	30 head	3,485	19 head	2,510
Camels—						
Turkey	31 head	3,255	24 head	2,415	56 head	3,360
Arab Coast	3 „	720	2 „	610	6 „	1,800
Other sorts —						
Turkey	39 head	1,365	35 head	1,220	45 head	1,800
Persian Ports	490 „	13,215	465 „	13,020	573 „	16,190
APPAREL (WEARING)—						
India	...	15,180	...	16,530	...	14,400
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Other sorts—						
India	...	3,750	...	2,760	...	3,150
Maskat	...	480	...	430	...	510
Persian Ports	...	300	...	270	...	320
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTERS—						
India	...	5,625	...	7,375	...	6,600
Turkey	...	180	...	500	...	425
Persian Ports	...	540	...	525	...	310
BUILDING MATERIALS—						
India	...	2,415	...	2,180	...	6,350
Turkey	...	5,955	...	5,850	...	5,280
Persian Ports	...	4,140	...	3,870	...	2,735
CANDLES—						
India	...	6,510	...	6,120	...	6,635
Persian Ports	...	1,110	...	650	...	870
CATTLE—						
Turkey	575 head	2,370	490 head	2,695	210 head	1,260
Persian Ports	32,100 „	98,745	25,400 „	82,550	23,500 „	82,750
COFFEE—						
India	4,550 cwts.	1,65,510	6,221 cwts.	2,18,155	11,546 cwts.	4,04,100
Turkey	...	...	220 „	7,700	158 „	5,830
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	518 „	18,130
COIR AND COIR ROPE—						
India	3,300 cwts.	29,700	3,450 cwts.	37,950	3,570 cwts.	39,270
Zanzibar	200 „	1,800	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	85 cwts.	935
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—						
White and Grey Shirtings—						
United Kingdom	...	...	66 bales	46,200	44 bales	30,800
India	1,581 bales	3,96,825	1,253 „	3,32,045	1,851 „	4,62,950
Prints—						
India	807 bales	1,96,110	618 bales	1,44,615	913 bales	3,65,200
Turkey	...	...	5 „	2,150	29 „	13,005
Persian Ports	...	...	8 „	1,520	25 „	7,500
Dyed Shirtings—						
India	193 bales	31,065	165 bales	35,475	226 bales	61,980
Maskat	...	...	18 „	5,760	16 „	5,120
Persian Ports	...	...	10 „	1,900	13 „	2,600

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*						
Other sorts—						
India	283 bales 309 cases	1,36,530	220 bales 250 cases	1,00,050	323 bales 739 cases	2,23,020
Turkey	...	...	130 pieces	1,500	11 bales	2,750
COTTON (RAW)—						
India	1,110 cwts.	16,650	619 cwts.	8,670	552 cwts.	8,280
Persian Ports	1,950 „	52,650	1,550 „	37,200	1,194 „	31,040
Yarn and Twist—						
India	432 cwts.	27,210	444 cwts.	35,520	780 cwts.	54,620
Persian Ports	535 „	31,800	475 „	34,200	393 „	27,510
DATES—						
Turkey	70,800 cwts.	2,12,400	81,800 cwts.	2,86,300	73,510 cwts.	2,57,300
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
Date juice—						
Turkey	1,700 cwts.	7,230	1,850 cwts.	8,325	1,970 cwts.	8,865
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—						
Cassia—						
India	...	570	...	610	20 cwts.	500
Quinine—						
India	...	465	...	480	...	525
Assafœtida—						
Persian Ports	...	435	...	515	...	620
India	...	...	...	...	...	120
Other sorts—						
India	...	13,605	...	1,235	...	1,200
Turkey	...	945	...	895	...	795
Persian Ports	...	15,105	...	14,685	...	12,355
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Indigo—						
India	137 cwts.	15,405	24 cwts.	3,240	8 cwts.	1,040
Colours and Paints—						
India	...	735	...	860	...	1,085
Other sorts of Dye, etc.—						
India	...	1,155	...	970	...	3,105
Turkey	72 cwts.	675	65 cwts.	605	61 cwts.	590
Maskat	285 „	2,700	350 „	3,500	305 „	2,900
Persian Ports	865 „	7,785	930 „	9,300	790 „	7,535
EARTHENWARE (POTTERY)—						
Turkey	...	270	...	350	...	430
Arab Coast	...	2,340	...	2,700	...	2,500
Persian Ports	...	7,035	...	6,300	...	5,935
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—						
Persian Ports	610 cwts.	10,140	670 cwts.	8,710	715 cwts.	10,360
Raisins and Currants—						
India	...	...	...	...	86 cwts.	1,035
Persian Ports	535 cwts.	6,375	415 cwts.	3,940	314 „	3,770
Other sorts of fruits, etc.—						
India	...	3,270	...	3,890	...	4,150
Turkey	...	...	...	650	...	3,975
Maskat	...	...	...	250	...	860
Persian Ports	...	7,980	...	7,750	...	8,960

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FUEL—						
Coal—						
India	195 tons	7,800	650 tons	29,250	580 tons	36,600
Turkey	...	585	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	560 tons	24,075	370 tons	16,650	319 tons	15,950
Firewood—						
Turkey	...	...	...	5,100	...	5,000
Arab Coast	...	2,145	...	2,700	...	3,550
Persian Ports	23,800 cwts.	31,245	1,290 tons.	26,445	1,950 tons	23,400
FURNITURE—						
India	...	4,710	...	3,120	...	4,600
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	100
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—						
Glassware—						
India	...	4,200	...	3,450	...	3,995
Glass—						
India	...	2,070	...	2,460	...	1,800
Persian Ports	...	550	...	370	...	210
Other sorts of Glass, etc.—						
India	...	5,295	...	4,970	...	5,425
GOLD LACE AND THREAD—						
Gold Lace—						
India	...	1,500	...	2,200	...	2,670
Persian Ports	...	510	...	320	...	490
Gold Thread—						
India	190 bdls.	6,840	860 bdls.	8,600	1,310 bdls.	12,325
Persian Ports	600 „	18,600	460 „	13,800	390 „	11,550
Gold Embroidered Cloth—						
India	185 pieces	8,505	260 pieces	7,210	295 pieces	7,850
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Wheat—						
India	350 cwts.	1,650	156 cwts.	625	14,750 cwts.	81,125
Turkey	2,700 „	12,345	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	29,600 „	1,33,200	91,500 „	3,29,400	18,300 cwts.	1,00,650
Barley—						
India	285 cwts.	975	220 cwts.	450	1,164 cwts.	5,250
Turkey	860 „	2,550	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	1,170 „	3,960	7,500 „	16,450	450 cwts.	1,800
Rice—						
India	405,000 cwts.	30,37,500	151,435 cwts.	11,29,055	348,560 cwts.	20,91,360
Other sorts of Grain, etc.—						
India	...	1,545	...	1,150	...	1,840
Turkey	...	2,145	...	1,750	...	1,900
Persian Ports	...	7,185	...	6,200	...	5,990
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	7,860	...	7,150	...	7,630
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—						
Hardware—						
India	2,670 cwts.	18,690	1,185 cwts.	26,700	...	59,675
Cutlery—						
India	...	2,010	...	12,150	...	15,450
Persian Ports	...	14,850	...	1,500	...	900
HIDES AND SKINS—						
Turkey	14,000 pieces	9,120	8,340 pieces	6,255	7,760 pieces	5,840
Maskat	1,750 „	2,640	1,560 „	1,960	1,750 „	2,510
Persian Ports	2,550 „	2,040	1,150 „	930	1,300 „	1,040

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Gunny Bags—						
India	...	3,375	244 bales	9,150	154 bales	6,970
Turkey	...	645	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Jute Manufactures—						
India	...	7,500	...	7,300	...	7,450
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE—						
India	...	4,155	...	3,350	...	3,700
Turkey	...	315	...	210	...	270
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF—						
Leather (tanned)—						
Turkey	840 pieces	1,245	670 pieces	1,000	790 pieces	1,160
Maskat	930 „	1,440	780 „	1,170	670 „	1,085
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes, etc.—						
India	...	2,355	...	2,260	...	2,620
Turkey	...	810	...	1,500	...	1,270
Persian Ports	...	195	...	450	...	395
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—						
Whisky—						
India	...	540	...	...	...	...
Brandy—						
India	...	165	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Liquors, etc.—						
Persian Ports	...	210	...	500	...	...
MATCHES—						
India	102 cases	4,455	208 cases	8,320	219 cases	8,760
Persian Ports	...	...	9 „	360	11 „	440
MATS AND MAT BAGS—						
India	...	3,420	...	2,700	...	4,700
Turkey	...	6,285	...	6,500	...	7,350
Zanzibar	...	150	...	170	...	200
Persian Ports	...	1,350	...	1,100	...	1,250
METALS—						
Copper—						
India	234 cwts.	17,550	120 cwts.	8,760	118 cwts.	8,850
Tin—						
India	77 cwts.	6,540	72 cwts.	6,120	78 cwts.	8,020
Iron—						
India	2,665 cwts.	23,945	1,984 cwts.	19,070	2,686 cwts.	24,175
Brass—						
India	27 cwts.	1,830	18 cwts.	1,260	6 cwts.	900
Other sorts of Metals—						
India	815 cwts.	10,170	1,044 cwts.	12,530	910 cwts.	10,740
Persian Ports	39 „	480	30 „	360	43 „	530
OILS—						
Kerosine—						
India	10,300 cases	41,205	12,850 cases	61,040	4,250 cases	17,000
Maskat	...	...	150 „	720	...	...
Persian Ports	5,000 cases	20,010	...	...	7,000 cases	26,250

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
OILS—*contd.*						
Other sorts of Oils—						
India	650 cwts.	12,345	3,940 cwts.	36,600	3,500 cwts.	39,500
Persian Ports	315 „	5,280	210 „	3,500	200 „	3,300
PEARLS—						
India	...	1,94,010	...	2,29,000	...	1,27,500
Turkey	...	11,35,005	...	4,55,000	...	8,35,000
Arab Coast	...	76,005	...	80,000	...	63,000
Persian Ports	...	67,005	...	25,100	...	19,980
PERFUMERY—						
Rose-water—						
Turkey	...	240	...	210	...	270
Persian Ports	...	4,560	...	4,235	...	4,650
Other sorts of Perfumery—						
India	1,039 tolas	10,410	1,250 tolas	11,150	...	8,705
Turkey	475 „	4,035	510 „	4,250	...	4,400
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—						
Chinaware—						
India	...	8,535	...	5,600	...	4,700
Porcelain—						
India	108 cases	9,180	201 cases	12,060	137 cases	9,560
PROVISIONS—						
Cocoanuts—						
India	...	5,460	...	2,700	...	4,600
Zanzibar	...	4,620	...	3,400	...	3,200
Dry Limes—						
Maskat	365 cwts.	10,950	375 cwts.	8,520	390 cwts.	9,360
Persian Ports	373 „	11,190	320 „	7,040	345 „	8,280
Flour—						
India	...	840	...	1,680	950 cwts.	9,500
Persian Ports	...	330	...	180	...	...
Ghee—						
India	41 cwts.	1,560	...	...	4 cwts.	240
Turkey	1,930 „	84,915	2,720 cwts.	1,22,400	2,150 „	1,18,250
Persian Ports	690 „	36,480	450 „	20,250	930 „	41,850
Other sorts of Provisions—						
India	330 cwts.	5,940	223 cwts.	4,950	452 cwts.	6,320
Turkey	...	3,255	...	2,875	...	2,760
Maskat	310 cwts.	8,370	240 cwts.	6,440	290 cwts.	5,800
Zanzibar	...	5,655	...	1,530	...	...
Arab Coast	4,780 cwts.	33,465	5,200 cwts.	28,600	...	21,750
Persian Ports	95 „	8,640	...	5,915	...	7,800
SALT—						
Persian Ports	...	2,775	...	2,950	...	2,870
SEEDS—						
Linseed—						
Persian Ports	...	300	...	870	...	525
Simsim—						
India	...	405	...	510	...	355
Turkey	...	405	...	460	...	360
Persian Ports	...	465	...	700	...	650
Other sorts of Seeds—						
India	...	...	...	890	...	960
Turkey	...	3,450	...	3,100	...	3,350
Persian Ports	...	2,430	...	1,975	...	2,270

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SHELLS (MOTHER-O'-PEARL)—						
Turkey	3,350 cwts.	27,630	1,150 cwts.	21,450	64 cwts.	2,560
Arab Coast	1,180 „	9,750	277 „	5,235	20 „	800
Mussel—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	560 cwts.	8,400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1,390 cwts.	20,850
Oyster (linga-shells)—						
Turkey	...	...	4,870 cwts.	9,740	8,950 cwts.	17,900
Arab Coast	...	...	1,630 cwts.	3,260	950 cwts.	1,900
SILK (RAW)—						
India	3,000 lbs.	23,250	6,000 lbs.	42,000	4,900 lbs.	36,750
Turkey	210 „	1,545	600 „	4,200	620 „	4,340
Persian Ports	76 „	585	400 „	2,800	370 „	2,590
SILK PIECE-GOODS—						
India	5,320 pieces	45,225	8,280 pieces	83,560	9,505 pieces	90,300
Turkey	1,030 „	5,820	1,850 „	10,250	1,650 „	9,100
Persian Ports	825 „	4,530	1,200 „	6,190	910 „	4,670
SPICES—						
Turmeric—						
India	675 cwts.	9,450	804 cwts.	14,470	960 cwts.	11,600
Ginger—						
India	183 cwts.	3,840	147 cwts.	3,090	95 cwts.	2,375
Black Pepper—						
India	845 cwts.	29,580	737 cwts.	29,480	945 cwts.	38,745
Other sorts of Spices—						
India	1,950 cwts.	30,300	1,834 cwts.	27,500	1,600 cwts.	24,000
STATIONERY—						
India	...	4,050	...	3,950	...	4,170
Turkey	...	150	...	130	...	230
Persian Ports	...	210	...	170	...	215
SUGAR—						
Loaf—						
India	325 cwts.	5,100	185 cwts.	2,665	110 cwts.	1,760
Persian Ports	142 „	1,980	75 „	1,080	250 „	2,750
Soft—						
India	4,730 cwts.	57,930	6,822 cwts.	75,045	7,490 cwts.	76,750
Persian Ports	...	...	50 „	550	206 „	2,200
Sugarcandy—						
India	865 cwts.	15,135	749 cwts.	10,485	705 cwts.	9,870
TALLOW—						
India	585 cwts.	12,240	685 cwts.	12,985	537 cwts.	14,140
Turkey	317 „	5,505	335 „	6,365	320 „	8,800
Persian Ports	206 „	3,600	360 „	6,840	385 „	10,395
TEA—						
India	...	3,615	...	7,560	...	8,970
Persian Ports	...	1,740	...	1,890	...	1,360
TIMBER AND WOOD—						
Planks and Beams—						
India	...	31,845	...	28,500	...	32,600
Rafters—						
India	...	5,060	...	2,100	...	3,260
British East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	17,000
Zanzibar	...	26,700	...	7,200	...	4,500
TOBACCO—						
India	...	1,380	...	500	...	...
Turkey	21 cwts.	2,580	98 cwts.	12,005	105 cwts.	12,600
Maskat	1,770 „	72,570	1,300 „	32,250	1,560 „	35,000
Arab Coast	856 „	35,100	570 „	14,250	772 „	18,750
Persian Ports	580 „	6,105	295 „	4,130	422 „	5,910

Statement showing the Total Value of Principal Articles imported into the Port of Bahrein during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
TOBACCO—*contd.*						
Manufactures of Tobacco—						
India	...	780	...	650	...	915
Maskat	...	210	...	...	...	450
WATCHES AND CLOCKS—						
India	...	4,650	...	3,570	...	6,520
Turkey	...	585	...	...	...	...
Persian Ports	...	375	...	...	...	400
WOOL—						
Turkey	345 cwts.	10,350	315 cwts.	9,450	350 cwts.	10,500
Persian Ports	127 „	3,750	134 „	3,900	140 „	4,100
WOOLLEN GOODS—						
Shawls—						
India	...	4,230	...	3,950	...	5,700
Broadcloth and other Woollen Piece-goods—						
India	...	11,700	...	10,900	...	12,300
Turkey	...	5,430	...	5,340	...	4,150
Arab Coast	...	975	...	985	...	...
Persian Ports	...	1,200	...	1,020	...	950
Persian Cloaks (Abbas)—						
Turkey	...	18,600	...	17,850	...	19,500
Arab Coast	...	1,290	...	1,075	...	1,300
Persian Ports	...	1,020	...	970	...	1,100
Other manufactures of Wool—						
India	480 pieces	3,120	510 pieces	3,335	560 pieces	3,360
Turkey	19 „	510	23 „	570	45 „	900
Persian Ports	225 „	3,810	230 „	3,400	306 „	4,285
SPECIE—						
India	...	17,27,565	...	10,76,955	...	18,94,725
Turkey	...	3,25,920	...	2,85,900	...	3,15,600
Maskat	...	16,700	...	78,600	...	12,500
Zanzibar	...	9,975	...	6,500	...	7,450
Persian Ports	...	82,000	...	2,13,775	...	3,44,435
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	9,600	...	10,940	...	11,300
Turkey	...	6,030	...	6,230	...	5,800
Persian Ports	...	7,800	...	5,950	...	6,520
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	96,22,590	...	67,61,625	...	95,32,750
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	46,200	...	30,800
India	...	65,93,010	...	40,98,460	...	66,12,845
British East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	17,000
Turkey	...	19,28,850	...	13,52,030	...	17,29,135
Maskat	...	1,16,060	...	1,39,600	...	77,030
Zanzibar	...	48,900	...	18,800	...	15,350
Arab Coast	...	1,61,790	...	1,39,415	...	1,36,200
Persian Ports	...	7,73,980	...	9,67,120	...	9,14,390
TOTAL	...	96,22,590	...	67,61,625	...	95,32,750

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the Total and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered at the Port of Bahrein.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	34	1,938	53	89,963	87	91,901
	1900	36	2,240	29	28,713	65	31,953
	1901	27	3,125	37	37,038	64	40,163
French	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	1	120	...	...	1	120
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1899	278	11,395	1	1,200	279	12,595
	1900	275	11,020	...	...	275	11,020
	1901	269	10,880	...	...	269	10,880
Maskat	1899	23	621	...	...	23	621
	1900	24	645	...	...	24	645
	1901	20	623	...	...	20	623
Arab	1899	248	8,928	...	...	248	8,928
	1900	277	10,144	...	...	277	10,144
	1901	263	9,626	...	...	263	9,626
Persian	1899	181	4,525	...	...	181	4,525
	1900	257	6,425	...	...	257	6,425
	1901	216	5,605	...	...	216	5,605
Total	1899	764	27,407	54	91,163	818	118,570
	1900	890	31,594	29	28,713	899	60,307
	1901	795	29,859	37	37,038	832	66,897

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing the Total and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared from the Port of Bahrein.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1899	40	3,680	53	89,963	93	93,643
	1900	32	2,180	26	26,499	58	29,379
	1901	21	2,315	35	38,787	56	41,102
French	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	1	120	...	...	1	120
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	...	...	1	1,019	1	1,019
	1901	...	...	1	1,750	1	1,750
Turkish	1899	277	11,080	1	1,200	278	12,280
	1900	261	10,440	...	...	261	10,440
	1901	248	9,910	...	...	248	9,910
Maskat	1899	21	588	...	...	21	588
	1900	23	626	...	...	23	626
	1901	15	440	...	...	15	440
Arab	1899	273	10,374	...	...	273	10,374
	1900	285	11,160	...	...	285	11,160
	1901	261	10,440	...	...	261	10,440
Persian	1899	175	4,025	...	...	175	4,025
	1900	239	3,875	...	...	239	3,875
	1901	187	4,843	...	...	187	4,843
Total	1899	786	29,747	154	91,163	840	120,910
	1900	841	31,101	27	27,518	868	58,619
	1901	732	27,948	36	40,537	768	68,485

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCCIV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 139.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1902-1903.

ROYAL ASIAT

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No. 82.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E.,
OFFICIATING POLITICAL RESIDENT IN THE PERSIAN GULF,

TO

L. W. DANE, ESQ., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated BUSHIRE, *the 15th May 1903.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Residency and of the Maskat Political Agency for the year 1902-1903.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

No. 87.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E.,
OFFICIATING POLITICAL RESIDENT IN THE PERSIAN GULF,

To

L. W. DANE, ESQ., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated BUSHIRE, *the 21st May 1903.*

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 55, dated 6th April 1903, I have the honour to forward statistical tables of the trade of Ahwaz and Shuster for 1902. These tables have been drawn up by His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mahommerah, from the returns furnished him by Messrs. Lynch Brothers, and may be treated as a supplement to the Report on the trade of Mahommerah for the same year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieut-Col.*,
Offg. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1902-1903.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—General.

Rainfall and Harvest.—Generally throughout Southern Persia, the rainfall during the winter of 1902-1903 has been good, and the prospects of the harvest are better than they have been for many years. Locusts have done some damage to the crops in the districts adjacent to Bushire. In the Karun districts the crop prospects may be said to be excellent, and at Shiraz there is every hope of a really good harvest. The prices of foodstuffs have fallen and are likely to fall very considerably later on. In Bushire, at the close of the year, wheat was selling at 25 Krans and barley at 18 Krans per Hashmi Man of 124 lbs.

2. *The Governorship of Bushire and Gulf Ports.*—His Excellency the Salar-i-Moazzim has been Governor throughout the year, and it is understood that he will remain in office for the coming year.

3. *Public Peace and Tranquillity.*—Good order was maintained in Bushire and its neighbourhood during the year. In January 1903, the Governor summoned to Bushire Zayer Khader, the Zabit or Headman of Tangistan. Relying on the assurances given to him, Zayer Khader complied and came to Bushire, but on the 3rd February, as he was leaving the Governor's residence after an apparently friendly interview with His Excellency, he was arrested. A scuffle ensued between Zayer Khader's men who had accompanied him and the Governor's, and three of the latter were killed. Zayer Khader, however, remained in custody where he still is. It was thought at one time that local troubles would arise on account of this incident, and threatening letters were addressed to me and other Consuls in Bushire by Zayer Khader's following in Tangistan who came to the Imam Zada in Reshire. Nothing, however, resulted and matters are apparently now quiet in Tangistan.

4. *Public Health.*—A very severe epidemic of small-pox occurred in Shiraz during the summer months and a large number of children fell victims to the disease. In Bushire small-pox broke out during the winter and many persons succumbed to the disease. Cholera in epidemic form appeared in July at Gwadur and lasted until the end of August. During this period 265 persons are reported to have died. In October the disease again appeared and lasted for a month carrying off 256 persons. On the 18th December a report was received from the Telegraph Station at Jask that cholera had broken out there. The disease originated in some villages in the vicinity of the Telegraph Station. By the end of the month the disease died out, but during this period, according to the report received from the Assistant Surgeon at Jask who supervised the observation camp in the neighbourhood of the station, 52 cases with 29 deaths occurred. The disease also appeared about the same time at Minab, 50 miles

from Bunder Abbas. No authentic details regarding the progress of the disease at this place have been received, but many people are said to have died. The epidemic died out towards the end of January. The measures taken by the local authorities at Bunder Abbas in accordance with the advice of Assistant Surgeon Kirkpatrick were successful in keeping the disease out of Bunder Abbas. The measures for the prevention of plague throughout the Gulf have been efficiently carried out under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon.

5. *Administration of the Customs in the Persian Gulf.*—On the 23rd September 1902, a satisfactory settlement having been arrived at between the Persian Government and the Sheikh of Mohammerah, the management of the Customs at Mohammerah and on the Karun was taken over by the Belgian Customs Administration, and was placed under the charge of the Director-General in Bushire. In February 1903, the Customs Department at Mohammerah was separated from the Gulf Customs Department and placed directly under the Minister of Customs at Tehran, Monsieur Waffelaert being the first Director-General of what is now termed the Arabistan Customs Department. Customs Houses have now, it is understood, been established at Bunder Nasri on the Karun and also at Dizful and Shushter.

On the 14th February 1903 the hitherto prevailing duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports and exports was abolished and a new specific tariff was introduced. It is too early as yet to say for certain how the new tariff will affect trade generally, but the first impression was that the Indian tea trade would receive a serious check. I, however, am inclined to doubt if this will be the case, as the commodity, although the duty has been considerably raised, is a cheap one and its consumption has taken a hold upon the people of the country. The heavier classes of Manchester cotton goods may, it seems, be adversely affected. Export duties have generally been abolished; but the duty on opium, which is the most important article of export from Persia, has been largely increased. The introduction of the new tariff caused much consternation amongst the native merchants throughout Southern Persia, and telegrams were sent from Bushire and other places to the Shah and to the Minister of Customs praying for a postponement of the tariff for a period of three months to enable the merchants to dispose of their goods then lying in the Customs Houses and on the way to Persia. The request was refused and consequently for some time goods were not cleared from the Customs Houses and there was much talk of a general agitation against the Government. At Shiraz the excitement seems to have been greater than elsewhere in the south. At the close of the year the agitation seemed to be generally dying out though goods belonging to up-country merchants still remained uncleared in the Bushire Customs House.

The importance of Lingah as the port of transhipment for the Arab Coast ports has declined, and steamers of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company now make regular callings at Debaye which has now become the distributing centre for the Arab Coast.

6. *Settlement of Claims.*—Notwithstanding the efforts made by His Majesty's Legation and this Residency, the settlement of our claims against the Persian Government and Persian subjects has made no progress. The Special Commissioner alluded to in last year's report left for Tehran, having effected nothing. A new Karguzar has recently arrived with special orders to take these cases up.

7. *Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.*—The Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII was celebrated on the 1st January 1903 at all the places in the Gulf within the jurisdiction of this Residency.

II.—Oman—Maskat.

Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E., was Political Agent at Maskat throughout the year. With the exception of occasional inter-tribal quarrels, the Sultan's territories continued to enjoy peace and tranquillity. In December His Highness the Sultan sent his eldest son Saiyid Taimur to represent him at the Delhi Coronation Darbar. The Political Agent's report of the principal events in Maskat during the year forms Part II of this compilation.

III.—Oman—Pirate Coast.

The pearling season was a good one and high prices generally ruled. The peace at sea has been maintained and no case of piracy or disturbances at sea

occurred. A disturbing element however in the politics of the Oman Coast has lately arisen owing to the renunciation by the petty Sheikh of Fujeyrah on the Batineh Coast of his allegiance to the Joasmi ruler of Shargah. All efforts to bring about a satisfactory arrangement between the Fujeyrah Sheikh and the Chief of Shargah have failed, and it is owing to this matter that the Chief of Shargah has fallen out with his neighbour, the Chief of Debaye, who is suspected by the Shargah Chief to be encouraging the Sheikh of Fujeyrah.

IV.—Bahrein.

Mr. J. C. Gaskin has been Assistant Political Agent throughout the year, which has been, so far as the internal affairs of the islands are concerned, exceptionally quiet and prosperous. The new house for the Assistant Political Agent was completed towards the end of September. Sheikh Rashid, the third son of the Chief of Bahrein, died of consumption on the 16th December. Two Frenchmen, Messieurs Dumas and Castelin, arrived in Bahrein in February for the purpose of opening a business there. A German Assistant to Herr Wanckhaus also arrived in Bahrein during the year.

One serious case of piracy occurred in August off the Coast of Katr on a Bahrein boat, property of the value of 5,400 dollars being carried off. The leader of the pirates was the notorious Ahmed bin Selman originally from Bahrein and an outlaw from that place. Ahmed bin Selman returned with the booty to Turkish territory where he now is. Representations were at once made to the Turkish authorities at Basrah through His Britannic Majesty's Consul, but so far the pirate has not been captured.

The only news of importance from El Katr is, that in October last, the Mutassarif of El Hassa wrote to Sheikh Jassim bin Thani, the Chief of Katr, expressing a wish to make his acquaintance and desired him to go to El Hassa or else to send his brother, Sheikh Ahmed. Both declined the invitation.

V.—El Hassa and El Katif.

This part of Arabia under Turkish rule has been, as usual, in a marked state of disorder. The caravan route between Ojair and El Hassa was unsafe for the greater part of the year and three large caravans were attacked and plundered by the Arabs. One of these caravans which left El-Hassa for Ojair on the 29th April was escorted by 120 cavalry, 80 mounted irregulars and 30 infantry and was attacked by a part of the Al Murra, Al Safran and Beni Hajir Arabs. It is said that nearly all the escort was killed and the few who escaped were held as hostages for the safety of the Arab tribesmen who were in Turkish custody at El Hassa.

The new Mutassarif of El Hassa, Saiyid Taleb, son of the Nakib of Basrah, who took up his appointment in July, is said to have restored a certain amount of order in the districts, and it is understood that a series of posts are to be established between Ojair and El Hassa, each to be garrisoned by Turkish cavalry and infantry.

VI.—Koweit and Nejd.

Constant and conflicting reports have been received during the year regarding the progress of the fighting between the Amir of Nejd and the partisans of the Wahabi dynasty. In last year's report the capture of Riadh by the latter was mentioned, and there appears to be no doubt that all the efforts of the Amir of Nejd to turn the Wahabis out of Riadh have so far failed. Abdul Rahman bin Feysal has, it appears, gained influence and supporters throughout the country-side and it is generally thought that the power of the Amir of Nejd is on the decline. In the early part of 1903, the Amir was reported to be within a few marches of Koweit where he was joined by Yusuf bin Ibrahim of Dora, the well known enemy of Sheikh Mubarek of Koweit and the espouser of the cause of Mubarek's nephews. Koweit itself was never actually threatened, though Mubarek complained of raids committed on his tribesmen. Towards the close of the year the Amir drew off towards El Kaseem. He has been followed by Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman bin Feysal, and it was generally expected that a decisive battle would have been fought ere this. No reliable news however of any encounter has as yet been received.

VII.—Persian Arabistan.

His Royal Highness the Salar-ed-Dowleh was Governor-General of Arabistan throughout the year, with Azem-es-Sultaneh as Lieutenant-Governor. The province has generally been in a disturbed state. On the night of the 5th September a party of Arabs belonging to the Binat section of the Khasraj tribe attacked the *S. S.* "*Shushan*" at Shelailieh near Shushter, killing a boy, wound-

ing one of the crew and carrying off some goods. In October a party of Arabs looted a barge of the Moin-ut-Tujar at Uriss and afterwards attacked a caravan.

On the 3rd February the Feràhan Regiment, some 800 strong, while on the march from Khoremabad to Dizful, was attacked in the hills by a section of the Pishkuh Lurs. After some resistance in which the regulars are said to have lost 80 men, the remainder surrendered. The Lurs took their rifles and ammunition and other stores, and also looted the caravan, which was marching with the troops, of goods said to be of the value of 40,000 Tomans (equal to about ₹1,15,000). The Bakhtiaris were ordered to levy a force to chastise the Lurs and it is believed that the punishment has been carried out though no reliable report has been received.

His Excellency the Muez-es-Sultaneh, Chief of Mohammerah, was, in August, given the exalted rank and title of Sardar Arfa and a jewelled sword. His son Sheikh Chaseb was also decorated and given the title of Nasret-el-Mulk.

The Beni Truf tribe have given trouble during the year and the Sardar Arfa had prepared an expedition to deal with them. They however came in and submitted before operations against them were undertaken.

In November the Turkish Government reduced the export duty on horses at Basrah. Consequently fewer horses were taken to Mohammerah for shipment.

VIII.—Fars and Persian coast.

(*1*) *Shiraz.*—His Excellency the Assaf-ed-Dowleh was Governor-General of Fars during the year. A new Governor-General was, however, appointed on the 21st March, or Persian New Year's day, and the Assaf-ed-Dowleh left for Tehran, the Ala-ed-Dowleh being then on his way to succeed him. The Assaf-ed-Dowleh though generally liked by the people of Shiraz, was not a strong ruler, and was quite unable to maintain order amongst the turbulent tribesmen of the districts. The roads were generally unsafe, highway robberies were frequent and the Persian Post between Shiraz and Bushire was stopped and robbed on three occasions. The Legation Courier on his way from Tehran to Shiraz was stopped by Kashkais in the Tangi Bulaki in the neighbourhood of Sivand and stripped of every thing. The robbers, however, restored to him the letters which he brought in to Shiraz.

During April and May the city of Shiraz was in a state of considerable excitement owing to the scarcity of bread. The bakers closed their shops and there was every fear of disturbances. The timely arrival of the Assaf-ed-Dowleh on the 23rd May somewhat allayed the anxiety of the people and arrangements were made for the bakers' shops to be opened and for bread to be sold at lower prices. Later on, the harvest being a satisfactory one and new grain being brought into the place, prices fell considerably and all anxiety was removed.

The Kowam-el-Mulk, who, as reported in last year's report, had been obliged to leave Shiraz, was allowed, as a special concession consequent on the death of his wife which occurred in Shiraz on the 6th July, to return to his home for a short period. He arrived in Shiraz on 2nd August and left again for Kerbella, where he had been ordered to take up his abode, on the 20th September. He was later on in the year pardoned by the Shah and received His Majesty's permission to return to Shiraz.

The new Residency building at Shiraz was completed during the summer. I visited Shiraz in May and remained there during the summer, returning to Bushire in the end of October.

There was an exceptionally severe winter in Shiraz.

(2) *Lar.*—The district of Lar has been in a disturbed state. About the middle of January reports reached Lingah that Haji Ali Kuli Khan, Deputy Governor of Lar, being on bad terms with Baker Khan, Deputy Governor of Ishkanan, invaded the latter province with a large force and sacked the village of Biram. Later on a reconcilition was effected, Baker Khan agreeing to pay the Government revenues for the Gilahdar, Ishkanan and Shib Koh districts. During Haji Ali Kuli Khan's absence, his two nephews created a disturbance and killed two Saiyids who were in charge of the Government affairs at Lar. They then, with their father, hearing of Haji Ali Kuli Khan's approach, took refuge in the fort at Art. The fort was invested and subsequently surrendered, Haji Ali Kuli Khan pardoning his rebellious brother who was, however, fined 16,000 Tomans, one of his nephews being kept as security for the payment.

(3) *Lingah.*—Agha Muhammad Amin who had been Residency Agent at Lingah for many years died on the 3rd August. His son, Agha Bedr, has now been entrusted with the work of the Agency. On the 22nd August it was reported that Saiyid Yusuf Mehrkani, a partisan of Sheikh Muhammad Joasmi who seized Lingah a few years ago but was soon expelled by the Persians, had arrived from the Arab Coast at Dooan on the Persian side. A few days later it was reported that he had seized and burned 40 packages of dates which belonged to the Persian Government and were being brought to Lingah from the interior. The Deputy Governor of Lingah took steps to defend the place and the latest news received about Saiyid Yusuf was that he had left Persia and crossed over to Katr. His Excellency the Salar-i-Moazzim arrived in Lingah on 17th October in the *Persepolis* and landed with some troops from Bushire and a ship's gun. He is said to have recovered a fine of 6,000 dollars from Sheikh Yusuf bin Ahmed of the Bu Smeit tribe and his brother whom he had arrested on the charge of having favoured the cause of the rebel Saiyid Yusuf and to have then released them, taking from them a paper in which they declared their allegiance to the Persian Government.

(4) *Bunder Abbas.*—Captain E. H. S. Boxer, Assistant Resident and Vice-Consul, died suddenly at Bunder Abbas on the 4th June from hyperpyrexia consequent on an attack of bilious remittent fever. He was succeeded in August by Captain W. G. Grey.

Owing to the scarcity which prevailed during the year the districts round Bunder Abbas were in a very disturbed state. The routes to Kerman and Yezd were very unsafe and frequent robberies were committed by the Baharloo and Bashkirdi tribes. The Persian Post from Kerman was robbed on three occasions and the village of Sultanabad between Bunder Abbas and Kerman was sacked towards the end of April by Baharloo raiders who are said to have killed some 15 of the inhabitants. In May and June Minab was raided by Bashkirdis and frequent reports were received of robberies and disturbances.

Severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Bunder Abbas and Kishm on the 9th June and continued for some days. Many of the houses suffered and two lives were lost at Bunder Abbas. The damage at Kishm was, it is believed, more serious than at Bunder Abbas.

IX.—Persian Baluchistan.

Mr. H. Whitby Smith was in Political charge of the Mekran Coast during the year.

The districts of Bahu and Dashtyari were at the close of the year 1901-1902 in a disturbed state owing to the misdeeds of Mir Mahmud Khan. At the instigation of Saiyid Khan of Gaih this same Mahmud Khan was appointed by Sardar Hashim Khan, Governor of Bampur, to be Chief of Dashtyari, Mir Abdi being driven out of the place. Representations were made by His Majesty's Legation to the Persian Government regarding the state of affairs prevailing in those districts and the arrest and punishment of Mahmud Khan and Saiyid Khan were pressed for, but without success. In July, however, the new Governor of Bampur, Murteza Kuli Khan, who succeeded Hashim Khan, arrested Saiyid Khan who was released in November after a large sum of money had been taken from him. No steps have been taken for the arrest of the principal offender Mahmud Khan who still remains at large and continues to do mischief.

Owing to the long continued drought, much distress has prevailed during the year in all the districts between Gwettur and Jask.

X.—Slave Trade.

Sixteen slaves were manumitted during the year: of these three took refuge in Bushire, three in Lingah, and ten in Bahrein.

XI.—Piracies.

On the 8th April a Bahrein boat bound from Bahrein to Basrah in ballast was attacked near the second buoy on the Shatt-el-Arab bar by a party of 16 Arabs who carried off Rs. 400 in cash and other property. The matter was represented to the Turkish authorities who arrested a few suspected persons whom, however, the Nakhoda of the boat could not identify.

On 27th May, a Koweit boat was attacked off Bubyan island near the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab by pirates who are believed to be in the employ of Yusuf bin Ibrahim of Dora. Much property in cash and kind was carried off and one of the crew was killed. The next day another Koweit boat was attacked in the Hindyan creek and 4,000 Krans in cash besides other property were

carried off. Representations made to the Persian and Turkish authorities produced no result, but Sheikh Mubarek visited the Chief of Mohammerah in connection with these piracies, and it is not known what arrangement was come to between the two Chiefs.

Early in September an expedition was organized at Dora by Yusuf bin Ibrahim, with the object of either attacking Koweit and getting rid of Sheikh Mubarek or else of committing piracies on Koweit boats. The Commander of H.M.S. *Lapwing* having received news of the expedition made a search for the dhows. On 5th September two dhows containing some 150 armed men were discovered in the Khor Abdulla and were ascertained to be the suspected dhows. Lieutenant and Commander Armstrong gave chase in four of the ships' boats. The Arabs finding that they could not escape, ran their dhows ashore on the Persian side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab. The *Lapwing's* boats which were in hot pursuit came up and a fight ensued between the boats and the Arabs who had got ashore. After a sharp fight, in which one blue jacket was killed and two wounded, the Arabs fled, losing, it is believed, some six men killed and several wounded.

The dhows were captured and later on destroyed. The gallant action of Commander Armstrong and his men in pursuing and capturing these dhows, is deserving of the highest praise. Several of the men belonging to the dhows were subsequently arrested while trying to cross the river to the Turkish side and were detained in custody by the Chief of Mohammerah.

In consequence of the representations made to the Turkish authorities, Yusuf bin Ibrahim has been ordered to leave Dora and it is understood that he has left the place.

On the night of the 26th November a Maskat buggalow owned by two British Indian subjects was pirated in the river while she was lying off Maamer on the Turkish side. One of the crew was killed and the Nakhoda wounded, 400 dollars in cash and other property being carried off.

In February another Koweit boat was attacked in the Khor Musa. A passenger and the Nakhoda and four of the crew were killed and a large amount of cash and property was carried off. The Turkish and Persian authorities are being pressed to take action against the pirates who have of recent years done so much mischief in the neighbourhood of the Shatt-el-Arab. Sheikh Mubarek invariably charges Yusuf bin Ibrahim with responsibility for the piracies, but with the exception of the *Lapwing* incident no definite proof against the man has been adduced.

XII.—Navy. The following ships of His Majesty's Navy visited the Gulf during the year:—

Pomone, Sphinx, Redbreast, Lapwing, Amphitrite, Cossack, Assaye, Fox and *Renown.*

The Russian cruisers *Askold* and *Boyarin,* and the French cruiser *Infernet* also visited the Gulf.

In January an addition was made to the Persian navy by the purchase of the Belgian yacht *Selika,* now named the *Mozafferi.* A Belgian Captain is in charge and she has two European engineers. She is understood to have been purchased for Customs work.

XIII.—Official Changes. Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, C.I.E., was Resident throughout the year.

Captain Vere de Vere Hunt, who succeeded Mr. Davis as First Assistant, arrived at Bushire on 23rd April.

Lieutenant C. L. Peart, 4th Sikhs, arrived from India on 1st July on a year's deputation to Persia as Assistant to the Resident and proceeded to Shiraz where he now is.

Major E. Wickham Hore, I.M.S., was transferred to Baghelkhand and was succeeded as Residency Surgeon by Captain de Vere Condon, I.M.S., who arrived in Bushire on 25th November.

XIV.—Foreign Representatives. Dr. Reinhardt was Consul for Germany throughout the year. He visited Shiraz during the summer and quitted Bushire for Europe on leave in the end of March. He has been succeeded by Herr Von Mutius.

Monsieur Chaloin was Vice-Consul for France during the year. Towards the end of March he took over the duties of Consul for the Netherlands from Mr. Moesmann who resigned the appointment.

Monsieur Ovseenko has been in charge of the Russian Consulate-General. He visited Shiraz during the summer.

Mr. Ter Meulen, formerly of Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son, was appointed Russian Consular Agent for Mohammerah, Ahwaz, and other places in Arabistan. He arrived at Mohammerah on 14th December and left for Ahwaz shortly afterwards.

The results of the daily observations are recorded in a tabular statement marked Appendix A. XV.—Observatory.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

BUSHIRE;
The 15th May 1903.

APPENDIX A TO PART I.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the Force and prevailing Directions of the Wind and recorded Rainfall at Bushire for the year 1902-1903.

Months.	Mean daily movement in miles.	Percentage of each direction.																Rain.
		Calm.	N.	N. N. E.	N. E.	E. N. E.	E.	E. S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W.	S. W.	W. S. W.	W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	
																			In. Cts.
April 1902 .	185·8	10	...	18	4	...	4	11	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	18	18	0 78
May „ . .	240·5	3	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	29	23	...
June „ .	237·2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	7	3	...	14	47	17	...
July „ . .	250	...	3	3	3	3	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	10	55	7	...
August „ . .	154·5	32	13	...	23	3	7	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	10	3	...
September „ . .	164·7	10	30	3	24	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	...
October „ . .	114·8	3	29	3	32	3	10	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	0 38
November „ . .	135·3	3	20	14	23	3	3	...	7	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	5 72
December „ . .	137·7	...	32	26	10	3	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	3 03
January 1903 .	171·4	...	42	13	13	3	7	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	0 29
February „ . .	189	7	25	14	7	4	7	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	0 19
March „ . .	199·9	13	36	3	3	...	3	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	0 47
For the year .	181·7	4	19	9	13	2	5	2	5	5	1	0·2	1	1	1	4	...	6	10 86

		Inches.	Cents.
Rainfall during Cultivation Season of .	1893-94	17	66
	1894-95	26	63
	1895-96	4	90
	1896-97	7	99
	1897-98	7	00
	1898-99	7	26
	1899-1900	14	21
	1900-1901	8	83
	1901-1902	3	10
	1902-1903	10	86

TABLE No. 2.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1903 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Self-registering thermometers.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				Maximum dry.		Minimum.					
						Dry.		Wet.			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.		
April 1902 . .	30·005	75·8	70·5	85	100·4	69·5	61·7	68·2	61·8	4th . .	9th.
May „ . .	29·896	83·7	71·8	89·6	100	76·5	69·5	69·4	64·2	31st . .	10th.
June „ . .	29·713	88	78·7	94·2	109·4	83·5	78·4	73·7	70·9	6th . .	1st.
July „ . .	29·636	88·9	81·4	94·5	99·7	83·2	76·4	77·8	73	25th . .	31st.
August „ . .	29·693	90·7	78·9	97·7	107·6	83·2	74·4	76	66·2	8th . .	8th.
September „ . .	29·859	85·5	74·5	93	101·4	78·9	71	72·7	65·4	2nd . .	30th.
October „ . .	30·101	76·2	68	85·4	90·6	69 5	63	66·4	61	25th . .	31st.
November „ . .	30·173	67·7	62·9	76·4	87·4	64	55	63	55·6	8th .	30th.
December „ . .	29·549	58·4	54·9	71·5	79·8	55	46	55·5	46·8	26th . .	31st.
January 1903 . .	30·246	52	47·6	61·8	74·6	47·6	38·8	47·6	39·8	19th . . .	23rd.
February „ . .	30·259	56·2	45·6	64·9	81·8	51	43	50·7	43	21st . .	3rd.
March „ . .	30·008	62·1	57	70·2	84·6	57	49	56	49·4	21st . .	4th.
For the year .	29·928	73·9	66·0	82·1	93·1	68·2	60·5	64·9	58	6th June .	1st June.

PART II.—ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903

Internal Politics.

1. The internal politics of Oman during the past year have displayed little or no divergence from the prevailing type. In the spring, and again in the autumn, the usual rumours were rife regarding a supposed intention on the part of the tribes of the Sharkiyeh to raid the small coast-ports near Maskat, but no developments ensued and it is doubtful if the rumours had any serious foundation. At the same two seasons there were signs of unrest among the tribes of the Upper Semail Valley, the outcome, in a great measure, of the drought which has been prevalent for the last three seasons and has reduced some of the tribes to sore straits.

2. Beyond the foregoing little has transpired calling for special remark except that, on two occasions, when incidents have occurred calculated to lead to further trouble if not specially dealt with, His Highness the Sultan has found it advisable to proceed in person to the scene.

Seeb.

The small coast town of Seeb, 30 miles from the capital, where many of the well-to-do inhabitants of Maskat own date-groves, to which they migrate in the hot weather, afforded the first occasion calling for his presence. The town is inhabited by a motley assortment of Arabs and Baluchis, but the tribes most strongly represented are the Beni Hina, Beni Hadid and Beni Awamir, who, in a desultory way, are perennially at feud with one another. In recent years these three communities, partly for self-protection and partly with a view to being in a better position to annoy their neighbours when any quarrel is in progress, have, as opportunity offered, quietly built themselves fortified towers in their respective parishes, if I may use such a term, and when any incident occurs affording sufficient pretext for a rupture of the peace they are in the habit of taking cover in their towers and exchanging random shots with their adversaries or picking off individuals among them who expose themselves unwarily. As their tribal settlements are a considerable distance apart promiscuous long range practice of this kind naturally disturbs the general tranquillity of the place and endangers the lives of unoffending inhabitants and on this account the tribal Sheikhs have been repeatedly ordered by the Sultan, through his local Wali, to vacate or dismantle their fortifications. The Sheikhs, however, were contumacious, owing to the orders not being backed by any show of force, and continued from time to time to break the peace and paralyse the trade of the port. Accordingly His Highness the Sultan taking advantage of an occasion when hostilities of the nature described were in progress, owing to the murder of an Awamir man by a negro belonging to the Beni Hadad, set out for Seeb in the month of April for the purpose of demolishing the objectionable towers. Accompanied by a small force taken from the Maskat garrison, he carried out his plan without any opposition to speak of and returned to Maskat on 14th idem after 10 days' absence. The murderer was captured and put to death and a heavy fine imposed upon the Sheikh primarily responsible for the outbreak of hostilities.

Awabi.

3. The Sultan had hardly settled down when he was called away a second time. In this case Awabi was his objective, an inland town about 70 miles away to the south-west, near Rostak, one of the ancient capitals of Oman. Here much bad blood appears to have arisen between the Wahabi garrison of His Highness's fort and the male population owing, it is believed, to the intrigues of some of the former with women of the village; and eventually local feeling ran so high that some specific disagreement over the hire of a donkey having given the villagers a pretext for open hostility the garrison were set upon in the bazaar and two of their number killed on the spot. Leaving Maskat on 24th April immediately on receipt of his representative's report, and arriving at Awabi three days later, the Sultan proceeded to incarcerate three of the principal greybeards of the town pending production by them of the actual culprits. After some procrastination one man was produced, and together with

the chief Sheikh, was brought back to Maskat. The murderer was subsequently executed, on 6th May, but apparently on further inquiry the Sheikh was found not to be implicated personally and was released. A punitive fine was however levied in cash.

4. Later in the year an unfortunate incident was reported from Nezwa. Saiyid Seif bin Hamed the Wali of this important town, who is by birth an Al-Bu-Saeedi (*i.e.*, of the same stock as the ruling house) and having risen to his present position under tragic circumstances, now leads an insecure existence within the confines of the Nezwa fort, had reason to suspect a plot against his life among a party of Jennebeh tribesmen visiting the town and ordered his Negro guard to effect their arrest. The guard proceeded to do so, but the Jennebeh shewing fight the Askaris used their rifles and killed four of them. A good deal of consternation was caused by this regrettable occurrence when the report, which lost nothing in the telling, reached Maskat, and it was feared that it might result in a general rising of the Jenneheh and an attack in force upon the Nezwa fort. Indeed, if matters had so turned out, there would have been small cause for wonder, but the Sultan lost no time in dispatching a deputation to the vicinity to pacify the Jennebeh, and fortunately with a successful result, no further bloodshed ensuing. This took place in October. Later on as soon as matters had subsided sufficiently to enable him to travel with any degree of safety, the Wali journeyed into Maskat to present his report personally to the Sultan, and has since returned to Nezwa. **Nezwa.**

5. The affairs of this appanage of the Oman Sultanate have been a good deal in evidence during the past year owing chiefly to the results of a change of Walis. There were, no doubt, at the time of his transfer, a number of petty complaints against the late incumbent, and, as he had been there many years, the Sultan thought it expedient to give him a transfer. His successor has however shewn himself unfitted for such a responsible post and it is confidently hoped that now the Sultan realises that Gwadur affairs are not working as smoothly as they ought, he will definitely decide to try a new man or reinstate his former representative, Saif bin Saeed, whose return seems to be generally desired by the public at Gwadur. **Gwadur.**

It must not be overlooked that His Highness is in a difficult position in such matters owing to the extreme paucity among his Arab subjects of officials upon whom sufficient reliance can be placed when they are deputed to positions of authority away from head-quarters. For this reason he naturally hesitates to make changes in appointments until thoroughly convinced that no other remedy is left open to him.

6. The Political Agent was absent from Maskat during the year under report on four occasions, as follows:— **Political Agent's Tours**

(*a*) On the 6th April 1902, he proceeded to Bushire on H.M.S. *Redbreast* to confer with the Resident on various matters, and from thence, under instructions from the latter returned to Fujeyrah, on the Oman coast, north of the Batineh, to endeavour to bring Sheikh Hamid bin Abdullah, Chief of the Sharkiyyeen, to reason in regard to the actively hostile attitude which he has latterly assumed towards the Joasmi. The stubborn old veteran, however, refused to be convinced. His case is still engaging the attention of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, in connection with the Pirate coast questions, but it nevertheless claims passing mention in a chronicle of Maskat affairs, in that Sheikh Hamid, at an earlier stage of the case, applied to the Sultan for assistance against his alleged oppressors, the Joasmi. On the advice of the Resident, however, His Highness has wisely abstained from espousing his cause or otherwise participating in the quarrel. **Fujeyrah.**

7. *En route* to Fujeyrah H. M. S. *Redbreast* touched at the islets of Farur, Nabi-ul-Farur, Sirri, Abu Musa, Nabi-ul-Tanb and Tanb and it was noticed that the Persian flag was still flying over the main Arab village on the island of Sirri, as it was in 1887-1888, *vide* Persian Gulf Administration Report for that year. The fact was duly reported to the Resident in the Persian Gulf. **Persian Flag on Sirri Island.**

Journey from Abu Thabi to Maskat.

8. After leaving Fujeyrah the *Redbreast* cruised round to Abu Thabi on the Pirate coast where the Political Agent was landed on 30th April and journeyed to Maskat by land, a distance a little over 400 miles.

The utmost assistance and hospitality was afforded to him by Sheikh Zaeed-bin-Khalifa, Chief of Abu Thabi, without whose cordial co-operation the first portion of the journey could not have been performed; and on disembarking the Political Agent, H. M. S. *Redbreast* returned to Maskat with a despatch requesting the Sultan to be so good as to send his trusted Lieutenant Sheikh Rashidbin-Uzaiz, Governor of Semail, or some other influential Sheikh, to meet the Political Agent at Ibri in the Dahireh. His Highness cordially and promptly responded and Sheikh Rashid duly kept tryst at Ibri on 14th May.

Some portion of the country passed through in the Dahireh district had not been visited before by a European, so far as is known, and of the remainder of the route much had not been traversed for many years.

The principal places visited were Abu Thabi, Bereymee, Hafit, Dthank, Ibri, Nejd-ul-Makharim Gabrin, Bahla, Nezwa, Tanoof, the villages of the Jebel Akhdar range, Semail, Saroor, Bidbid, Finjah and so on to Maskat which was reached on 29th May.

No serious opposition was offered to the Political Agent's progress and when the difficulties and occasional risks of first contact had been got over, and his identity and credentials made known, the villagers and Bedouins met with were uniformly friendly. The chief impediment to the security of travel in Oman, as in other parts of Arabia, is the suspicious nature of the bucolic Arab, who is ever ready to believe any exaggerated or lying story that may happen to get abroad regarding the identity and motives of the stranger sojourning in his country.

The peasants were found to be much better armed in this, the Northern half of Oman, than they are in the South; in fact obsolete rifles were altogether at a discount.

9. (*b*) On 8th June His Majesty's 1st class Cruiser *Amphitrite*, 11,000 tons, Captain C. Windham C.V.O., arrived at Maskat fromEngland and, in the absence of the Resident at Shiraz, the Political Agent accompanied her on her cruise in these waters, returning to Maskat on 25th June.

(*c*) On 11th July he proceeded to Simla on duty and returned on 13th August.

(*d*) On 13th December he left for India to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi with the deputation of His Highness the Sultan.

Delhi Coronation Durbar.

10. The latter was cordially invited by the Government of India to attend this great pageant himself as the guest of Government, or to send a deputation in the event of his own inability to avail himself of the invitation. Unfortunately His Highness did not feel able to absent himself from Maskat for the period which his presence at Delhi in person would have necessitated, and therefore sent his eldest son Saiyid Taimoor to represent him, attended by Saiyid Yusuf Zowawi, a close friend and adviser of the Sultan, and Saiyid Muhammad bin Ahmed bin Nasir, Governor of Muttra.

The Political Agent accompanied the deputation as Political officer.

On arrival at Karachi Saiyid Taimoor was received with his father's salute of 21 guns and was escorted on shore by the Port Officer. He was accorded similar honors on arrival at and departure from Delhi, and was in all matters treated as representing His Highness the Sultan.

In spite of the severe cold the party kept good health and were able to attend all the preordained functions and to enter heartily into other pleasures during the progress of the festivities, which they thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed. During the fortnight Saiyid Taimoor and his companions had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, taking with them a set of handsome gold chased articles of local pattern and workmanship which the Sultan had had made for His Majesty the King and which His Excellency the Viceroy had kindly undertaken to have forwarded to their destination. During the interview Saiyid Taimoor delivered messages of congratulation and friendship from his father, and His Excellency expressed his pleasure at being able to honour the occasion by the presentation to His Highness the Sultan of 2 guns as an armament for the steamer which he has lately purchased, through the good offices of the Government of India, for his own use.

Before the Durbar broke up the Government of India were pleased to decorate Saiyid Taimoor with the Gold Delhi Durbar Commemoration Medal.

After leaving Delhi on 12th January Saiyid Taimoor and party proceeded direct to Bombay, where a fortnight was spent while communications passed with His Highness the Sultan regarding a proposed tour to Agra, Aligarh and Calcutta. In the meanwhile, at his father's wish, Saiyid Taimoor visited his great uncle, Saiyid Abdul Aziz, at Poona, and Saiyid Abdul Aziz subsequently journeyed to Bombay for a few hours to return his nephew's visit. On 26th January the party left for Agra where three days were spent seeing the sights of the neighbourhood. From Agra a short excursion was made to Aligarh, Saiyid Taimoor having been invited by the Principal and Council to pay a visit to the Saiyid Ahmed M. A. O. College. A long morning was spent there and the party were received with much kindness and distinction by the College authorities, and appeared to be greatly interested and impressed by what they saw; in the afternoon a start was made for Calcutta, where another week was spent and various places of interest visited, by the end of which it was time to think of returning to Maskat, which was reached safely on 18th February. It is certain that the whole party thoroughly enjoyed their tour, especially Saiyid Taimoor, who displayed much intelligence and good sense under the novel surroundings, and there can be no doubt that besides the pleasure which he derived from what he saw both at Delhi and afterwards his experiences have opened his mind considerably and will leave upon him a lasting impression for good.

On his safe return His Highness the Sultan fired a salute of 21 guns as a mark of his acknowledgments to Government for their entertainment of his deputation and this was followed by a salute of 13 guns in honour of Saiyid Taimoor.

At Maskat Durbar Day was appropriately celebrated. A salute of 101 guns was fired and the Union Jack flown from the Sultan's saluting battery from sunrise to sunset and His Highness with his usual suite called officially at the British Consulate to offer his congratulations, as did the representatives of Foreign Powers. The members of the British Indian Communities closed and illuminated their shops in honour of the occasion and deputations of the several persuasions called at the Consulate to express their congratulations and loyalty to the crown. A telegram was at the same time sent by them to the Government of India for favour of transmission to His Majesty the King conveying similar expressions of congratulation and loyalty.

General. 11. *Customs.*—His Highness still continues to administer his own Customs and has during the year under report resumed the direct administration of the Gwadur Customs also. The revenue of the Oman Customs has this year touched the highest figure that has yet been reached, there being an increase of one million dollars in the value of the trade as compared with last year.

The items which have mainly contributed to this substantial improvement will be seen from the trade statistics. It is worthy of remark here, however, that the large increase in the date export was mainly due to the Turkish Arabian crop having been a poor one, resulting in the transfer of part of the Gulf demand to Maskat.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the work inaugurated last year in connection with the improvement of the Custom House premises has been continued by the local Government. The wharf, which was quite inadequate for the accommodation required, has now been enlarged by taking in more of the foreshore and roofed sheds have moreover been erected on it for the better protection of merchandise from the elements. At the same time suitable offices, and warehouses for the storage of goods are in the course of erection, and when finished will much improve the appearance and utility of the premises (which have for years lain in a most dilapidated condition), to a very considerable degree. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable building material locally and also no doubt in order to carry on the work with as little financial strain upon himself as possible, progress cannot be as rapid as the Sultan would wish, but he is to be congratulated on the inception of a work of real public utility.

The Steamer, *Nur-ul-Bahr*, late *Richard Grech* of 295 tons gross register which the Government of India lately purchased for His Highness Saiyid Feisal,

as mentioned earlier in this report, has been acquired by him primarily for use in facilitating the Customs Administration of his smaller Oman ports and will, it is hoped, serve its purpose and indirectly recoup its owner for its cost and upkeep. It is at present undergoing alterations in the Government Dockyard at Bombay, but is shortly expected at Maskat. Apart, however, from questions of revenue, the power which the possession of the vessel will put in the Sultan's hands, and which he does not now possess, of appearing at short notice, and with force at his back, at any given point on the coast line and consequently in the hinterland of his territory, should prove of very material assistance to him in keeping a tight hand upon his more distant possessions.

Arms Trade.

12. There has been a further decline in this trade, the value of which is about 1,70,000 dollars less than that of last year and 50 per cent. less than it was in 1897-1898.

The foundering of Messrs. Bucknall's "*Cam*" *en route* to Maskat contributed to some extent to this result but a similar catastrophe occurred last year in the case of the "*Basuto*," so it must be presumed that the decline in the imports represents a falling off in the demand. It may also be in a measure due to the fact that British merchants have for one reason or another been less energetic in this branch of trade; and it was noticed too that probably by reason of the scarcity of money in Persia owing to drought, fewer persons than usual hailing from Persian territory appeared at Maskat.

In this connection it is to be noted that while the value of arms imported from the United Kingdom has decreased 40 per cent., that from Marseilles or other foreign ports has increased 30 per cent., which means that the trade is quickly passing into the hands of persons over whose operations we can exercise no check or supervision. The reception of the arms on arrival accentuates this aspect of the question, as the following figures will show. Of the total number of cases of arms and ammunition landed at Maskat during the course of the year 22 per cent. were taken delivery of by British subjects, 10½ per cent. by Arab subjects and 67½ per cent. by foreign subjects.

Other details of the trade are furnished in the separate Trade Report.

Health.

13. Maskat has been quite free from epidemic disease of any sort and this must be regarded as a matter for much congratulation, considering its proximity to Karachi and Bombay by sea. The duties of Health Officer continue to be performed for the Sultan by the Agency Surgeon, and without the slightest friction.

Slave Trade.

14. Owing to His Majesty's Ships being employed elsewhere there was no slave cruising during the recognised slave running seasons, and no dhows were captured in these waters, but if any confirmation were wanted to the reports of this Agency as to the lively survival of the traffic it is furnished by the following items of information which came to hand during the current year.

(*a*) In January 1902 the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique having been informed that several Arab dhows had entered the small rivers in the Angoche district for the purpose of capturing slaves, the Governor-General of Mozambique organised an expedition composed of 180 men, detached from Portuguese men-of-war in those seas and proceeded to a spot where the slave dealers were reported to have constructed a fortified position for themselves. After a severe conflict two dhows were captured and two burnt and a number of the Arabs are believed to have been killed. It is not at present known how many slaves were released.

(*b*) Again in March 1902 further information of a similar nature having reached the local authorities the Portuguese cruiser *San Rafael* entered the Port of Simoco in the same neighbourhood and there, after a sharp fight, captured a slaving fleet of 12 Arab dhows, liberating 725 slaves and making prisoners of about 150 of the Arab slave runners. The Arabs are still in confinement awaiting trial; but meanwhile it is known from the statements of individuals who were present and escaped capture and have since returned to Sur that most if not all the Arabs were Oman subjects and hailed from Sur and the vicinity.

The foregoing incidents seem to constitute sufficiently incontrovertible proof that slave running flourishes in an organised form and on a large scale

and that the port of Sur continues to be, as it has been for many generations, the distributing centre for these waters.

Of individual fugitive slaves 66 have taken refuge at this Consulate during the year, out of which number 64 have been given manumission papers with the concurrence of the Local Government.

Telegraph cable.

15. The cable rates from Maskat to India and elsewhere were reduced from 1st June 1902 in spite of which reduction the receipts at the Maskat office have averaged over R900 monthly.

Agency Surgeon's House and Quarters.

16. It having been decided that under the conditions at present holding in Maskat it was desirable for the Agency Surgeon to live near the Consulate and not in Muttra, as had for many years been the custom, and fresh accommodation being also required for the Consular Staff and Officials of the Telegraph Department, the Government of India permitted the Political Agent to purchase the premises of Ruttonsie Purshotam, adjoining the British Consulate, and during the present year plans and estimates for the building of suitable residential quarters for the Agency Surgeon and Consular and Telegraph Staff on the site in question have been sanctioned and it is hoped that the next year will see them completed.

Navy.

17. Maskat was visited during the year by His Majesty's ships *Redbreast*, *Pomone*, *Sphinx*, *Amphitrite*, *Lapwing*, *Cossack*, *Assaye*, *Fox*, *Renown*, and *Perseus* and by the Royal Indian Marine Steamers *Investigator* and *Lawrence*.

Foreign Navies were represented as under:—

RUSSIAN.—*Askold* and *Boyarin*.

FRENCH.—*Friant* and *Infernet*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—*Isla de Luzon*.

Official changes.

18. Captain J. W. Grant, I.M.S. proceeded on furlough and handed over his duties to Captain W. Lethbridge, I.M S., on 14th March 1903.

Monsieur R. Laronce, Vice-Consul for France, left for Europe on 14th March 1903 and was relieved by Monsieur C. Dorville.

Resident's visit.

19. Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, C.I.E., arrived at Maskat on 30th March in the R. I. M. S. *Lawrence* and, after exchanging visits with the Sultan, left the following morning for Bombay.

P. Z. COX, *Major*,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul and Political Agent.

MASKAT;
The 15th April 1903.

TRADE REPORT FOR MASKAT, 1902-1903.

The total value of trade for the year according to the figures furnished by His Highness's Customs is returned at 5,711,950 dollars, as against 4,637,764 dollars of last year; shewing an increase of 1,074,186 dollars. This amount represents an increment of 208,747 dollars in the export side and 865,439 dollars on the imports. The items chiefly contributing to this result are :—

Import.

Coffee.—The increase in coffee imported represents a greater capacity for the Bedouin to buy with the proceeds of his dates, the export of which was above the normal owing to a poor season further north.

Sugar.—It will be noted that the importation of sugar is nearly double the normal figure. The explanation is that large quantities of Austrian sugar were imported *viâ* Bombay with a view to re-export to India through the Native State Ports the enhanced duty being thereby evaded. The Customs authorities concerned were however, by arrangement, apprized of the destination of all craft clearing with such sugar for Indian ports, and duty was presumably levied in due course.

Specie.—For the last two years there has been a large increase both in the import and export of specie. The reason for this is that the rupee value of the dollar in Maskat does not, from local causes, always correspond with the current Bombay rate, and is constantly fluctuating. When therefore Maskat merchants can buy dollars cheaper in Maskat than in Bombay they export largely to Bombay, keep in bond and re-export at Bombay rates to foreign ports where there is a demand for them. In the same way when they are dear in Maskat they import from Bombay.

This exchange speculation is facilitated by the cable communication which now exists.

Two years ago there was a disposition to smuggle dollars into India *viâ* Kattiawar ports with the same motive, but the attention of Government was drawn to this traffic and it is believed to have since ceased.

During the year the dollar exchange has fluctuated between R139 and R112 per hundred dollars although the actual silver value of 100 dollars is R125.

Exports.

Dates.—There was a considerable increase in the export to India due, it is believed, to the dearth of the article in Persia and Turkish Arabia.

Limes.—There was a large export to Persia owing to the abnormal scarcity of the fruit in Persia itself, where it is understood to be extensively used for dyeing purposes.

Other items seem to call for no special remark.

P. Z. COX, *Major,*

His Britannic Majesty's Consul and Political Agent, Maskat.

APPENDIX A TO PART II.

TABLE No. 1.

Imports into Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
United Kingdom	...	862,880	...	487,280	...	292,003
France	...	134,850	...	116,700	...	141,987
CEREALS—WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS—						
Asiatic Turkey	330 tons	14,685	77 tons	1,174	16 tons	800
Persia	3,800 „	168,685	904 „	48,215	25 „	1,200
India	223 „	10,368	1,031 „	54,019	3,330 „	113,300
COFFEE—						
India	5,736 cwts.	65,459	4,728 cwts.	73,851	6,000 cwts.	84,700
Asiatic Turkey	2,400 „	32,729	596 „	8,658	800 „	12,000
OIL OF ALL KINDS—						
India	55,222 gallons	40,611	34,914 gallons	35,517	43,700 gallons	54,600
GHEE—						
India	3,333 gallons	10,000	15,269 gallons	42,221	15,900 gallons	57,400
Persia	31,416 „	70,684	1,106 „	1,698	...	...
PIECE-GOODS—	thousand yards		thousand yards		thousand yards	
India	228,600	372,160	149,833	243,928	132,200	235,800
America	477	593	37,967	47,200	43,400	52,400
TWIST AND YARN—						
India	4,715 cwts.	216,357	3,633 cwts.	93,598	3,750 cwts.	97,400
Persia	...	...	6 „	160	...	...
RICE—						
India	8,782 tons	700,150	8,961 tons	841,619	9,500 tons	983,000
SUGAR—						
India	10,043 cwts.	59,423	12,326 cwts.	68,771	24,100 cwts.	136,400
SILK AND SILK GOODS—						
India	...	88,172	130 cwts.	28,210	140 cwts.	30,900
Persia	...	1,600	66 „	17,858	70 „	19,400
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	163,890	...	243,564	...	210,400
America	...	2,640	...	...	...	9,400
Turkey in Asia	...	3,210	...	11,085	...	15,200
Persia	...	20,307	...	19,415	...	21,300
Other countries	...	10,000	...	63,763	...	91,200
SPECIE—						
India	...	80,000	...	235,895	...	328,595
Asiatic Turkey	...	25,000	...	36,000	...	6,300
Persia	...	60,000	...	198,225	...	197,200
Other countries	...	20,000	...	500	...	12,550
TOTAL	...	3,365,883	...	2,996,688	...	3,205,435
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	862,880	...	497,280	...	251,674
India	...	1,869,293	...	1,961,157	...	2,332,495
France	...	134,850	...	116,700	...	182,316
America	...	61,960	...	47,200	...	61,800
Asiatic Turkey	...	75,624	...	24,517	...	34,300
Persia	...	321,276	...	285,571	...	239,100
Russia	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Other countries	...	30,000	...	64,263	...	103,750
TOTAL	...	3,365,883	...	2,996,688	...	205,435

TABLE No. 2.

Exports from Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.
DATES—						
India	12,000 tons	600,000	14,700 tons	734,860	20,100 tons	826,880
America	1,500 „	75,000	1,576 „	59,865	3,180 „	191,240
Turkey in Asia	1,000 „	50,000	548 „	27,223	664 „	40,040
Zanzibar	100 „	5,000	403 „	26,590	622 „	37,640
Other Countries	3,566 „	78,297	1,987 „	98,370	2,360 „	142,700
FRUIT—						
India	3,716 cwts.	40,000	3,340 cwts.	27,354	3,130 cwts.	25,000
Persia	...	...	70 „	570	90	730
FISH, LARGE AND SMALL—						
India	200 tons	4,000	1,091 tons	21,558	1,231 tons	24,400
Other Countries	150 „	2,992	11 „	220	49 „	975
LIMES, DRIED—						
India	2,132 cwts.	2,665	12,205 cwts.	12,663	2,000 cwts.	4,000
Turkey in Asia	500 „	625	554 „	700	1,110 „	1,620
Persia	10,000 „	12,500	9,528 „	12,040	20,000 „	31,360
COTTON AND COTTON FABRICS—						
Turkey in Asia	90 cwts.	1,150	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar and East Africa	180 „	2,300	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	93 „	1,190	341 cwts.	4,400	70 cwts.	700
MOTHER-O'-PEARL—						
India	3,906 cwts.	117,180	4,961 cwts.	22,588	14,000 cwts.	70,500
SALT—						
India	...	1,400	325 tons	1,450	531 tons	2,720
Zanzibar	...	400	250 „	1,300	361 „	1,440
Other Countries	...	224	...	...	78 „	310
PEARLS—						
India	...	55,000	...	25,000	...	52,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	17,340	...	121,041	...	123,420
Turkey in Asia	...	2,500	...	5,343	...	8,640
Zanzibar	...	2,300	...	5,400	...	7,500
Other Countries	...	4,230	...	16,141	...	51,200
SPECIE—						
India	...	200,000	...	252,100	...	521,200
Persia	...	40,000	...	150,200	...	310,000
Turkey in Asia	...	20,000	...	1,900	...	9,100
Other Countries	...	25,000	...	12,200	...	21,200
TOTAL	...	1,359,893	...	1,641,076	...	2,506,515
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	1,036,185	...	1,218,614	...	1,650,120
America	...	75,000	...	59,865	...	191,240
Turkey in Asia	...	74,275	...	35,166	...	59,400
Persia	...	52,500	...	162,810	...	342,090
Zanzibar and East Africa	...	10,000	...	33,290	...	46,580
Other countries	...	111,933	...	131,331	...	217,085
TOTAL	...	1,359,893	...	1,641,076	...	2,506,515

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1900-1901	107	12,700	135	152,537	242	165,237
	1901-1902	134	3,635	139	157,813	273	161,448
	1902-1903	140	3,800	137	156,775	277	160,575
French	1900-1901	8	1,100	...	...	8	1,100
	1901-1902	14	222	...	...	14	222
	1902-1903	9	130	...	...	9	130
Turkish	1900-1901	53	9,833	...	...	53	9,833
	1901-1902	32	780	...	...	32	780
	1902-1903	30	730	...	...	30	730
Maskat	1900-1901	65	10,421	...	...	65	10,421
	1901-1902	81	9,600	...	...	81	9,600
	1902-1903	95	2,500	...	...	95	2,500
Persian	1900-1901	70	5,400	...	...	70	5,400
	1901-1902	22	605	...	...	22	605
	1902-1903	20	550	...	...	20	550
Russian	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1902	...	...	3	3,954	3	3,954
	1902-1903	...	...	5	5,879	5	5,879
Other Countries	1900-1901	25	2,500	1	1,400	26	3,900
	1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1900-1901	328	41,954	136	153,771	464	195,725
	1901-1902	283	14,842	142	161,767	425	176,609
	1902-1903	294	7,710	142	162,654	436	170,364

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that left the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1900-1901	104	12,350	135	152,537	239	164,887
	1901-1902	134	3,635	139	157,813	273	161,448
	1902-1903	140	3,800	137	156,775	277	160,575
French	1900-1901	8	1,100	...	...	8	1,100
	1901-1902	14	222	...	...	14	222
	1902-1903	9	130	...	...	9	130
Turkish	1900-1901	53	9,833	...	...	53	9,833
	1901-1902	32	780	...	...	32	780
	1902-1903	30	730	...	...	30	730
Maskat	1900-1901	55	8,700	...	...	55	8,700
	1901-1902	81	9,600	...	...	81	9,600
	1902-1903	95	2,500	...	...	95	2,500
Persian	1900-1901	63	4,960	...	...	63	4,960
	1901-1902	22	605	...	...	22	605
	1902-1903	20	550	...	...	20	550
Russian	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1902	...	...	3	3,954	3	3,954
	1902-1903	...	...	5	5,879	5	5,879
Other Countries	1900-1901	25	2,500	1	1,400	26	3,900
	1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1900-1901	308	39,443	136	153,937	444	193,380
	1901-1902	283	14,842	142	161,767	425	176,609
	1902-1903	294	7,710	142	162,654	436	170,364

PART III.—REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE PERSIAN GULF FOR 1902 BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL GENERAL, BUSHIRE.

General.—The depression of trade noticed in the last year's Report became more pronounced during the year under review owing to the serious failure of the crops, and operations in all the chief articles, both of import and export, proved unremunerative, not to say ruinous in some instances. But fortunately the timely and abundant rains which fell at the close of the year materially improved the prospects, and the splendid condition of the crops throughout Persia promises a good harvest. There is thus every hope of the trade assuming its normal proportions in the ensuing year.

It may, however, be useful to point out that the long credit system largely resorted to by some of the chief British importing firms, constitutes an unsatisfactory feature in the Persian trade owing to the absence of any honest legal machinery for bringing the defaulting native customers to justice.

Imports.—The imports into Bushire exclusive of specie declined by nearly Rs. 80,07,000, as compared with the previous year; while those into Lingah improved by about Rs. 14,94,000, due to large importation of pearls from the Arab Coast.

Exports.—The exports from Bushire declined by about Rs. 30,75,000, while those from Lingah record an increase of Rs. 33,69,000, due also to the large exportation of pearls.

The failure of the crops was more marked than in the previous year, resulting in the importation of large quantities of food-grain and flour from India.

Exchange.—The highest point reached in the Sterling Exchange was in November last, when the price was 59¼ Krans for £ sterling. The lowest was in January preceding, when the Imperial Bank of Persia quoted 54½ Krans. The average for the three years works out at 57½ Krans. The highest rupee exchange was 397 Krans per Rs. 100 in October last, and the lowest in January preceding, *viz.*, 364½ Krans per Rs. 100.

Mule Hire.—Transport has throughout the year been maintained at a high level, and at no time has less than Krans 80 per 100 maunds of lbs. 7·75 been possible. This rate too could only be secured by agreeing to a delivery date of 50 days to Shiraz. The dear prices of fodder, combined with the transport of the material for the new telegraph line, have contributed to the maintenance of this high rate. As the year closes, the rates are rapidly rising owing to an improvement in the Shiraz markets.

Freights.—Freights to London for the first three months of the year were fairly steady at about 20 shillings, but during the date season fell to 14 shillings, owing to keen competition brought about by a third British line having commenced to run direct steamers to the Gulf. At the close of the year the freights again recovered, owing to steamers of all the three lines having been diverted to India on their return voyage to load, opportunities for shipment having become infrequent.

Shipping.—One hundred and thirty-eight steamers with a tonnage of 155,392 entered the port of Bushire, showing an increase of 26 steamers of the tonnage of 25,119, as compared with the previous year.

Of the total number entered, 133 were British with a tonnage of 148,229, 1 Austrian of 1,280 tons, 1 Turkish of 1,613 tons, and 3 Russian of 4,270 tons. The increase of 26 steamers over the previous year is due to a third British line having appeared on the field.

The number of steamers which cleared from Bushire was 121 with a tonnage of 1,39,062, or an increase of 10 steamers of 6,708 tons, which is all British. Of the total number cleared, only 4 steamers of 5,979 tons belonged to other nationalities, *viz.*, 3 Russian of 4,270 tons, and 1 Turkish of 1,613 tons.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General
for *Fars, Khuzistan, etc.*

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

No. 1.—Comparative Table of the Principal Exports at all the ports of the Consular District of Bushire during the year 1901-1902.

No. 2.—Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the ports of the Consular District of Bushire during the year 1901-1902.

No. 3.—Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bushire during the years 1900, 1901, 1902.

No. 4.—Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bushire during the years 1900, 1901, 1902.

No. 5.—Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Lingah during the years 1900, 1901, 1902.

No. 6.—Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Lingah during the years 1900, 1901, 1902.

No. 7.—Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the ports on the Arab Coast during the years 1900, 1901, 1902.

No. 8.—Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the ports on the Arab Coast during the years 1900, 1901, 1902.

TABLE No. 1.

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire, 1901-1902.

Articles.	Port.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease in 1902, compared with 1901.	Character of Trade.
				1901.	1902.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Animals—							
Horses	Bushire	Heads	125	238	315	+77	Exported to India.
	Arab Coast	,,	6	30	...	−30	
Donkeys	Do.	,,	74	60	50	−10	
Mules	Bushire	,,	4	...	161	+161	These mules were exported to India for the use of the Government of India.
Camels	Arab Coast	,,	25	...	15	+15	
Canvas, sail cloth	Lingah	cwts.	560	703	890	+187	
Cattle	Bushire	Heads	5,400	5,006	2,000	−3,006	These are all exported to Bahrein and Arab Coast. The decrease is due to the scarcity of livestock in Persia, and the consequent high prices which ruled in the local market.
	Lingah	,,	500	200	...	−200	
Coffee	Bushire	cwts.	203	536	...	−536	Principally exported to Bahrein and Arab Coast and the decrease is due to those places now importing direct from India.
	Lingah	,,	2,642	2,943	50	−2,893	
	Arab Coast	,,	430	700	700	...	
Coir and coir rope	Lingah	,,	506	280	450	+170	
Cotton Piece goods—							
White and Grey Shirtings	Bushire	Bales	214	266	242	−24	
	Lingah	,,	214	128	75	−53	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	400	2,000	2,200	+200	
Prints	Lingah	Bales	272	210	5	−205	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	200	1,000	1,300	+300	
Dyed shirtings	Lingah	Bales	178	140	34	−106	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	600	3,000	3,500	+500	
Other sorts of piece goods	Bushire	Packages	...	...	1	+1	
	Lingah	,,	435	245	51	−194	
Cotton (raw)	Bushire	cwts.	5,425	6,497	5,071	−1,426	Principally exported to India. The decrease is due to the failure of crop.
	Lingah	,,	296	400	20	−380	
Cotton (Yarn and Twist)	Bushire	,,	169	...	489	+489	
	Lingah	,,	146	45	25	−20	
Dates	Bushire	,,	11,443	8,180	3,361	−4,819	
	Lingah	,,	29,960	12,500	22,500	+10,000	
Datejuice	Do.	,,	124	150	...	−150	
Drugs and Medicines	Bushire	,,	116	2,405	805	−1,605	Principally exported to India.
	Lingah	,,	1,587	1,562	1,100	−462	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	400	2,000	2,500	+500	
Dyeing and Coloring Materials.	Bushire	cwts.	847	521	608	+87	
	Lingah	,,	1,301	225	285	+60	
Fruits and Vegetables—							
Almonds	Bushire	,,	5,083	1,410	5,864	+4,454	Principally to India. There has been a decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom. Increase noted in the return is due to the stock which was held over last year, owing to bad prices, having been freely exported to India.
	Lingah	,,	1,084	350	230	−120	
Almond kernal	Bushire	,,	4,549	5,160	4,158	−1,002	Exported principally to India and United Kingdom. The decrease is due to shipments to United Kingdom having fallen off considerably below the figures of the previous year.
Raisins and Currants	Do.	,,	886	1,201	411	−790	
	Lingah	,,	1,655	485	295	−190	
Other sorts of Fruits	Bushire	,,	3,243	5,225	430	−4,795	
	Lingah	,,	1,201	660	405	−255	
Fuel	Do.	Tons	1,203	15	25	+10	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	1,572	2,000	2,500	+500	
Grain and Pulse—							
Wheat	Bushire	cwts.	1,112	594	8	−586	Owing to the serious failure of the crops no grain was exported from the Persian Ports. The increase shown under Lingah is due to grain imported from India, having been re-exported to the Arab Coast.

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire, 1901-1902—contd.

Articles.	Port.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity. 1901.	Quantity. 1902.	Increase or decrease in 1902, compared with 1901.	Character of Trade.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Grain and Pulse—(*contd.*)							
Wheat—contd.	Lingah	cwts.	1,440	4,800	9,200	+4,400	
	Arab Coast	„	1,800	1,250	1,400	+150	
Barley	Bushire	„	2,738	2	27	+25	
	Lingah	„	19,260	3,600	13,500	+9,900	
Rice	Bushire	„	6,316	441	63	−378	
	Lingah	„	1,00,990	99,250	1,44,100	+44,850	
	Arab Coast	„	5,460	1,800	2,300	+500	
Other sorts of Grain	Bushire	„	1,027	766	397	−369	
	Lingah	„	3,869	600	850	+250	
Gum	Bushire	„	24,541	23,950	12,566	−11,384	Exported to United Kingdom, India, Germany and Belgium, principally to the two former places. The decline is due to a dull market abroad.
Masties and other sorts of Gum.	Do.	„	4,173	9,097	4,137	−4,960	
	Lingah	„	95	175	350	+175	
Hardware	Do.	„	1,345	1,000	1,500	+500	
Cutlery	Do.	Cases	28	110	80	−30	
Hides and Skins	Bushire	Bundles	2,877	3,250	4,264	+1,014	Exported principally to United Kingdom and Germany. This trade is resuming its old proportions, and prices are said to be remunerative.
	Lingah	„	6,596	6,000	8,000	+2,000	
Jewellery and Silverware.	Bushire	Rs.	25,590	12,000	10,400	−1,600	
Jute and manufactures of—							
Gunnies	Arab Coast	Bundles	1,500	1,500	1,600	+100	
Other manufactures	Lingah	cwts.	298	150	130	−20	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	2,800	2,000	2,000	...	
Mats and Mat bags	Lingah	Pieces	3,680	2,100	6,000	+3,900	
Metals—							
Copper	Bushire	cwts.	72	5	150	+145	
	Lingah	„	120	50	63	+13	
Other sorts of Metals	Bushire	„	55	233	17	−216	
	Lingah	„	1,430	1,050	350	−700	
Oils—							
Kerosine	Lingah	„	4,459	3,300	3,000	−300	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	3,804	8,000	8,000	...	
Other sorts of oils	Lingah	cwts.	612	520	580	+60	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	1,904	3,500	3,500	...	
Opium	Bushire	cwts.	5,855	10,729	4,115	−6,614	Principally exported to China and United Kingdom. The decrease is due to unremunerative prices ruling in those markets, and stocks having been held over in consequence. But towards the end of the year a rise in price was reported in China, and some shipments were made. But at its best prices realized are said to be below cost. The adulteration of the drug has been largely given up, though not entirely.
Pearls	Do.	Rs.	10,401	...	2,025	+2,025	Principally exported to India. The increase is due to the good season.
	Lingah	„	33,73,280	40,13,500	82,00,000	+41,86,500	
	Arab Coast	„	59,89,998	50,00,000	8,00,000	−42,00,000	
Perfumery—							
Rosewater	Bushire	Packages	15,915	19,437	13,688	−5,749	Exported to India and Zanzibar. The decrease is due to poor crop.
	Lingah	cwts.	81	50	75	+25	
Other sorts of perfumery	Bushire	„	15	20	...	−20	
	Lingah	Ounces	62	10	80	+70	
Provisions—							
Ghee	Bushire	cwts.	348	229	145	−84	
	Lingah	„	1,190	1,300	1,565	+265	
	Arab Coast	„	29	20	15	−5	
Sugar (loaf and *soft*)	Bushire	„	1,818	3,507	2,998	−509	
	Lingah	„	4,290	8,300	7,600	−700	

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire, 1901-1902—contd.

Articles.	Port.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity. 1901.	Quantity. 1902.	Increase or decrease in 1902, compared with 1901.	Character of Trade.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Provisions—(*contd.*)							
Tallow	Lingah	cwts.	642	725	520	—205	
Tea	Bushire	,,	60	171	27	—144	
	Lingah	,,	80	72	115	+43	
Limes (dry)	Do.	,,	855	700	890	+190	
Other sorts of Provision	Bushire	Packages	672	1,509	535	—974	
	Lingah	cwts.	2,216	1,974	13,515	+11,541	
	Arab Coast	,,	7,661	6,500	5,500	—1,000	
Salt	Lingah	Tons	3,060	1,800	4,000	+2,200	
Seeds—							
Linseed	Bushire	cwts.	2,748	1,987	3,048	+1,061	
	Lingah	,,	1,500	500	...	—500	
Other sorts of seeds	Bushire	,,	6,188	11,209	5,358	—5,851	
Shark Fins	Lingah	,,	135	80	500	+420	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	2,500	3,500	3,500	...	
Shells (Mother-o'Pearl)	Bushire	cwts.	33,989	23,337	10,048	—13,289	The export is principally to United Kingdom and Germany. Prices have not proved remunerative in the markets abroad.
	Lingah	,,	4,602	6,050	7,200	+1,150	
	Arab Coast	,,	3,000	2,000	3,000	+1,000	
Silk (Raw)	Bushire	Bundles.	129	...	25	+25	
	Lingah	lb.	288	430	250	—180	
Silk, manufactures of—							
Silk piece-goods	Bushire	Cases	...	...	2	+2	
	Lingah	Pieces	220	150	1,700	+1,550	
Silk apparel	Do.	Rs.	2,060	2,100	3,000	+900	
Spices	Do.	cwts.	955	1,085	930	—155	
Timber and Wood—							
Planks and Beams	Do.	Rs.	11,482	9,500	16,000	+6,500	
Rafters	Do.	,,	9,820	20,400	11,400	—9,000	
Tobacco	Bushire	cwts.	14,360	15,692	8,963	—6,729	Principally exported to Turkey, Egypt and Bahrein. A small consignment was also sent to France and Cyprus. The crop of Tobacco, which is principally grown in the Ispahan District, was very small, and prices rose up very high. The entire yield is in the hands of foreign monopolists, and owing to certain customs restrictions, ordinary merchants are debarred from trading in this article.
	Lingah	,,	4,853	11,415	5,500	—5,915	
	Arab Coast	,,	653	750	450	—300	
Wool	Bushire	cwts.	7,338	4,636	1,788	—2,848	Principally exported to United Kingdom and India. The wool clip during the year under review was very poor and scanty, and prices in markets abroad were very low. A large quantity had to be kept back. Shipments to India resulted in losses from 20 to 25 per cent., while those to London barely covered cost.
	Lingah	Rs.	4,077	1,000	6,000	+5,000	
Woollen Goods—							
Carpets	Bushire	Packages	632	375	387	+12	Exported to United Kingdom, India, Turkey and Egypt; the last country taking the largest number. Prices in the beginning of the year were unremunerative, but latterly they improved in Egypt.
	Lingah	,,	86	126	72	—54	
Other sorts	Bushire	,,	7	3	8	+5	
	Lingah	Rs.	3,740	7,500	6,000	—1,500	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	2,653	3,250	3,350	+100	
Specie	Bushire	Rs.	5,91,442	4,89,755	1,98,042	—2,91,713	
	Lingah	,,	22,95,696	30,23,000	30,30,000	+7,000	
	Arab Coast	,,	4,21,880	3,96,000	4,43,000	+47,000	
Articles not specified above.	Bushire	,,	83,969	1,04,146	1,02,487	—1,659	
	Lingah	,,	34,897	12,800	8,000	—4,800	
	Arab Coast	,,	17,221	16,000	18,500	+2,500	

TABLE No. 2.

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire, 1901-1902.

Articles.	Port.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity. 1901.	Quantity. 1902.	Increase or decrease in 1902 compared with 1901.	Character of Trade.
Animals—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Horses	Bushire	Heads	5	15	2	—13	These are imported by private individuals.
Donkeys	Do.	,,	...	1	...	—1	The above remarks apply also to this item.
	Lingah	,,	61	65	55	—10	
Camels	Do.	,,	26	25	16	—9	
Other sorts	Do.	,,	5	6	4	—2	
Apparel Wearing	Bushire	Packages	114	183	187	+4	Principally imported from United Kingdom and India.
	Lingah	,,	285	402	300	—102	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	392	300	300	...	
Books and Printed matter.	Bushire	Cases	226	358	222	—136	
	Lingah	,,	35	40	38	—2	
	Arab Coast	,,	523	550	1,040	+490	
Building Materials	Bushire	Bundles	5,400	27,000	...	—27,000	
	Lingah	Tons	7,700	12,000	15,000	+3,000	
	Arab Coast	,,	1,035	2,500	250	—2,250	
Candles	Bushire	cwts.	1,962	4,236	402	—3,834	Chiefly imported from United Kingdom and Austria. The decrease is due to the overstocking of the market in the previous year. The close of the year found the market almost exhausted and prices went up, which induced traders to send large orders.
	Lingah	,,	155	36	56	+20	
	Arab Coast	,,	59	36	36	...	
Canvas (sail cloth)	Bushire	Bundles	27	35	107	+72	The increase is due to import from India. It is mostly employed in making sails for native craft in the Gulf.
	Arab Coast	cwts.	924	870	870	...	
Cattle	Do.	Heads	5,040	4,500	3,500	—1,000	
Coffee	Bushire	cwts.	294	369	167	—202	The bulk import into these ports is from India. The decrease in Bushire is nominal, as formerly coffee imported into Bushire used to be again re-exported to Arab Coast, but owing to direct steamer communication with the Arab Coast, since last year, the imports into Bushire have decreased, whereas they have increased in Arab Coast and Lingah.
	Lingah	,,	3,660	3,600	8,400	+4,800	
	Arab Coast	,,	9,020	7,200	8,075	+875	
Coir and coir rope	Bushire	,,	349	516	409	—107	
	Lingah	,,	1,140	1,500	2,400	+900	
	Arab Coast	,,	6,800	6,500	6,500	...	
Cotton piece-goods—							
White and grey shirtings	Bushire	Packages	21,867	26,554	14,951	—11,603	These are chiefly imported from United Kingdom and India. The heavy decrease noted in all kinds of piece-goods is due to the market being overstocked last year, combined with the poverty of the people brought on by scarcity. The good rains which fell during the latter part of the year have improved the situation, and there is every hope of imports being resumed on a larger scale.
	Lingah	,,	346	700	650	—50	
	Arab Coast	,,	343	275	275	...	
Prints	Bushire	,,	5,099	14,278	7,703	—6,575	
	Lingah	,,	444	500	350	—150	
	Arab Coast	,,	130	130	130	...	
Dyed shirtings	Lingah	,,	293	290	225	—65	
	Arab Coast	,,	104	100	100	...	
Other sorts	Bushire	,,	136	188	7	—181	
	Lingah	,,	786	892	730	—162	
	Arab Coast	,,	744	840	913	+73	
Cotton (raw)	Bushire	cwts.	164	...	4	+4	
	Lingah	,,	450	350	288	—62	
	Arab Coast	,,	322	357	400	+43	

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire, 1901-1902.—contd.

Articles.	Ports.	Description of quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity. 1901.	Quantity. 1902.	Increase or decrease in 1902, compared with 1901.	Character of trade.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Yarn and twist . .	Bushire .	Packages	723	1,272	1,080	—192	
	Lingah .	cwts.	707	1,154	1,284	+130	
	Arab Coast	„	270	300	250	—50	
Dates	Bushire .	„	9,829	9,147	227	—8,920	
	Lingah .	„	43,060	14,000	21,800	+7,800	
	Arab Coast	„	1,04,350	68,000	68,000	...	
Date Juice . . .	Bushire .	„	900	...	1,000	+1,000	
	Arab Coast	„	921	800	800	...	
Drugs and Medicines—							
Cassia	Bushire .	„	867	684	815	+131	Chiefly imported from United Kingdom and India.
	Arab Coast	Rs.	80	100	100	...	
Quinine . . .	Bushire .	Cases	32	38	19	—19	
	Lingah .	Rs.	1,771	4,000	2,000	—2,000	
	Arab Coast	„	212	200	200	...	
Asafœtida . . .	Do. .	„	170	200	400	+200	
Other sorts . . .	Bushire .	Packages	2,505	2,137	1,756	—381	
	Lingah .	cwts.	501	648	416	—232	
	Arab Coast	„	422	420	420	...	
Dyeing and colouring materials—							
Indigo . . .	Bushire .	„	3,262	2,209	670	—1,539	This is all from India. The decrease noted is due to the general depression of trade in cotton-goods. The indigo dyed cloth is mostly used by the peasantry, whose purchasing power was crippled by bad season.
	Lingah .	„	41	55	91	+36	
	Arab Coast	cwts.	102	100	100	...	
Colors and Paint .	Bushire .	Packages	247	10	168	+158	
	Lingah .	cwts.	41	25	15	—10	
	Arab Coast	Drums	200	200	210	+10	
Other sorts . . .	Bushire .	Packages	559	584	299	—285	
	Lingah .	cwts.	1,500	1,380	1,300	—80	
	Arab Coast	„	502	500	495	—5	
Earthenware (Pottery)	Lingah .	Rs.	4,301	4,000	6,250	+2,250	
	Arab Coast	„	8,507	8,700	9,700	+1,000	
Fruits and Vegetables—							
Almonds . . .	Do. .	cwts.	194	200	200	...	
Raisins and Currants .	Do. .	„	244	200	1,700	+1,500	
Other sorts . . .	Lingah .	„	766	1,200	1,450	+250	
	Arab Coast	...	1,482	1,250	1,200	—50	
Fuel—							
Coal and charcoal .	Bushire .	Tons	1,505	974	371	—603	
	Lingah .	„	712	525	485	—40	
	Arab Coast	„	159	50	50	...	
Firewood . . .	Bushire .	„	7,160	7,950	9,008	+1,058	
	Lingah .	„	9,080	13,500	17,000	+3,500	
	Arab Coast	„	1,440	600	600	...	
Furniture . . .	Bushire .	Packages	158	274	503	+229	This is imported from United Kingdom and India by private individuals.
	Lingah .	Rs.	6,278	8,000	10,000	+2,000	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	498	500	700	+200	
Glass and Glassware—							
Glassware . . .	Bushire .	Cases	777	1,465	471	—994	Principally imported from United Kingdom and India, a small portion coming from France, Germany and Austria. Belgium has also come into the field with cheap and showy articles. The decrease is partly due to the importation of Russian manufactured articles through the north, and partly to the poverty of the people.
	Lingah .	Rs.	3,319	2,600	2,000	—600	
	Arab Coast	„	1,944	2,000	2,400	+400	
Glass (window) . .	Bushire .	Cases	1,565	1,429	1,779	+350	The bulk of the imports are from United Kingdom and India. Belgium also sent a small consignment of 320 cases.
	Lingah .	Rs.	970	500	250	—250	
Other sorts . . .	Bushire .	Cases	159	311	91	+620	
	Lingah .	Rs.	4,522	6,000	5,000	—1,000	
	Arab Coast	„	1,244	1,200	1,200	...	

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire, 1901-1902.—contd.

Articles.	Ports.	Description of quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity. 1901.	Quantity. 1902.	Increase or decrease in 1902 compared with 1901.	Character of trade.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gold Lace and Thread—							
Gold Lace	Bushire	Cases	...	...	6	+6	Chiefly imported from India.
	Lingah	lbs.	177	200	400	+200	
	Arab Coast	Tolas	900	4,500	4,500	...	
Gold Thread	Bushire	Cases	12	22	4	−18	
	Lingah	lbs.	126	120	400	+280	
	Arab Coast	Tolas	5,300	8,500	10,000	+1,500	
Gold Embroidered cloth	Bushire	Cases	11	3	...	−3	
	Lingah	Pieces	163	150	100	−50	
Grain and Pulse—							
Wheat	Bushire	cwts.	1,19,379	10,736	7,041	−3,695	Has been imported from India into Bushire and other Gulf ports, owing to the local supply having failed.
	Lingah	„	34,470	26,350	79,740	+53,390	
	Arab Coast	„	23,953	23,000	26,000	+3,000	
Barley	Bushire	„	79,748	8,150	11,085	+2,935	The above remarks apply to this item also.
	Lingah	„	34,584	7,124	21,200	+14,076	
	Arab Coast	„	6,840	1,800	1,900	+100	
Rice	Bushire	„	11,587	9,487	60,921	+51,434	The scarcity prevailing in the country induced large imports of this article. The whole of it was imported from India.
	Lingah	„	1,76,650	1,28,250	2,08,485	+80,235	
	Arab Coast	„	1,14,550	1,20,250	1,42,500	+22,250	
Other sorts	Bushire	„	3,948	2,971	1,725	−1,246	
	Lingah	„	5,194	970	1,397	+427	
	Arab Coast	„	2,184	2,250	2,100	−150	
Haberdashery	Bushire	Cases	168	183	225	+42	
	Lingah	„	18	33	150	+117	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	2,880	3,700	3,400	−300	
Hardware and Cutlery—							
Hardware	Bushire	Packages	1,523	1,984	1,426	−558	The bulk of the imports is from United Kingdom and India, France and Austria also contributing to a small extent.
	Lingah	cwts.	2,938	2,000	2,500	+500	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	20,814	20,000	21,000	+1,000	
Cutlery	Bushire	Cases	88	67	30	−37	
	Lingah	„	13	36	50	+14	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	1,846	1,700	1,800	+100	
Jute and Manufactures—							
Gunny bags	Bushire	Packages	442	369	229	−140	The articles mostly imported under this head are gunny bags, the bulk of which comes from India.
	Lingah	„	62	80	109	+29	
Other sorts	Bushire	Cases	167	91	38	−53	
	Lingah	cwts.	800	450	150	−300	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	2,514	2,800	1,200	−1,600	
Lamps and Lampware	Bushire	Cases	103	194	52	−142	Chiefly from United Kingdom and India. A small consignment of a few cases was also received from Belgium.
	Lingah	Rs.	1,201	1,500	850	−650	
	Arab Coast	„	2,909	3,500	4,000	+500	
Leather and Manufactures—							
Leather (tanned)	Bushire	Packages	31	7	15	+8	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	21,402	26,000	27,500	+1,500	
Saddlery, Harness, Boots Shoes, etc.	Bushire	Packages	260	455	136	−319	
	Lingah	Rs.	6,047	8,500	13,200	+4,700	
	Arab Coast	„	2,402	700	1,050	+350	
Liquors, Wines and Spirits—							
Whisky	Bushire	Cases	1,174	1,129	992	−137	Chiefly from United Kingdom and Germany.
Wines	Do.	„	703	1,321	1,201	−120	From United Kingdom and France.
Brandy	Do.	„	672	618	210	−408	From United Kingdom, India, and France.
Champagne	Do.	„	65	89	64	−25	From France.
Beer	Do.	„	218	159	228	+69	From United Kingdom, India and Germany.
Other sorts	Do.	„	246	407	59	−348	
Matches	Do.	„	1,971	2,724	1,382	−1,342	Mostly imported from United Kingdom and Austria. Decrease is due to the overstocked state of the market in the previous year.
	Lingah	„	118	100	210	+110	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	967	1,500	1,800	+300	

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire, 1901-1902—contd.

Articles.	Port.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity. 1901.	Quantity. 1902.	Increase or decrease in 1902 compared with 1901.	Character of trade.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mats and Mat bags .	Bushire .	Bundles	2,861	2,213	1,351	−862	
	Lingah .	Pieces	10,039	7,115	16,225	+9,110	
	Arab Coast	„	54,202	46,500	52,500	+6,000	
Metals—							
Copper . . .	Bushire .	cwts.	3,893	3,924	2,998	−926	Imported from United Kingdom and India. Decrease is due to the poverty of the people.
	Lingah .	„	282	85	115	+30	
	Arab Coast	„	382	330	350	+20	
Tin . . .	Bushire .	„	719	754	1,549	+795	Imported from United Kingdom and India. The bulk of the imports is in tin-plates which are principally used in making utensils and lamps.
	Lingah .	„	105	...	37	+37	
	Arab Coast	„	60	65	70	+5	
Iron	Bushire .	„	12,698	15,394	5,605	−9,789	All the import is from United Kingdom and India.
	Lingah .	„	2,245	2,626	2,874	+240	
	Arab Coast	„	1,140	1,200	1,200	...	
Brass	Bushire .	„	1,046	343	1,070	+727	All from United Kingdom and India.
	Arab Coast	„	247	220	210	−10	
Other sorts . . .	Bushire .	„	638	541	3,595	+3,054	Mostly lead and zinc from United Kingdom.
	Lingah .	„	331	157	256	+99	
	Arab Coast	„	1,244	1,100	1,100	...	
Oils—							
Kerosine . . .	Bushire .	Cases	9,061	22,173	51	−22,122	The decrease noted in this is due to the consignments brought by Russian steamers not having been included in the returns, as information regarding merchandise brought by such steamers is not available, but from inquiries made in the Bazaar, about 20,000 cases were imported by them. The British India merchant, who was the principal importer in previous years, did not import any during the year.
	Lingah .	„	8,052	5,415	5,600	+185	
	Arab Coast	„	4,254	8,300	3,600	−4,700	
Other sorts . .	Bushire .	cwts.	304	926	573	−353	
	Lingah .	„	840	400	1,200	+800	
	Arab Coast	„	4,080	4,400	4,400	...	
Pearls . . .	Lingah .	Rs.	35,79,600	40,40,000	72,00,000	+31,60,000	The large increase in Lingah is due to a prosperous pearl season.
	Arab Coast	„	82,998	1,10,000	60,000	−50,000	
Perfumery—							
Rosewater . .	Lingah .	cwts.	103	125	220	+95	
	Arab Coast	Charboys	421	405	450	+45	
Other sorts . .	Lingah .	Tolas	353	200	400	+200	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	37,446	30,700	38,000	7,300	Principally imported from United Kingdom and India.
Porcelain and China-ware—							
Chinaware . . .	Bushire .	Cases	1,209	2,119	2,010	−109	
	Lingah .	„	85	100	125	+25	
Porcelain . . .	Bushire .	„	616	161	31	−131	
	Arab Coast	„	16,180	11,500	11,400	−100	
Provisions—							The failure of the harvests owing to a scanty rainfall necessitated the importation of a large quantity of all kinds of provisions from India, especially flour.
Cocoanuts . . .	Bushire .	Bundles	203	159	60	−99	
	Lingah .	cwts.	1,360	300	200	−100	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	2,662	2,300	2,200	−100	
Dry Limes . .	Bushire .	cwts.	640	580	319	−261	
	Lingah .	„	1,254	1,050	1,300	+250	
	Arab Coast	„	49	45	45	...	
Flour . . .	Bushire .	„	5,719	3,858	20,173	+16,315	
	Lingah .	„	11,780	8,000	27,650	+19,650	
	Arab Coast	„	2,540	2,250	2,400	+150	
Ghee	Bushire .	„	4,517	6,028	6,230	+202	
	Lingah .	„	905	2,450	5,000	+2,550	
	Arab Coast	„	2,630	2,775	3,000	+225	
Other sorts . . .	Bushire .	„	4,046	4,841	5,720	+879	Other sorts of provisions are mostly European stores imported from United Kingdom and India.
	Lingah .	„	6,297	7,400	6,425	−975	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	93,240	16,500	15,900	−600	
Salt	Lingah .	cwts.	35,400	56,000	80,000	+24,000	
	Arab Coast	„	38,200	41,000	40,000	−1,000	

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire, 1901-1902.—contd.

Articles.	Ports.	Description of quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity. 1901	Quantity. 1902	Increase or decrease in 1902, compared with 1901.	Character of Trade.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Seeds—							
Linseed	Lingah	cwts.	1,500	500	...	—500	
Simsim	,,	,,	265	150	342	+192	
	Arab Coast	,,	27	20	20	...	
Other sorts	Lingah	,,	72	20	...	—20	
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	Bushire	,,	18,156	31,530	6,050	—25,480	
	Lingah	,,	4,946	6,050	7,125	+1,075	
	Arab Coast	,,	...	...	40	+40	
Silk (raw)	Lingah	,,	6	5	8	+3	
	Arab Coast	,,	19	16	16	...	
Silk Piece-Goods	Bushire	Cases	243	660	123	—537	The bulk of these imports was principally from France in previous years, but during the year under review, the French imports have decreased to a large extent, and the bulk imported during the year is from United Kingdom and India.
	Lingah	Pieces	546	1,000	2,500	+1,500	
	Arab Coast	,,	3,600	3,100	3,400	+300	
Silverware and Jewellery.	Bushire	Rs.	73,048	74,680	18,900	—55,780	
Spices—							All the spices imported into these ports are from India.
Turmeric	Bushire	cwts.	2,701	3,807	3,302	—505	
	Lingah	,,	753	768	1,230	+462	
	Arab Coast	,,	1,560	1,200	1,200	...	
Ginger	Bushire	,,	938	1,807	871	—936	
	Lingah	,,	235	100	500	+400	
	Arab Coast	,,	59	60	60	...	
Blackpepper	Bushire	,,	1,956	2,749	1,874	—875	
	Lingah	,,	275	399	417	+18	
	Arab Coast	,,	680	650	650	...	
Other sorts	Bushire	,,	692	486	476	—10	
	Lingah	,,	269	250	995	+745	
	Arab Coast	,,	1,046	950	900	—50	
Stationery	Bushire	Cases.	392	629	661	+32	
	Lingah	Rs.	1,140	4,500	10,000	+5,500	
	Arab Coast	,,	3,738	4,500	5,000	+500	
Sugar, loaf	Bushire	cwts.	66,007	79,161	78,749	—412	The decrease is due to the market being overstocked and transactions have proved unremunerative. United Kingdom shows an increase over the previous year.
	Lingah	,,	2,542	5,550	487	—5,063	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	3,998	6,000	7,000	+1,000	
Sugar, soft	Bushire	cwts.	56,701	63,259	1,39,052	+75,793	Mostly imported from India, and Germany comes next on the list. This sugar is finding favour with the consumer, and it is to this fact that the increase is due.
	Lingah	,,	7,060	12,500	10,852	—1,648	
	Arab Coast	,,	10,120	10,000	12,000	+2,000	
Sugarcandy	Bushire	,,	1,596	7,933	34	—7,899	The decrease is due to the overstocked state of the market.
	Lingah	,,	250	250	504	+254	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	466	500	600	+100	
Tallow	Lingah	cwts.	436	480	700	+220	
	Arab Coast	,,	1,532	1,550	1,600	+50	
Tea	Bushire	,,	14,164	17,964	16,592	—1,372	The bulk is imported from India, China contributing about 10 per cent. The decrease is due to the overstocked state of the market in the previous year.
	Lingah	,,	404	1,036	982	—54	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	4,011	4,700	5,200	+500	
Timber and Wood—							
Planks and Beams	Bushire	Pieces	9,353	4,742	5,439	+697	Principally imported from India.
	Lingah	Rs.	23,060	32,000	30,000	—2,000	
	Arab Coast	,,	18,999	19,000	16,500	—2,500	
Rafters	Bushire	Pieces	22,120	24,520	51,000	+26,480	Principally from Zanzibar, India contributing to a small extent.
	Lingah	Rs.	15,800	25,000	18,000	—7,000	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	14,992	15,000	16,500	+1,500	

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire, 1901-1902.—concld.

Articles.	Ports.	Description of quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity. 1901.	Quantity. 1902.	Increase or decrease in 1902 compared with 1901.	Character of trade.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Tobacco	Bushire	cwts.	105	42	29	−13	
	Lingah	,,	4,210	12,150	5,600	−6,550	
	Arab Coast	,,	168	230	230	...	
Manufactures of Tobacco	Bushire	Cases	106	77	46	−31	
	Lingah	Rs.	1,296	4,500	7,000	+2,500	
	Arab Coast	,,	520	800	900	+100	
Watches and clocks	Bushire	Cases	54	83	48	−35	Principally from United Kingdom and India.
	Lingah	Rs.	2,040	2,500	2,000	−500	
	Arab Coast	,,	698	600	700	+100	
Wool	Bushire	cwts.	1,760	542	730	+188	
	Lingah	Rs.	5,460	800	6,000	+5,200	
	Arab Coast	,,	106	115	125	+10	
Woolen Goods—							
Shawls	Bushire	Packages	44	37	13	−24	From India.
	Lingah	Rs.	6,339	12,000	...	−12,000	
Broad cloth and other Woolen Piece Goods.	Bushire	Packages	193	365	117	−248	Principally from United Kingdom, India and Germany.
	Lingah	Rs.	3,860	2,800	16,000	+13,200	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	252	265	280	+15	
Other manufactures of Wool.	Bushire	Packages	59	69	66	−3	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	246	260	300	+40	
Specie	Bushire	Rs.	19,88,100	43,01,661	25,36,505	−17,65,156	About Rs. 24,00,000 worth of Bar Silver was imported from the United Kingdom by the Imperial Bank of Persia, and forwarded to the Imperial Mint at Teherán.
	Lingah	,,	22,69,800	25,12,000	20,79,360	−4,32,640	
	Arab Coast	,,	8,36,395	7,70,000	3,57,000	−4,13,000	
Articles not specified above.	Bushire	,,	1,16,586	1,38,850	2,07,182	+68,332	
	Lingah	,,	32,261	19,500	27,900	+8,400	
	Arab Coast	,,	29,173	47,000	44,000	−3,000	

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that Entered the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1900	40	4,000	111	132,787	151	136,787
	1901	25	1,250	109	125,760	134	127,010
	1902	50	3,000	133	148,229	183	154,229
Austrian	1900	...	...	1	1,500	1	1,500
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	...	...	1	1,613	1	1,280
Turkish	1900	90	5,400	...	...	90	5,400
	1901	50	2,000	...	...	50	2,000
	1902	80	2,400	...	...	80	2,400
Maskat	1900	8	1,200	...	...	8	1,200
	1901	10	800	...	...	10	800
	1902	25	2,000	...	...	25	2,000
Arab	1900	60	2,400	...	...	60	2,400
	1901	80	3,200	...	...	80	3,200
	1902	150	4,500	...	...	150	4,500
Persian	1900	250	12,500	...	...	250	12,500
	1901	350	8,750	...	...	350	8,750
	1902	300	7,500	...	...	300	7,500
Russian	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	3	4,513	3	4,513
	1902	...	...	3	4,270	3	4,270
Total	1900	448	25,500	113	135,564	561	161,064
	1901	515	16,000	112	130,273	627	146,273
	1902	605	19,400	138	155,392	743	174,792

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that Cleared the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1900	40	4,000	115	130,437	155	134,437
	1901	25	1,250	107	126,499	132	127,749
	1902	50	3,000	117	133,083	167	136,083
Austrian	1900	...	...	2	3,327	2	3,327
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1900	90	5,400	1	1,277	91	6,677
	1901	50	2,000	1	1,342	51	3,342
	1902	80	2,400	1	1,613	81	4,013
Maskat	1900	8	1,200	...	...	8	1,200
	1901	10	800	...	...	10	800
	1902	25	2,000	...	...	25	2,000
Arab	1900	60	2,400	...	...	60	2,400
	1901	80	3,200	...	...	80	3,200
	1902	150	4,500	...	...	150	4,500
Persian	1900	250	12,500	...	...	250	12,500
	1901	325	8,430	...	...	325	8,430
	1902	280	7,000	...	...	280	7,000
Russian	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	3	4,513	3	4,513
	1902	...	...	3	4,270	3	4,270
Total	1900	448	25,500	118	135,041	566	160,541
	1901	490	15,680	111	132,354	601	148,034
	1902	585	18,900	121	138,966	706	157,866

TABLE No. 5.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that Entered the Port of Lingah.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1900	141	12,800	78	85,800	219	98,600
	1901	122	12,900	81	89,100	203	102,000
	1902	112	11,350	95	104,500	207	115,850
French	1900	10	800	...	...	10	800
	1901	8	640	...	...	8	640
	1902	6	480	...	...	6	480
Turkish	1900	67	6,350	2	2,200	69	8,550
	1901	41	3,400	...	...	41	3,400
	1902	49	3,960	...	...	49	3,960
Maskat	1900	80	3,200	...	...	80	3,200
	1901	50	2,000	...	...	50	2,000
	1902	40	1,600	...	...	40	1,600
Arab	1900	110	3,300	...	...	110	3,300
	1901	100	3,000	...	...	100	3,000
	1902	85	2,400	...	...	85	2,400
Persian	1900	190	8,170	...	...	190	8,170
	1901	120	5,160	...	...	120	5,160
	1902	95	4,085	...	...	95	4,085
Russian	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	2	2,200	2	2,200
	1902	...	...	2	2,200	2	2,200
Total	1900	598	34,620	80	88,000	678	122,620
	1901	441	27,100	83	91,300	524	118,400
	1902	387	22,875	97	106,700	484	130,575

TABLE No. 6.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that Cleared the Port of Lingah.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1900	121	11,100	37	40,700	158	51,800
	1901	87	9,925	45	49,500	132	59,425
	1902	80	8,630	47	51,700	127	60,330
French	1900	8	640	...	...	8	640
	1901	5	400	...	...	5	400
	1902	6	480	...	...	6	480
Turkish	1900	62	6,000	2	2,200	64	8,200
	1901	26	2,350	..	...	26	2,350
	1902	21	2,000	...	...	21	2,000
Maskat	1900	70	2,800	...	...	70	2,800
	1901	30	1,200	...	...	30	1,200
	1902	40	1,600	...	...	40	1,600
Arab	1900	90	2,700	...	...	90	2,700
	1901	80	2,400	...	...	80	2,400
	1902	82	2,460	...	...	82	2,460
Persian	1900	180	7,540	...	...	180	7,540
	1901	80	3,440	...	...	80	3,440
	1902	75	3,225	...	...	75	3,225
Russian	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	3	3,300	3	3,300
	1902	...	...	2	2,200	2	2,200
Total	1900	531	30,780	39	42,900	570	73,680
	1901	308	19,715	48	52,800	356	72,515
	1902	304	18,395	49	53,900	353	72,295

TABLE No. 7.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that Entered all the Ports of Arab Coast.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1900	8	560	2	1,600	10	2,160
	1901	5	750	6	52,200	11	52,950
	1902	5	750	21	21,000	26	21,750
Turkish	1900	6	120	...	...	6	120
	1901	10	300	...	...	10	300
	1902	15	450	...	...	15	450
Maskat	1900	150	3,000	...	...	150	3,000
	1901	200	5,000	...	...	200	5,000
	1902	250	6,250	...	...	250	6,250
Arab	1900	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
	1901	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1902	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Persian	1900	375	7,500	...	...	375	7,500
	1901	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1902	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
French	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	2	200	...	...	2	200
Total	1900	759	15,580	2	1,600	761	17,180
	1901	815	18,050	6	52,200	821	70,250
	1902	872	19,650	21	21,000	893	40,650

TABLE No. 8.

Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that Cleared all the Ports of Arab Coast.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1900	7	490	2	1,600	9	2,090
	1901	5	750	6	52,200	11	52,950
	1902	5	750	21	21,000	26	21,750
Turkish	1900	6	160	...	...	6	160
	1901	10	300	...	...	10	300
	1902	15	450	...	...	15	450
Maskat	1900	150	3,000	...	...	150	3,000
	1901	200	5,000	...	...	200	5,000
	1902	250	6,250	...	...	250	6,250
Arab	1900	100	2,000	...	...	100	2,000
	1901	100	2,000	...	...	100	2,000
	1902	100	2,000	...	...	100	2,000
Persian	1900	375	7,500	...	...	375	7,500
	1901	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1902	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
French	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	2	200	...	...	2	200
Total	1900	638	13,110	2	1,600	640	14,710
	1901	715	16,050	6	52,200	721	63,250
	1902	772	17,650	21	21,000	793	38,650

PART IV.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF THE BAHREIN ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1902.

The considerable decline in the figures for some of the principal articles of trade may be explained by the insecurity of the caravan routes to Al Hassa and Nejd throughout the last quarter of 1901 and the following five months, during which period all trade between Bahrein and those districts was stopped. Cotton piece-goods were seriously affected, and the local market was overstocked owing to the merchants holding over a large number of bales which were imported at the latter end of 1901 for the Al Hassa trade.

The improvement in the condition of the islanders and the influx of Persian settlers during the past two years are creating a demand for a better class of prints, woollen cloths, cheap velvets and silks. Gold thread and lace of continental manufacture of medium qualities are in demand.

The trade in coffee shows a decided increase notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the Al Hassa district during the past year. The improvement is due to the cheap Brazilian coffee imported, which has brought the article within the reach of the poorer classes. With the fall in price a larger consumption on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf may be anticipated, and British firms are recommended to turn their attention to the possibilities of the commodity.

The pearling operations were a success as far as the divers were concerned. But the same cannot be said of the dealers who have suffered losses from 15 to 20 per cent. on their transactions. The quantity obtained was less than the preceding season by about 8 per cent., and keen competition between the dealers drove up prices 30 per cent. It is not expected, however, that the losses experienced by the dealers will seriously affect the general trade for the current year, owing to the fact that the high prices received by the divers for their pearls have improved their spending powers.

The shell transactions show a large fall. This is due to a large quantity of shells having been taken by sailing craft direct to Bushire, which offered better facilities for shipment to Europe, and for want of transport about 600 tons remained in stock at the close of the year.

The advantages of this trade, as well as of the general business to be done in Bahrein, appears to be better appreciated by foreign trading houses than British merchants. The French firm of M. M. Dumas and Guien of Marseilles has recently opened a branch office. It is hoped that some energetic British firm will realise the importance of this growing trade and will endeavour to obtain a share in it before it is too late.

The stability of the Indian rupee is being appreciated by the Arabs, and the circulation of the Maria Theresa dollar consequently is decreasing. Large profits on the latter coin can no longer be made. The exchange in the two coins closely followed the Bombay market prices *plus* freight and interest. At the end of the year the dollar stood at Rs. 120 per 100.

Exchange transactions with Europe are arranged principally through Bombay Banking houses and in some instances through Bushire, the rates are, therefore, much higher than those obtaining at ports where Banks exist.

The building of a stone pier is under consideration, and when it is completed, the shipping will have little cause to complain about the arrangements for discharging their cargoes. To meet recurring expenditure required for the upkeep of the pier, fees will be charged on all exports and imports.

Steamers for Europe will generally be able to obtain shells when calling here for cargo in the last quarter of the year, at rates 10 shillings in advance of those offering at Bushire. Also at about the same season dates for the Red Sea ports are obtainable.

J. CALCOTT GASKIN,
Assistant Political Agent.

BAHREIN,
The 9th March 1903.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX A TO PART IV.

TABLE No. 1.

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports from the Bahrein Islands.

Articles.		Average for five years ending 1901.		1901.		1902.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1901.		Character of Trade.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Animals—										
Horses	Heads	64	13,370	99	34,980	36	13,950	−63	−21,030	Chiefly to India and Turkish Ports.
Donkeys	"	108	6,510	145	9,320	61	4,530	−84	−4,790	Principally to Persian Ports. Decrease due to local advance of prices.
Camels	"	1	225	1	270	4	945	+3	+675	
Other animals	"	8	540	6	420	10	810	+4	+390	
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	75,205	...	2,430	...	2,655	...	+225	
Canvas (sail cloth)	cwts.	1,181	78,545	1,109	71,870	980	68,595	−129	−3,275	Decrease due to local demand.
Cattle	Heads	130	7,500	149	895	...	...	−149	−895	Local demand.
Coffee	cwts.	2,669	1,03,295	3,883	1,35,905	4,220	1,35,060	+337	−845	Increase in quantity due to demand in Koweit, Katif and Katr.
Coir and coir rope	"	468	5,640	208	2,465	456	5,025	+248	+2,560	Principally to Koweit.
Cotton piece goods	"	1,395	3,40,935	1,526	3,40,130	929	2,67,435	−597	−72,695	Chiefly to Al Hassa, which, however, took less this year owing to the disturbed state of that district.
Cotton, raw	"	34	720	43	1,120	46	1,050	−3	−70	
Yarn and twist	Bundles	174	18,525	273	19,110	563	17,025	+290	−2,085	Increase in quantity exported due to demand on the Persian Coast Ports.
Dates	cwts.	50,029	1,77,840	62,820	1,91,860	95,545	2,85,640	+32,725	+93,780	Principally to India and the Red Sea Ports.
Date juice	"	2,743	12,015	3,471	13,885	3,559	14,230	+88	+345	Mostly to Persian Ports, Katr and Maskat.
Drugs and medicines	...	...	9,015	...	7,300	...	9,660	...	+2,360	All to Turkish Ports.
Dyeing and colouring materials	...	...	8,520	...	7,600	...	7,950	...	+350	Ditto.
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Almonds	cwts.	164	2,400	163	2,445	150	2,250	−13	−195	Ditto.
Raisins and currants	"	177	2,085	186	2,230	195	2,430	+9	+200	Ditto.
Other fruits, etc	...	...	10,770	...	10,115	...	8,940	...	−1,175	Ditto.
Grain and Pulse	...	...	5,81,220	...	3,43,715	...	2,26,000	...	−1,17,470	Principally in rice due to disturbed state of Al Hassa and Nejd.
Gums	...	...	555	...	670	...	660	...	−10	To Turkish Ports.
Hardware and Cutlery—										
Hardware	...	...	12,735	...	11,990	...	10,710	...	−1,280	To Turkish and Persian Ports and Arab Coast.
Cutlery	...	...	360	...	445	...	390	...	−55	Ditto ditto.
Hides and skins	...	...	23,235	...	18,390	...	22,230	...	+3,840	Demand in India for re-export to Europe.
Jute and Manufactures of—										
Gunnies	...	...	9,600	...	10,690	...	12,090	...	+1,400	Demand in Katif for dry dates to India.
Other jute manufactures	...	...	255	...	310	...	285	...	−25	
Mats and mat bags	...	...	3,165	...	3,580	...	4,260	...	+680	Principally to Turkish and Persian Ports.
Metals—										
Copper	...	...	4,350	...	2,700	...	2,400	...	−300	
Other metals	cwts.	689	10,845	890	13,060	969	14,505	+79	+1,445	Principally to Persian Coast Ports.
Oils—										
Kerosine	Cases	6,439	25,890	3,880	13,520	3,540	12,390	−340	−1,130	Disturbances in Al Hassa.
Other oils	...	...	5,145	...	4,800	...	6,525	...	+1,725	Demand at the minor Persian Ports.
Opium	...	...	105	...	...	...	180	...	+75	
Pearls	...	...	52,64,145	...	71,30,100	...	84,95,610	...	+13,65,510	Increase in price due to keen competition of the buyers. Losses all round are expected.

PERFUMERY—										
Rosewater	...	...	270	...	300	...	2,955	...	+2,655	Demand in Katif.
Other perfumery	...	...	4,800	...	6,150	...	6,405	...	+155	Ditto.
PROVISIONS—										
Ghee	cwts.	397	17,565	456	22,800	...	...	−456	−22,800	Local demand.
Sugar (loaf and soft)	"	1,845	25,725	1,523	21,470	3,132	39,150	+1,609	+17,680	Principally to Katif and Katr owing to low prices.
Tea	...	...	690	...	900	...	1,155	...	+225	Principally to Katif.
Limes (dry)	cwts.	109	2,820	97	2,330	154	2,355	+57	+25	Principally to Katif and Katr.
Other provisions	...	...	31,935	...	35,310	...	32,880	...	−2,430	Ditto ditto.
SEEDS—										
Linseed and other seeds	...	...	1,860	...	1,690	...	1,665	...	−25	
SHARK FINS	cwts.	550	13,350	633	16,460	516	10,320	−117	−6,140	To India. Decrease due to failure of fishery.
SHELLS (MOTHER-OF-PEARL)	"	15,327	1,07,520	84	3,360	35	2,490	−49	−870	London and Hamburg, *vid* Bushire, in about equal proportions. Decrease is mainly due to direct shipment having been made from the Pearl Banks to Bushire.
SHELLS, MUSSEL*	"	...	...	1,441	28,800	670	14,745	−771	−14,055	
SHELLS, OYSTER*	"	...	...	32,338	1,29,355	17,496	87,480	−14,842	−41,875	
SILK (RAW)	lbs.	1,241	11,205	1,560	14,380	1,424	10,605	−136	−3,775	
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	...	...	18,660	...	23,945	...	21,225	...	−2,720	Principally to Al Hassa and Katif.
SPICES	cwts.	716	15,410	694	24,290	644	21,000	−50	−3,290	Ditto ditto.
TALLOW	"	292	6,330	281	7,590	316	8,370	+35	+780	Mainly to Turkish Ports.
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	...	14,565	...	14,190	...	20,580	...	+6,390	Mostly to Koweit, where a demand for rafters existed.
TOBACCO	cwts.	1,180	29,250	1,178	28,270	1,367	36,195	+189	+7,925	Principally to Katif and Al Hassa.
WOOL	"	206	6,795	236	7,550	263	7,365	−27	−185	To Persian Coast Ports.
WOOLLEN GOODS	...	...	20,580	...	19,930	...	20,760	...	+830	Mainly to Turkish, Persian and Arab Coast Ports.
SPECIE	...	...	8,43,525	...	8,93,775	...	9,78,560	...	+35,785	Principally to India and Turkish Ports.
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	...	44,490	...	45,030	...	69,825	...	+24,795	Chiefly to Turkish Ports.
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	97,55,970	...	1,10,53,800	...	...	

* Prior to 1901 these descriptions of shells were included with the mother-of-pearl.

Total value of Exports from Bahrein to Principal Countries.

Country.	VALUE.	
	1901.	1902.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	15,580	.....
India	75,34,110	86,95,555
British East Africa	.....	1,710
Turkey	17,80,005	16,55,200
Muscat	55,025	38,985
Zanzibar	19,455	31,560
Arab Coast	59,185	2,00,275
Persian Ports	2,41,720	4,30,515
Germany	49,890	.....
France	1,000	.....
TOTAL	97,55,970	1,10,53,800

TABLE No. 2.

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports into the Bahrein Islands.

Articles.		Average for five years ending 1901.		1901.		1902.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1901.		Character of trade.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Animals—										
Horses	Heads	41	13,274	38	13,300	28	9,100	−10	−4,200	From Al Hassa. Decrease due to disturbed state of that district.
Donkeys	,,	28	3,321	19	2,510	15	975	−4	−1,535	From Katif.
Camels	,,	39	4,046	62	5,160	14	1,815	−48	−3,345	From Al Hassa. Due to disturbed state of Nejd.
Other sorts of animals	,,	523	14,990	618	17,990	425	14,200	−193	−3,790	Decrease of imports from Persian Coast.
Apparel wearing	...	...	14,162	...	14,400	...	17,050	...	+2,650	Increase in wealth of the inhabitants.
Arms and Ammunition—										
Guns	Nos.	5,415	4,01,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cartridges	,,	1,100,000	65,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts of arms, etc.	...	...	8,554	...	3,980	...	4,310	...	+330	
Books and printed matter	...	...	6,604	...	7,335	...	13,360	...	+6,025	
Building materials	...	...	11,811	...	14,365	...	13,550	...	−815	
Candles	...	...	6,949	...	7,505	...	6,910	...	−585	
Cattle	Heads	27,823	88,984	23,710	84,010	21,675	75,075	−2,035	−8,935	Scarcity in Persia.
Coffee	cwts.	6,415	2,55,739	12,222	4,28,060	13,089	4,09,990	+867	−18,070	Large quantity of the cheaper qualities imported.
Coir and coir rope	,,	3,272	34,325	3,655	40,205	4,229	46,520	+574	+6,315	Increase in shipping.
Cotton piece goods	...	...	7,97,972	...	11,74,925	...	8,92,545	...	−2,82,380	Overstock due to temporary stoppage of export to Al Hassa.
Cotton (raw)	cwts.	2,590	56,478	1,746	39,320	564	14,100	−1,182	−25,220	Large quantity of waste cotton imported.
Yarn and twist	,,	972	62,806	1,173	82,130	1,175	36,200	+2	−45,930	Fall in price.
Dates	,,	72,078	2,68,328	73,510	2,57,300	2,12,180	6,93,400	+1,38,670	+4,36,100	Largely for re-export to Arabian and Red Sea Ports.
Date Juice	,,	7,154	3,318	1,970	8,865	6,000	21,000	+4,030	+12,135	Ditto ditto ditto.
Drugs and medicines	...	...	25,240	...	16,115	...	15,630	...	−485	
Dyeing and colouring materials	...	...	23,432	...	16,255	...	27,605	...	+11,350	Increase in local industries.
Earthenware (pottery)	...	...	9,178	...	8,865	...	10,670	...	+1,745	Principally from Persia.
Fruits and vegetables—										
Almonds	cwts.	617	8,750	715	10,360	108	1,100	−607	−9,260	
Raisins and currants	,,	481	5,428	400	4,805	500	5,140	+100	+335	
Other fruits, etc.	...	...	11,387	...	17,945	...	23,620	...	+5,685	Principally from Persia and Turkey.
Fuel—										
Coal	Tons	1,177	36,582	899	52,250	767	23,000	−132	−29,550	Chiefly due to fall in price.
Firewood	...	...	30,553	...	31,950	...	80,500	...	+48,550	Local demand.
Furniture	...	...	4,066	...	4,700	...	6,330	...	+1,630	
Glass and Glassware	...	...	9,800	...	11,430	...	11,300	...	−130	
Gold lace and thread	...	...	32,710	...	34,885	...	62,685	...	+27,800	Improved condition of the people and re-export.
Grain and Pulse—										
Wheat	cwts.	44,045	1,99,071	33,050	1,81,775	55,940	2,79,960	+22,890	+98,185	All but 27½ tons from India; due to scarcity in Persia.
Barley	,,	3,435	10,599	1,614	7,050	6,615	26,400	+5,001	+19,350	Wholly from India except 14½ tons.
Rice	,,	285,749	20,61,833	3,48,560	20,91,360	2,95,745	17,74,410	−52,815	−3,16,950	Overstock from previous year.
Other sorts of grain	...	...	10,501	...	9,730	...	40,010	...	+30,280	Ditto ditto.
Haberdashery	...	...	6,428	...	7,630	...	9,000	...	+1,370	Improved condition of the people.
Hardware and Cutlery—										
Hardware	...	...	30,143	...	59,675	...	59,110	...	−565	Decrease in demand for re-export.
Cutlery	...	...	15,922	...	16,350	...	8,850	...	−7,500	
Hides and skins	Pieces	15,122	12,469	10,810	9,390	11,500	9,860	+690	+470	Demand in India for re-export to Europe.
Jute and manufactures of—										
Gunnery bags	...	...	27,920	...	6,970	...	6,615	...	−355	
Other jute manufactures	...	...	7,840	...	7,450	...	7,500	...	+50	
Lamps and lampware	...	...	3,720	...	3,970	...	3,950	...	−20	
Leather and manufactures of—	...	...	5,556	...	6,530	...	7,090	...	+560	
Liquors, wines and spirits	...	...	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Matches	Cases	162	6,919	230	9,200	390	14,430	+160	+5,230	Demand for re-export.

MATS AND [redacted]	...	...	11,144	...	13,500	...	13,375	...	−125	
METALS—										
Copper	cwts.	239	12,810	118	8,850	130	7,800	+12	−1,050	
Tin	cwts.	74	6,492	78	8,020	76	7,350	−2	−670	
Iron	„	2,407	20,952	2,686	24,175	2,450	19,660	−236	−4,515	Overstock from previous year.
Brass	„	19	1,340	6	900	15	1,050	+9	+150	Improvement in local industry.
Other metals	„	926	10,676	953	11,270	880	9,720	−73	−1,550	
OILS—										
Kerosine	Cases	15,000	55,539	11,250	43,250	10,101	40,405	−1,149	+2,845	Chiefly due to fall in demand for re-export and overstock from previous year.
Other oils	cwts.	1,544	26,837	3,700	42,800	3,950	47,400	+250	+4,600	Increase in shipping.
PEARLS	...	...	11,60,721	...	10,45,480	...	27,11,250	...	+16,65,770	Local demand for re-export.
PERFUMERY—										
Rose-water	...	...	4,971	...	4,920	...	9,500	...	+4,580	Ditto. ditto.
Other perfumery	...	...	13,886	...	13,105	...	14,000	...	+895	Ditto. ditto.
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE	...	...	14,907	...	14,260	...	16,570	...	+2,310	Improved condition of the people.
PROVISIONS—										
Cocoanuts	...	...	8,546	...	7,800	...	7,200	...	−600	
Dry limes	cwts.	724	16,918	735	17,640	725	14,500	−10	−3,140	Fall in demand.
Flour	...	...	3,024	...	9,500	...	1,01,630	...	+92,130	All from India. Local demand.
Ghee	cwts.	2,831	1,27,579	3,084	1,60,340	5,563	2,70,380	+2,479	+1,10,040	Principally from India and Turkey.
Other provisions	...	...	57,227	...	44,430	...	75,345	...	+30 915	Increase in local demand.
SALT	...	...	2,779	...	2,870	...	525	...	−2,345	Local salt arrears found.
SEED—										
Linseed and other seeds	...		7,458	...	8,470	...	10,670	...	+2,200	Improvement in the condition of the inhabitants.
SHELLS (MOTHER-OF-PEARL)	cwts.	3,122	34,515	84	3,360	37	2,445	−47	−915	
„ MUSSELS*	„	1,950	29,250	1,950	29,250	810	12,150	−1,140	−17,100	
„ OYSTER (LINGA SHELLS) *	„	8,200	16,400	9,900	19,800	5,750	23,715	−4,150	+3,915	Increase in price.
SILK (RAW)	lbs.	4,544	34,216	5,890	43,680	5,080	37,595	−210	−6,085	Due to increase in imports of manufactured goods.
„ PIECE-GOODS	Pieces	8,830	72,589	12,065	1,04,070	12,650	1,11,650	+585	+7,580	Improved condition of the people.
SPICES	cwts.	3,410	68,488	3,600	76,720	4,100	86,775	+500	+10,055	Ditto. ditto.
STATIONERY	...		4,235	...	4,615	...	4,165	...	−450	All in demand for re-export.
SUGAR (LOAF AND SOFT)	cwts.	6,029	70,866	8,056	83,460	9,345	97,335	+1,289	+13,875	Improved condition of the people.
„ CANDY	„	814	13,748	705	9,870	765	10,710	+60	+840	Ditto. ditto.
TALLOW	„	1,124	22,778	1,242	33,335	2,315	61,320	+73	+27,985	Increase in demand for shipping.
TEA	...	...	6,987	...	10,330	...	11,750	...	+1,420	
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	...	54,683	...	57,360	...	2,52,485	...	+1,95,125	Increase in rafters for building purposes and in Timber for shipping.
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF—	...	...	97,581	...	73,625	...	1,68,335	...	+94,710	Improved condition of the people.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS	...	...	5,362	...	6,920	...	6,350	...	−570	
WOOL	cwts.	448	13,956	490	14,600	480	14,250	−10	−350	
WOOLLEN GOODS	...	...	49,015	...	53,545	...	1,18,740	...	+65,195	Improved condition of the people.
SPECIE	...	...	20,88,420	...	25,74,710	...	41,14,810	...	+15,40,100	
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	...	19,332	...	23,620	...	22,875	...	−745	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	95,32,750	...	1,33,20,610	...	...	

* Prior to 1901 these descriptions of shells were included with the mother-of-pearl.

Total value of Imports into Bahrein from Principal countries.

COUNTRY.	VALUE.	
	1901.	1902.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	30,800	1,000
India	66,12,845	82,80,335
British East Africa	17,000	28,605
Turkey	17,29,135	36,78,940
Muscat	77,030	3,15,170
Zanzibar	15,350	9,080
Arab Coast	1,36,200	3,91,240
Persian Ports	9,14,390	6,16,240
TOTAL	95,32,750	1,33,20,610

TABLE No. 3.

Return of all Foreign Shipping Entered Bahrein during the year 1902.

Nationality.	Year.	Steam.				Sailing.				Total.			
		No. of Vessels.		Tonnage.		No. of Vessels.		Tonnage.		No. of Vessels.		Tonnage.	
		With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.
British	1900	29	...	28,713	...	36	...	3,240	...	65	...	31,953	...
	1901	37	...	37,038	...	27	...	3,125	...	64	...	40,163	...
	1902	66	...	72,771	...	17	...	1,955	...	83	...	74,726	...
French	1900	...	...	...	...	1	...	120	...	1	...	120	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1900	...	...	...	...	275	...	11,020	...	275	...	11,020	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	269	...	10,880	...	269	...	10,880	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	215	...	8,665	...	215		8,665	
Maskat	1900	...	...	...	...	24	...	645	...	24	...	645	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	20	...	623	...	20	...	623	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	22	...	690	...	22	...	690	...
Arab	1900	...	...	...	...	277	...	10,144	...	277	...	10,144	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	263	...	9,626	...	263	...	9,626	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	301	...	11,055	...	301	...	11,055	...
Persian	1900	...	...	...	...	257	...	6,425	...	257	...	6,425	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	216	...	5,605	...	216	...	5,605	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	239	...	6,180	...	239	...	6,180	...
Total	1900	29	...	28,713	...	890	...	31,594	...	899	...	60,307	...
	1901	37	...	37,038	...	795	...	29,859	...	832	...	66,897	...
	1902	66	...	72,771	...	777	...	26,590	...	843	...	99,361	...

TABLE No. 4.

Return of all Foreign Shipping Cleared from Bahrein during the year 1902.

Nationality.	Year.	Steam.				Sailing.				Total.			
		No. of Vessels.		Tonnage.		No. of Vessels.		Tonnage.		No. of Vessels.		Tonnage.	
		With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.
British	1900	26	...	26,499	...	32	...	2,180	...	58	...	28,679	...
	1901	35	...	38,787	...	21	...	2,315	...	56	...	41,102	...
	1902	39	4	36,540	8,989	17	...	1,955	...	56	4	38,495	8,989
French	1900	...	...	...	...	1	...	120	...	1	...	120	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	1900	1	...	1,019	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,019	...
	1901	1	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,750	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1900	...	...	...	...	261	...	10,440	...	261	...	10,440	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	248	...	9,910	...	248	...	9,910	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	212	...	8,785	...	212	...	8,785	...
Maskat	1900	...	...	...	...	23	...	626	...	23	...	626	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	15	...	440	...	15	...	440	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	17	...	505	...	17	...	505	...
Arab	1900	...	...	...	...	285	...	11,160	...	285	...	11,160	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	261	...	10,440	...	261	...	10,440	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	273	...	10,897	...	273	...	10,897	...
Persian	1900	...	...	...	...	239	...	3,875	...	239	...	3,875	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	187	...	4,843	...	187	...	4,843	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	209	17	5,269	420	209	17	5,269	420
Total	1900	27	...	27,518	...	841	...	28,401	...	868	...	55,919	...
	1901	36	...	40,537	...	732	...	27,948	...	768	...	68,485	...
	1902	39	4	36,540	8,989	728	17	27,411	420	767	21	63,951	9,409

PART V.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF MOHAMMERAH FOR THE YEAR 1902.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

General.
Exchange.
Shipping.
River Trade.
Caravan routes.
Agriculture.
Comparison Table Statistics.

GENERAL.

Owing to there being again no export of wheat, trade continued depressed, especially with regard to imports from India. Retail prices rose considerably owing to fall in the price of silver and rise in value of the rupee.

A difficulty to trade is the system of advances, buyers of produce having to act as bankers to the cultivators and give advances before the prospects of harvests are assured. Goods imported are usually sold on three or six months' credit and paid for in instalments or after the harvests.

Particulars as to various items of exports and imports are given in comparison tables attached.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange ranged from 54 to 58 krans to the pound sterling. In annexed Tables krans 56=£1.

SHIPPING.

Ocean.—Thirty-two steamers called with cargo from, and ten took cargo for, Europe. In addition to the steamers of Bucknall's lines and the Anglo-Arabian Company, those of the West Hartlepool Company also called. The two companies running from Bombay called regularly.

Freights to London ranged from 18 to 11 per scale ton.

River.—The one river steamer ran fortnightly to Bunder Nasri (Ahwaz). The S.S. *Shushan* crossed the rapids early in March and resumed running on the Upper Karun.

RIVER TRADE.

The river trade, especially by steamer, consists largely of shipments on through Bills of Lading to and from Ahwaz and Shuster from and to Europe and India transhipped at Mohammerah. There was considerable delay to such cargo during the latter part of the year owing to the Customs claiming to collect the duty at Mohammerah. A Customs house has now been re-opened at Ahwaz, and is to be at Shuster also.

CARAVAN ROUTES.

Ahwaz and Ispahan.—There was a considerable increase in traffic by the Ahwaz-Ispahan route, which shows a considerable saving in time against the Bushire-Ispahan route. The road is, however, blocked by snow for about four months in winter.

Dizful and Khoremabad.—The Dizful-Khoremabad route was closed owing to the lawlessness of the tribes, even the post for places outside the Province being now sent *viâ* Bushire.

Shuster and Dizful.—The road between Shuster and Dizful was insecure at times owing to raids principally by Arabs from the Turkish border, on one occasion the S.S. *Shushan* was attacked near Shuster by a gang of such raiders.

AGRICULTURE.

Wheat.—The wheat crop was very small owing to scarcity of seed, and the surplus was retained in the grain districts. The prospects for next harvest are good, a large area having been sown, and rains having been good. Prices ranged from 28*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 10*d.* per maund of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.

Dates.—The dates crop was large, about the same as last year; but some varieties suffered from continued dry winds and dust. Prices ranged from 6*s.* 4*d* to. 4*s.* per maund of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.

W. McDOUALL,
His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul,
Mohammerah.

APPENDIX A TO PART V.

No. 1.—Exports by Karun River from Ahwaz and Shuster for the years 1900, 1901 and 1902.
No. 2.—Imports by Karun River into Ahwaz and Shuster for the years 1900, 1901 and 1902.
No. 3.—Table showing total cargo in tons carried on Karun River for the years 1901 and 1902.

TABLE No. 1.

Exports by Karun river from Ahwaz (Bunder Nasri) and Shushter for the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, from Statistics supplied by Messrs. Lynch Brothers, Ahwaz.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
ALMONDS—						
Great Britain	460 cwts.	1,192	6 cwts.	16	...	...
India	200 „	547	180 „	496	520 cwts.	1,416
COTTON—						
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	400 cwts.	546
Turkey and Persia	1,160 cwts.	1,152	1,280 cwts.	1,125	1,620 „	1,365
GUM, TRAGACANTH—						
Great Britain	180 cwts.	935	20 cwts.	210	350 cwts.	2,084
GUM, INSOLUBLE—						
Great Britain	5,300 cwts.	3,316	5,020 cwts.	3,556	2,980 cwts.	2,648¾
India	1,640 „	820	740 „	452	1,600 „	956¼
Turkey and Persia	235 „	225	...	...	...	...
PIECE GOODS—						
Turkey and Persia	499 bales	7,485	563 bales	8,445	459 bales	6,880
OILSEEDS—						
Great Britain	1,920 cwts.	601	2,480 cwts.	992	4,090 cwts.	1,467½
Continent, Egypt and Levant.	5,640 „	2,254	2,900 „	1,158	940 „	315
OPIUM—						
Great Britain	...	...	79 cases	6,320	303 cases	24,240
India	149 cases	14,900	231 „	18,480	526 „	42,080
Turkey and Persia	...	...	2 „	160	...	...
SILK—						
Turkey and Persia	38 bales	3,800	17 bales	485	19 bales	786
TOBACCO—						
Continent, Egypt and Levant.	660 cwts.	969	4 cwts.	6	1,360 cwts.	1,902
Turkey and Persia	300 „	343	200 „	284	800 „	757½
WHEAT—						
Turkey and Persia	6,960 cwts.	3,172	3,060 cwts.	766	1,380 cwts.	906½
WOOL—						
Great Britain	2,600 cwts.	5,202	1,100 cwts.	2,196	320 cwts.	636
India	5,000 „	7,548	6,080 „	11,328	2,330 „	4,380
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Great Britain	...	1,866	...	434	...	446
India	...	340	...	165	...	722½
Continent, Egypt and Levant.	...	161	...	1,264	...	894
Turkey and Persia	...	1,969	...	855	...	1,038
TOTAL	...	58,797	...	59,193	...	96,467
SPECIE—						
Turkey and Persia	...	15,400	...	10,350	...	14,686
GRAND TOTAL	...	74,197	...	69,543	...	111,153

TABLE No. 2.

Imports by Karun river into Ahwaz (Bunder Nasri) and Shushter for the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, from statistics supplied by Messrs. Lynch Brothers, Ahwaz.

Articles.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
DRUGS—						
India	640 cwts.	293	780 cwts.	563	330 cwts.	194½
Turkey and Persia	...	...	...	...	10 „	5
METALS—						
Iron—						
Great Britain	800 cwts.	600	580 cwts.	526	620 cwts.	606½
India	1,780 „	769	1,040 „	1,010	380 „	412
Other metals—						
Great Britain	160 cwts.	352	180 cwts.	512	90 cwts.	262½
India or *viâ* India	840 „	1,321	240 „	274	140 „	183
Continent, Egypt and Levant	5 „	6	60 „	90	...	...
PIECE GOODS—						
Great Britain	229 bales	3,435	90 bales	270	104 pkgs.	1,560
India or *viâ* India	1,843 „	27,630	1,511 „	22,665	2,489 „	40,100
TWIST—						
Great Britain	...	...	1,360 cwts.	3,960	...	...
India or *viâ* India	450 cwts.	920	...	...	1,070 cwts.	3,070
SUGAR, LOAF—						
India or *viâ* India	4,460 cwts.	4,458	1,960 cwts.	1,834	4,030 cwts.	3,657
Continent, Egypt and Levant	20,000 „	19,722	9,280 „	8,659	7,630 „	7,399
SUGAR, SOFT—						
India or *viâ* India	5,700 cwts.	3,916	6,060 cwts.	4,551	11,030 cwts.	8,461½
TEA—						
India or *viâ* India	680 cwts.	2,772	780 cwts.	2,388	1,170 cwts.	4,220
INDIGO—						
India	200 cwts.	721	80 cwts.	660	20 cwts.	165
SPICES—						
India	340 cwts.	602	240 cwts.	1,062	315 cwts.	1,173
GUNNY BAGS—						
India	560 cwts.	852	400 cwts.	414	346 cwts.	282
WHEAT—						
India	...	...	3,920 cwts.	1,621	1,860 cwts.	748
Turkey and Persia	...	...	9,580 „	4,260	1,300 „	900
BARLEY—						
Turkey and Persia	...	...	7,200 cwts.	1,909	940 cwts.	423
DATES—						
Turkey and Persia	7,900 cwts.	2,188	5,320 cwts.	1,070	8,820 cwts.	2,521¾
RICE—						
Turkey and Persia	...	...	...	...	2,960 cwts.	1,484¼
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Great Britain	...	381	...	502	...	4,344½
India or *viâ* India	...	11,648	...	8,204	...	1,584¾
Continent, Egypt and Levant	...	1,660	...	1,104	...	1,167¾
Turkey and Persia	...	834	...	820	...	978¼
TOTAL	...	85,080	...	71,358	...	85,903¼
SPECIE—						
Turkey and Persia	...	4,790	...	1,000	...	755
GRAND TOTAL	...	89,870	...	72,358	...	86,658¼

TABLE No. 3.

Table shewing total cargo in tons carried on Karun river for years 1901 and 1902, from statistics furnished by Messrs. Lynch Brothers.

Character of vessels.	1901.		1902.	
	Upward tons.	Downward tons.	Upward tons.	Downward tons.
British Steamer	1,660	823	1,674	792
Native sailing craft	1,361	505	1,219	510
TOTAL	3,021	1,328	2,893	1,302

TABLE No. 4.

Comparison Table of Principal Articles of Export from Mohammerah including transhipments from Karun Ports for 1902.

Articles.		Quantity.			Increase or Decrease compared with		Character of Trade—Remarks.
		Average for five years.	1901.	1902.	Average.	1901.	
Animals	Head	1,268	2,614	1,895	+627	—719	Decrease due reduction in duty at Busreh towards end season. Horses chiefly arriving from Turkey for export when Turkish duty high. Local export about 50 yearly.
Almonds	cwt.	...	234	677	1	+443	Increase. From Ispahan practically no export before opening Ahwaz-Ispahan route.
Cotton, raw	„	698	502	1,243	+545	+741	To India and Turkey. Grown in Dizful districts. Increased demand in India.
Manchester Cotton Goods.	Value	£11,329	£25,032	£600	—10,729	—24,432	Excess of imports over local requirements in previous years.
Local Piece-Goods	„	1,258	832	2,505	+1,247	+1,673	Chiefly quilt covers printed at Shuster on imported sheeting, and quilts made at Shuster.
Dates	cwt.	44,944	72,766	93,489	+50,545	+20,703	Increase, but includes shipments to India by coasting craft not obtained previously. In addition it is estimated that 18,000 cwts. were shipped to Arab Coast by Oman dhows.
Gum Tragacanth	„	...	21	196	...	+175	Increase. From Ispahan by Bakhtiari route, not exported formerly.
„ Insoluble	...	3,563	5,586	4,507	+944	—1,079	From Bakhtiari hills and neighbourhood brought into Ahwaz. Export large in 1901, balance from 1900 crop.
Oilseeds	...	7,025	8,050	7,299	+274	—761	From Dizful and Ram Hormuz districts. Sesame exported to France and linseed to Great Britain and India. Decrease 1902. Sesame crops inferior, but an increase in linseed.
Opium	Chests	...	323	920	...	+597	Increase from Ispahan by Bakhtiari route, not exported formerly.
Tobacco	cwts.	516	378	1,427	+911	+1,049	Increase in tobacco from Ispahan by Bakhtiari route, local produce only.
Wool	„	5,815	8,391	4,029	—1,786	—4,362	Product of Arabistan. Decrease owing loss of sheep in 1900-1901 from famine. Wool 1902 very inferior and only shipped to India.
Bugloss	...	1,011	714	1,256	+245	+542	Natural product of Arabistan. To India only.
Reeds	Bundles	301	320	591	+290	+271	Natural product of Arabistan for pens, to India and Egypt.
Specie	Value	£58,953	£63,851	£31,146	—27,807	—32,705	To India in payment goods decrease owing badness of trade and scarcity of rupees and increased use of drafts, also to Bushire chiefly on account Revenue.
Opopoma	Case	...	...	1	...	...	Grows in Bakhtiari, exported to England for first time.

Comparison Table of Total Value of Exports from Mohammerah and Karun Ports to all countries for the year 1902. Exclusive of Specie.

Country.	Value.			Increase or Decrease compared with.		Remarks.
	Average, five years.	1901.	1902.	Average.	1901.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
United Kingdom	15,019	23,642	34,879	+19,860	+11,237	Increase Export of Opium.
India and Aden	41,653	79,747	63,472	+38,094	—16,274	Increase on average due Ispahan road. Decrease wool and horses.
Cyprus	...	8	...	...	...	
Persian Gulf Ports	1,743	1,111	2,258	+515	+1,147	Omitting Manchester goods; see below.
Turkey and Egypt	2,856	3,325	3,091	+1,235	—234	
France	366	1,020	1,036	+670	+16	
Hongkong	1,900 only 10,200	17,840	41,947	+31,747	+24,107	Opium only from Ispahan.
Total	71,837	126,693	146,633	+74,846	+19,990	Increased Traffic Ahwaz Ispahan.
Busreh and Bushire	12,926	25,032	600	—12,326	—24,432	Re-exports Manchester goods, omitted above.
	84,763	151,725	147,233	—62,520	—4,442	

TABLE No. 5.

Comparison Table of Principal Articles Imported into Mohammerah including transhipments to Karun Ports for the year 1902.

Article.		Quantity or Value.			Increase or Decrease compared with		Character of Trade—Remarks.
		Average five years.	1901.	1902.	Average.	1901.	
Coal	Tons	451	344	375	—76	+31	For use of river steamers.
Coffee	cwt.	2,065	3,192	410	—1,655	—2,782	From England, France and India decrease owing imports for Koweit going there direct.
Metals, iron	,,	2,259	1,987	328	—1,931	—1,659	Decrease accumulation stocks and poverty of people owing to short crops.
,, others	,,	1,279	787	872	—407	+85	Decrease copper. Increase lead owing enforcement prohibition on shots.
,, manufactured	Value	£2,177	£2,500	£1,959	—218	—541	Decrease poverty of people. There was in addition 184 tons telegraph materials.
Drugs	,,	£942	£551	£585	—357	+34	None for Koweit.
Cotton goods	,,	£144,476	£134,401	£60,246	—£84,230	—74,155	Decrease poverty owing succession bad crops. From England and India, latter partly Manchester goods. One consignment Russian.
Gunny bags	,,	£1,537	£3,832	£970	—567	—3,272	Decrease. No wheat export.
Kerosine oil	Cases	2,027	4,637	4,430	+2,403	—207	Nearly all Batoum, imported by dhows.
Matches	,,	164	82	159	—7	+77	Entirely Swedish sulphur and safety.
Rice	cwt.	7,459	8,710	5,634	—1,825	—3,076	Decrease, formerly largely imported for Koweit. Local supplies better. Also imported from Busreh, but returns not obtainable.
Silk goods	Value	£4,120	£3,800	£1,580	—2,540	—1,260	Decrease, none for Koweit.
Spice	cwt.	1,138	949	879	—259	—70	Ditto ditto.
Sugar, crushed	,,	8,929	10,893	9,697	—232	—1,196	Principally Austrian beet. This year 493 cwt. came from Mauritius and Java, but not in demand.
Sugar loaf	,,	23,764	24,717	27,432	+3,668	+2,715	Increase for Ispahan. From France, Egypt and Belgium; increase in latter, also India, French.
Tea	,,	3,275	1,651	1,667	—1,608	+16	Decrease on average. None for Koweit. Is forwarded to Ispahan by Ahwaz route.
Thread and twist	,,	4,214	2,347	1,232	—2,982	—1,115	Decrease. Formerly forwarded to Khoremabad road closed by lawlessness of tribes.
Wheat	,,	...	9,724	5,000	...	—4,724	Only imported when harvest short. Decrease sale local stores on improved prospects. Also imported from Busreh, of which returns not obtainable.

Comparison Table of Total Value of Imports into Mohammerah and Karun Ports from all countries for the year 1902.

Country.	Value.			Increase or Decrease compared with.		Remarks.
	Average five years.	1901.	1902.	Average.	1901.	
	£	£				
United Kingdom	71,647	81,263	40,787	—30,860	—40,476	Depression in trade and goods going direct to Koweit from India.
India and Aden	1,29,237	1,26,938	56,193	—73,044	—70,745	
France	15,064	16,280	10,583	—4,481	—5,697	Decrease in Sugar.
Austria	3,836	1,050	718	—3,118	—332	No materials for dates cases.
Russia	...	...	3,900	...	...	Materials dates cases and piece-goods.
Belgium	378	1,890	5,434	+5,056	+3,544	Sugar increase.
Turkey and Egypt	8,584	3,041	2,106	—6,478	—935	Decrease principally in Egyptian sugar.
Persian Gulf	2,233	1,986	3,550	+1,317	+1,564	Increase, a shipment shawls and piece-goods.
Sweden	...	...	178	...	...	
Total	2,30,979	2,32,448	1,23,449	—1,17,530	—1,18,999	

TABLE No. 16.

Table showing Total Value of Principal Articles exported from the Port of Mohammerah including transhipments from Karun Ports for the year 1901-1902.

Articles and Countries to which exported.	Description of quantity.	1901.		1902.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Animals—					
India	Head	2,599	50,180	1,895	37,750
Persian Gulf	,,	15	300	4	80
Almonds—					
India	cwt.	234	568	677	1,763
Cotton raw—					
India	,,	252	288	872	997
Persian Gulf	,,	...	...	5	6
Turkey	,,	250	284	300	348
Manchester Cotton Goods—					
Turkey	Value	...	16,598	...	280
Persian Gulf	,,	...	8,434	...	320
Local Piece-Goods—					
Turkey	,,	...	832	...	1,245
Persian Gulf	,,	...	...	...	1,260
Dates—					
Great Britian	cwt.	18,000	6,000	27,234	4,607
India	,,	55,755	12,165	66,000	11,787
Persian Gulf	,,	11	64	255	47
Gum Tragacanth—					
Great Britian	,,	21	210	196	1,194
Gum Insoluble—					
Great Britian	,,	4,593	3,827	3,085	1,838
India	,,	993	827	1,422	846
Oil Seeds—					
Great Britian	,,	4,593	3,827	4,708	1,681
India	,,	572	192	1,489	737
France	,,	2,895	1,020	1,152	617
Opium—					
Great Britain	Chests	86	6,880	345	25,300
Hongkong	,,	223	17,840	572	41,947
Persian Gulf	,,	...	...	3	200
Egypt and Turkey	,,	14	1,120	...	...
Tobacco—					
Aden	cwt.	...	...	396	848
Egypt	,,	90	90	778	778
Turkey	,,	280	280	303	303
Cyprus	,,	8	8	...	...
Wool—					
Great Britain	,,	1,449	2,898	...	...
India	,,	6,942	13,884	4,020	5,335
Persian Gulf	,,	...	...	9	11
Miscellaneous—					
Great Britian	,,	...	...	...	259
India	,,	...	2,203	...	3,409
France	,,	...	...	...	419
Turkey and Egypt	,,	...	719	...	417
Persian Gulf	,,	...	513	...	654
Total	...	...	152,051	...	147,283
Specie—					
India	cwt.	...	20,493	...	8,821
Persian Gulf	,,	...	23,821	...	16,275
Turkey	,,	...	19,537	...	7,233
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	215,902	...	179,612

TABLE No. 7.

Imports into Mohammerah including transhipment Cargo to Karun for the year 1901-1902.

Principal Articles and Principal Countries from which imported.	Description of quantity.	1901.		1902.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Coal—					
Great Britain	Tons	344	860	375	750
Coffee—					
Great Britian	cwt.	720	3,600	120	390
France	„	240	1,200	210	683
India	„	2,232	11,160	80	260
Drugs—					
Great Britain	Value	...	81	...	143
India	„	...	432	...	394
Persian Gulf	„	...	38	...	15
France	„	...	...	...	34
Metal, Iron—					
Great Britain	cwt.	1,306	1,306	...	...
India	„	681	753	233	164
Sweden	„	...	...	77½	158
Turkey	„	...	...	18	33
Copper—					
Great Britain	„	204	612	...	...
India	„	273	819	275	1,650
Other Metals—					
Great Britain	„	103	114	...	...
India	„	203	296	475	506
France	„	...	...	113	113
Persian Gulf	„	...	...	10	10
Metal Manufactures—					
Great Britain	Value	...	911	...	1,036
India	„	...	1,589	...	737
France	„	...	...	...	186
Cotton Goods—					
Great Britain	B/S	1,342	69,706	699	36,757
India	Packages	3,779	64,551	1,745	21,355
Russia	B/S	...	...	40	1,200
France	C/S	...	...	10	500
Persian Gulf	Packages	6	144	15	434
Gunny Bags—					
India	Value	...	3,882	...	970
Kerosine Oil—					
India	Cases	4,637	1,159	4,480	1,212
Matches—					
Great Britain	„	70	280	135	500
India	„	12	48	19	76
Sweden	„	...	...	5	20
Rice—					
India	cwt.	8,710	3,025	5,634	2,154
Shawls—					
India	Bales	...	...	6	1,001
Persian Gulf	„	...	...	6	1,001
Silk Piece-Goods—					
Great Britain	Cases	...	...	...	...
India	„	38	3,800	17½	1,580

Imports into Mohammerah including transhipment Cargo to Karun for the years 1901-1902—contd.

Principal Articles and Principal Countries from which imported.	Description of quantity.	1901.		1902.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Spices—					
India	cwt.	949	1,948	879	1,298
Sugar, loaf—					
India	,,	2,792	2,326	3,100	1,761
Egypt	,,	2,880	2,688	2,700	1,447
Belgium	,,	2,025	1,890	9,312	5,404
France	,,	17,020	15,080	11,820	7,915
Turkey	,,	...	...	500	290
Sugar, crushed beet—					
India	,,	8,070	6,786	6,646	4,136
Austria	,,	...	...	751	468
France	,,	...	...	1,807	1,076
Great Britian	,,	2,823	2,411	...	...
Sugar, crushed cane—					
India	,,	...	...	493	361
Tea—					
India	,,	1,651	4,953	1,667	3,606
Thread and Twist—					
India	,,	2,347	9,436	1,222	6,380
Turkey	,,	...	...	10½	84
Wheat—					
India	,,	9,724	3,943	5,000	1,274
Persian Gulf	,,	...	...	13	5
Date Case Materials—					
Russia	,,	...	...	3,600	2,700
Miscellaneous—					
England	Value	...	1,382	...	1,211
India	,,	...	6,082	...	5,318
France	,,	...	331	...	76
Austria	,,	...	1,050	...	250
Belgium	,,	...	...	...	30
Turkish Arabia	,,	...	22	...	252
Persian Gulf	,,	...	1,804	...	2,085
Telegraph Stores	Tons	...	...	184½	Unkown
Total		...	232,448	..	123,449

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TABLE No. 8.

Return of shipping at the Port of Mohammerah for 1902 compared with 1901 and with average of five years.

ENTERED.

	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Increase or Decrease compared with—				Remarks.
							Average.		1901.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Sea-going vessels.											
Average . .	19	1,676	88	96,259	107	97,935	+9	32,863	−12	+11,151	Sailing vessels Indian craft arrive in ballast.
British 1901 .	27	2,858	101	116,289	128	119,147	...	...	...	...	Increase due to another company running from Europe.
1902 .	9	995	107	129,403	116	130,298	...	...	...	...	
Average . .	...	...	1	1,395	1	1,395	...	...	...	...	Russian and Turkish.
Others 1901 .	...	...	1	1,598	1	1,598	+1	+1,366	1	1,163	Sailing vessels under Foreign flag not obtainable.
1902 .	...	...	2	2,761	2	2,761	...	...	...	...	
River boats from Karun.											
Average . .	...	...	23	3,116	23	3,116	...	...	...	...	
British 1901 .	...	...	22	2,954	22	2,954	+1	156	+2	318	
1902 .	...	...	24	3,272	24	3,272	...	...	...	...	
Average . .	48	Unknown.	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	Increase. Rates cheaper than by Steamer.
Persian 1901 .	32		...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	
1902 .	121		...	...	121	...	+73	...	+99	...	

TABLE No. 9.

Return of shipping at the Port of Mohammerah for 1902 compared with 1901 and with average of five years.

CLEARED.

	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Increase or decrease compared with—				Remarks.
							Average.		1901.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Sea-going vessels.											
Average . .	17	1,678	76	78,641	93	80,319	...	...	...	...	Sailing vessels Indian for dates.
British 1901 .	27	2,858	80	83,743	107	86,601	...	...	...	...	
1902 .	9	995	86	89,990	95	90,985	2	10,666	−12	+4,384	
Average . .	...	...	1	1,119	1	1,119	...	...	...	...	No returns obtainable of coasting crafts under Foreign flag.
Others 1901 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1902 .	...	...	1	1,598	1	1,598	...	479	1	+1,598	Steam Russian only in 1902.
River boats to Karun.											
Average . .	...	...	24	3,054	24	3,054	...	...	...	...	
British 1901 .	...	...	21	2,840	21	2,840	...	...	...	...	
1902 .	...	...	24	3,272	24	3,272	...	+118	+3	+432	
Average . .	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	Increase due to local cargo forwarded boats instead steamer, rates less.
Persian 1901 .	77	...	2	60	79	...	...	...	...	...	
1902	173	...	...	...	173	...	121	+96	...	...	

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports from Shiraz, 1901-1902.

Articles.	Description of quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease in 1902 compared with 1901.
			1901.	1902.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ANIMALS—					
Horses and mules	Head	118	196	207	+11
Cotton (raw)	Bales	8,000	9,250	13,955	+4,705
Drugs and Medicines	Packages	1,760	2,150	3,415	+1,265
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—					
Almonds	cwt.	1,360	9,300	8,748	−552
Almond Kernels	,,	4,370	4,850	3,280	−1,570
Other sorts	,,	9,645	4,950	4,790	−160
Gold and gold coins	Rs.	76,714	50,000	40,500	−500
Gum	cwt.	14,690	4,300	9,200	+4,900
Hides and skins	Bundles	10,800	8,500	7,300	−1,200
Leather	Pieces	1,15,000	1,85,000	2,14,000	+29,000
Opium	Packages	3,884	3,950	5,300	+1,350
PERFUMERY—					
Rosewater	,,	6,300	8,200	7,450	−750
Seeds	cwt.	4,962	7,312	4,970	−2,342
Silk, manufactures of	Packages	216	185	217	+32
Tobacco	Bags	32,230	38,500	32,300	−6,200
WOOLLEN GOODS—					
Carpets	Packages	4,250	4,535	5,914	+1,379
Articles not specified above	Rs.	1,62,626	1,26,995	38,800	−96,195

TABLE No. 11.

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports into Shiraz, 1901-1902.

Articles.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the 5 preceding years.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease in 1902, compared with 1901.
			1901.	1902.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Candles	Cases	5,620	8,450	9,140	+690
Coffee	cwt.	581	455	930	+475
Cotton goods	Bales	39,400	38,750	43,310	+4,560
Thread and Twist	,,	1,745	3,780	3,215	−565
Drugs and Medicines	Cases	2,190	3,500	3,750	+250
Glass and Glassware	,,	403	1,250	1,720	+470
Gold embroidered cloth	,,	69	115	235	+120
Gold Lace and Thread	,,	30	28	35	+7
Hardware and Cutlery	,,	915	1,975	2,435	+460
Indigo	,,	917	1,175	1,830	+655
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	,,	1,867	2,280	3,940	+1,660
METALS—					
Copper	cwt.	3,020	1,800	1,500	−300
Iron	,,	3,732	3,960	2,710	−1,250
Tin	,,	842	1,250	940	+310
Brass	,,	504	1,250	450	−800
Oil Kerosine	Cases	6,147	235	8,500	+8,265
Porcelain and chinaware	,,	435	675	1,500	+825
Spices	Packages	4,240	2,250	3,200	+950
Sugar, loaf	Cases	25,200	48,000	43,500	−4,500
Sugar, soft	Bags	24,200	44,000	48,300	+4,300
Tea	Cases	15,900	18,500	15,700	−2,800
Woollen goods	Packages	272	300	510	+210
Kashmere shawls	Bales	...	...	24	+24
Silver	Cases	...	...	630	+630
Articles not specified above	Rs.	75,713	19,967	...	−19,967

PART VI.—TRADE REPORT OF BUNDER ABBAS FOR THE YEAR 1902.

1. General remarks.

1. Expectations of famine in this part of the country were fully realised during 1902, and the result was a great increase in the amount of grain imported (most of which came from Karachi), and a decrease in the importation of other articles, notably "wearing apparel" and "piece-goods" owing to lack of demand.

There was a considerable decrease in exports owing to the effect produced by the drought on rates of transport. The prospects for the ensuing year are, however, very good, the rainfall having been above the average.

During 1902, the duty on "planks and beams" was removed, and, in consequence of this, a considerable number were brought in, chiefly from Zanzibar.

2. Opening for British trade.

2. The want of a bank in Bunder Abbas is much felt. There has been some talk of the Imperial Bank opening a branch here, but nothing has been done as yet.

There is an opening for trade in sulphur, which at present is exported only by the Agent of the Russian Steamship Company. Correspondence has been opened on this subject with one or two Indian firms.

Something might also be done with regard to direct export of carpets to Europe; at present there is none.

3. Mistakes of British traders.

3. Enough care is not shown in dealing with the Persians. The extreme difficulty in getting debts recovered should make foreigners more careful than ever in their transactions.

4. Progress or decline of rivals.

4. Export to Black Sea ports by the Anglo-Arabian Steamship Company has received a check during the year, owing (1) to the lower rate of freight offered by the direct line of the Russian Company, and (2) to facility given by Russian Customs regarding goods forwarded by their steamers.

5. Difficulties in the way of trade.

5. The difficulty of getting debts recovered has already been alluded to. Thefts from cargo boats and from goods already delivered to the Customs were of common occurrence during the greater part of the year, and in most cases the circumstances rendered it difficult to trace the offender and consequently difficult to obtain redress. Arrangements have now been made which, it is hoped, will do away with this nuisance.

For nearly half the year no European was in charge of the Customs at Bunder Abbas.

It would seem advisable that, whenever possible, local Agents of British Companies and landing contractors should be British subjects. The Consular influence over them would probably be greater.

6. Communication between traders and Consular Officer.

6. No remarks appear to be required on this head.

7. Legislative and Tariff Regulations.

7. Five per cent. *ad valorem* customs duties were levied throughout the year, a new tariff having been introduced from 14th February 1903.

8. Shipping and Transport, etc.

8. Steamers of the following companies call at Bunder Abbas.

B. I. S. N. Co., (Mails) call weekly	(up and down).
Anglo-Arabian S. N. Co. (Messrs. Strick & Co., London) .	monthly.
Bucknall Bros.	monthly.
Persian S. N. Co.	fortnightly.
Russian Trading Co.	occasionally.

The total tonnage of vessels that put in at, and cleared from, the port of Bunder Abbas was 170,240 and 170,270, respectively, an increase of 13,980 and 14,050 tons over the figures of the preceding year.

Camel rates to Yezd and Kerman throughout the year were very high owing to the drought, which prevented many animals from coming down.

The rates to Yezd fluctuated between Tomans 60 (Rs. 150 or £10) and Tomans 36 (£6 or Rs. 90) per load of 1,400lb, and those to Kerman between Tomans 22 (£3-13-4 or Rs. 55) and Tomans 18 (£3 or Rs. 45) per load of 700lb. The routes were unsafe as usual, particularly during the earlier part of the year, when some serious robberies were committed. The Kerman post is frequently looted.

9. Specie to the amount of Rs. 70,730 was imported during the year, chiefly from India; and Rs. 1,83,900 was exported chiefly to Persian ports. 9. Specie and Exchange.

The rate of Krans per rupee rose gradually from $3\frac{17}{20}$ to 4. The latter rate is 60 to £1 sterling.

10. The climate of Bunder Abbas is proverbially bad, malaria being more or less prevalent throughout the year, to which not only foreigners but natives also are to some extent subject. October to December (inclusive) and July are probably the worst months, and January to March the least unhealthy. 10. Health.

11. The want of telegraphic communication is badly felt, and should the cable be extended to Bunder Abbas from Jask, the effect would be excellent in many ways. 11. Telegraph.

(Sd.) W. G. GREY, *Captain,*
His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul,
Bunder Abbas.

APPENDIX A TO PART VI.

TABLE No. 1.

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports at the Port of Bunder Abbas.

Article.	Port.		Quantity.			Increase or Decrease in 1902 compared with		Character of trade.
			1900.	1901.	1902.	1900.	1901.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ANIMALS—								
Horses	Bunder Abbas.	Head	...	...	9	9	9	
Other sorts	Do.	„	...	60	22	22	38	
CATTLE	Do.	„	2	...	...	2	...	
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—								
White and grey shirting	Do.	Packages	33	27	9	24	18	
COTTON (RAW)	Do.	cwts.	16,906	1,387	1,922	14,984	535	
DATES	Do.	„	11,068	3,818	2,593	8,475	1,225	
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—								
Rose buds	Do.	„	2,274	1,656	2,343	69	690	
Other sorts	Do.	„	6,134	6,308	1,826	4,308	4,482	
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	Do.	„	5,872	8,642	3,644	2,228	4,998	
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—								
Almonds	Do.	„	10,300	35,758	19,492	9,192	16,266	Decrease owing to expense of carriage on account of drought.
Raisins and Currants	Do.	„	25,570	31,881	17,524	8,046	14,357	
Other sorts	Do.	„	17,003	5,593	2,000	15,003	3,593	
GRAIN AND PULSE—					...	773	...	
Wheat	Do.	„	773	...	760	14	656	
Other sorts	Do.	„	774	4	6,802	10,856	4,025	
GUM	Do.	„	17,658	10,827	165	180	75	
HIDES AND SKINS	Do.	Packages	345	240				
MAT AND MAT BAGS	Do.	Bundles	16	40	166	150	126	
OPIUM	Do.	Chests	226½	449	324	97½	125	
PEARLS	Do.	Value Rs.	...	15,000	...	...	15,000	
PROVISIONS—								
Ghee	Do.	cwts.	863	734	10	853	724	
Other sorts	Do.	„	...	450	60	60	390	
SALT	Do.	Tons	182	374	180	2	194	
SEEDS—								
Other sorts	Do.	cwts.	19	2,977	1,088	1,061	1,897	
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—								
Silk, piece-goods	Do.	Cases	39	10	1	38	9	
Silk apparel	Do.	Value Rs.	3,018	780	...	3,018	780	
SPICES	Do.	cwts.	2,667	2,163	733	1,934	1,430	
TIMBER AND WOOD—								
Planks and Wood	Do.	Cases	6	...	...	6	...	
TOBACCO	Do.	cwts.	1,783	24 65	718	1. 65	1,747	
WOOL	Do.	„	4,633	9,326	720	3,913	8,606	
WOOLLEN GOODS—								
Carpets	Do.	Bundles	141	556	282	141	274	
Other sorts	Do.	„	575	90	82	493	8	
SPECIE	Do.	Value Rs.	1,08,479	93,696	1,88,100	79,621	94,404	
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.	Do.	„	3,675	7,695	2,294	1,381	5,401	
ANIMALS—								
Horses	Bunder Abbas.	Head	...	...	1	1	1	
Donkeys	Do.	„	156	536	364	208	172	
APPAREL (WEARING)	Do.	Value Rs.	5,966	8,333	5,292	674	3,041	Decrease due to lack of demand on account of famine and poverty.

TABLE No. 2.

Return of Principal Articles of Import and Export at the Port of the Consular District of Bunder Abbas.

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at the Port of Bunder Abbas.

Articles.	Port.		Quantity.			Increase or Decrease in 1902 compared with		Character of Trade.
			1900.	1901.	1902.	1900.	1901.	
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—								
Guns	Do.	Nc.	...	...	6	6	6	
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER	Do.	Packages	240	41	48	199	7	
CANDLES	Do.	Cases	595	3,838	2,089	1,494	749	
CANVAS (SAIL CLOTH)	Do.	,,	26	...	...	26	...	
COFFEE	Do.	cwts.	180	219	416	236	197	
COIR AND ROPE	Do.	,,	67	126	218	151	92	
COTTON PIECE-GOODS—								
White and Grey shirting	Do.	Bundles	4,577	5,211	3,233	1,344	1,978	Decrease due to lack of demand on account of famine and poverty.
Other sorts	Do.	Bales	...	1,528	2,579	2,579	1,051	
YARN AND TWIST	Do.	Cases	10,620	2,027	9,037	1,583	10	
DATES	Do.	cwts	...	...	5	5	5	
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	Do.	,,	890	1,529	1,288	241	398	
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	Do.	,,	2,489	2,436	1,366	1,123	1,070	
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—								
Other sorts	Do.	,,	283	1,083	861	578	222	
FURNITURE	Do.	Value Rs.	10,141	6,808	9,430	711	2,622	
GLASS AND GLASSWARE	Do.	Cases	727	720	240	487	470	
GOLD LACE AND THREAD	Do.	Value Rs.	1,398	5,510	686	712	4,824	Decrease due to lack of demand on account of famine and poverty.
GOLD EMBROIDERED CLOTH	Do.	,,	1,000	1,420	...	1,000	1,420	
GRAIN AND PULSE—								
Wheat	Do.	cwts.	1,033	4,634	24,977	23,944	20,343	Increase due to increased demand on account of drought.
Barley	Do.	,,	708	6,138	422,564	4,21,856	416,426	
Rice	Do.	,,	12,152	12,167	34,200	22,048	22,033	
Other sorts	Do.	,,	2	766	6,066	6,064	5,300	
HABERDASHERY	Do.	Cases	339	...	42	297	42	
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	Do.	Packages	212	894	706	494	188	
HIDES AND SKINS	Do.	Value Rs.	6,558	10,030	920	5,638	9,110	
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF—								
Gunny Bags	Do.	Bundles	3,985	940	1,300	2,685	360	
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE	Do.	Cases	10	...	6	4	6	
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER—								
LEATHER, TANNED	Do.	,,	25	35	...	25	35	
Saddlery, Harness Boots and Shoes	Do.	,,	...	4	...	...	4	
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—								
Of all sorts	Do.	Cases	928	662	660	266	2	
MATCHES	Do.	,,	11,103	719	690	9,413	29	
MAT AND MAT BAGS	Do.	Bundles	242	736	340	98	396	
METALS—								
Copper	Do.	cwts.	460	712	822	362	110	
Tin	Do.	,,	334	79	66	268	13	
Iron	Do.	,,	2,967	5,895	11,974	9,007	6,079	The demand is on the increase.
Brass	Do.	,,	55	...	...	55	...	
Other sorts	Do.	,,	...	126	117	117	9	
OILS—								
Kerosine oil	Do.	Cases	1,750	15,779	3,000	1,250	12,739	
Other sorts	Do.	cwts.	107	104	253	146	149	
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—								
Chinaware	Do.	Cases	248	222	254	6	32	
Porcelain	Do.	,,	359	52	59	300	7	
PROVISIONS—								
Cocoanuts	Bunder Abbas	cwts.	300	...	420	120	420	
Dry Limes	Do.	,,	70	32	42	28	10	
Flour	Do.	,,	220	3,008	26,284	26,064	23,276	Increased demand on account of famine.

Return of Principal Articles of Import and Export at the Port of the Consular District of Bunder Abbas
Comparative table of the Principal Imports at the Port of Bunder Abbas.—contd.

Article.	Port.		Quantity.			Increase or Decrease in 1902 compared with.		Character of Trade.
			1900	1901	1902	1900	1902	
Ghee	Do.	„	12	...	332	320	332	
Other sorts	Do.	„	217	5	88	212	83	
SALT	Do.	„	1	1	...	1	1	
SILK PIECE-GOODS	Do.	Value Rs.	8,240	12,946	740	7,500	12,206	Less demand owing to poverty and expenses of carriage.
SPICES—								
Turmeric	Do.	Cases	662	...	750	88	750	
Ginger	Do.	„	37	...	420	383	420	
Black Pepper	Do.	„	1,476	...	1,316	160	1,316	
Other sorts	Do.	cwts.	3,507	3,314	3,576	69	262	
STATIONERY	Do.	Cases	133	94	99	34	5	
SUGAR, LOAF	Do.	cwts.	10,340	39,431	25,630	15,290	13,801	
SUGAR, SOFT	Do.	„	45,550	23,561	47,725	2,175	24,164	
SUGAR CANDY	Do.	„	...	50	378	378	328	
TEA	Do.	„	36,152	26,904	20,321	15,931	6,583	
TIMBER AND WOOD—								
Planks and Beams	Do.	„	89	290	8,100	8,011	7,810	
Rafters	Do.	Value Rs.	...	...	1,120	1,120	1,120	
TOBACCO	Do.	cwts.	151	84	12	139	72	
MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO	Do.	„	25	5	...	25	5	
WATCHES AND CLOCKS	Do.	Nos.	21	124	118	97	6	
WOOL	Do.	cwts.	129	57	16	113	41	
WOOLLEN GOODS—								
Shawls	Do.	„	½	...	...	½	...	
Broad cloth and other woollen piece-goods	Do.	Bales	130	105	37	93	68	
Other manufactures of wool.	Do.	Cases	7	...	...	7	...	
SPECIE	Do.	Value Rs.	2,82,379	2,41,690	70,730	2,11,649	1,70,960	
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.	Do.	„	12,781	16,550	19,755	6,974	3,205	

TABLE No. 3.

Return of all Shipping engaged in the Foreign Trade of Bunder Abbas during the years 1900-1902.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Year.	Steam.				Sailing.				Total.			
		Number of vessels.		*Tonnage.*		*Number of vessels.*		*Tonnage.*		*Number of vessels.*		*Tonnage.*	
		With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.
British	1900	101	...	135,139	...	48	...	4,025	...	149	...	139,164	...
	1901	159	...	143,100	...	16	...	1,440	...	175	...	144,540	...
	1902	193	...	156,330	...	5	2	450	180	200	2	156,780	180
Austrian	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	1	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000	...
Russian	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	3	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6,000	...
	1902	4	2	8,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	4	2	8,000	4,000
Turkish	1900	2	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6,000	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	2	...	180		2	...	180	...
	1902	1	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000	...
Maskat	1900	...	...	...	...	1	...	150	...	1	...	150	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	11	...	660	...	11	...	660	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	8	...	480	...	8	...	480	...
Arab	1900	...	...	...	...	15	...	1,590	...	15	...	1,590	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	7	...	980	...	7	...	980	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	6	...	840	...	6	...	840	...
Persian	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	130	...	3,900	...	130	...	3,900	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	78	5	2,140	150	78	5	2,140	150

TABLE No. 4.

Return of all Shipping engaged in the Foreign Trade of Bunder Abbas during the years 1900-1902.

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Year.	Steam.				Sailing.				Total.			
		Number of vessels.		*Tonnage.*		*Number of vessels.*		*Tonnage.*		*Number of vessels.*		*Tonnage.*	
		With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.
British	1900	102	...	135,453	...	48	...	4,025	...	150	...	139,470	...
	1901	159	...	143,100	...	16	...	1,440	...	175	...	144,540	...
	1902	193	...	156,330	...	5	2	450	180	200	...	156,780	180
Austrian	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	1	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000	...
Russian	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	3	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6,000	...
	1902	4	2	8,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	4	2	8,000	4,000
Turkish	1900	2	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6,000	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	2	...	180	...	2	...	180	...
	1902	1	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000	...
Maskat	1900	...	...	...	...	1	...	150	...	1	...	150	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	11	...	660	...	11	...	660	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	8	...	480	...	8	...	480	...
Arab	1900	...	...	...	...	15	...	1,590	...	15	...	1,590	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	7	...	980	...	7	...	980	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	6	...	840	...	6	...	840	...
Persian	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	128	...	3,840	...	128	...	3,840	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	79	5	2,170	150	79	5	2,170	150

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 851 F. D.—1-8-1903.—184—S. C. D.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1903-1904.

Agents for the Sale of Books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

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Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W.
Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London, W.
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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCCXII.

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ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1903-1904.

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No. 112.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E.,
OFFICIATING POLITICAL RESIDENT IN THE PERSIAN GULF,

To

L. W. DANE, ESQ., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated BUSHIRE, *the 18th April 1904.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1903-1904.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf.

No. 228.

FROM

CAPTAIN W. G. GREY, I.A.,
HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL
AND POLITICAL AGENT, MASKAT,

To

L. W. DANE, ESQ., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated MASKAT, *the 18th May 1904.*

SIR,

Under instructions from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Maskat Political Agency for the official year 1903-1904, together with the Returns showing the statistics of trade at Maskat for same period.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. G. GREY, *Captain,*
His Britannic Majesty's Consul
and Political Agent, Maskat.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1903-1904.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. *Rainfall and Harvest.*—The rainfall though late has generally been good throughout Southern Persia, and the prospects of the harvest are good. At the close of the year wheat was selling in Bushire at 17 krans and barley at 12 krans per hasmi maund of 124 lbs. I.—General.

In October 1903 the Persian Government imposed an embargo on the export of sheep and goats from the Persian Gulf ports, owing to the alleged scarcity of stock in the interior. Considerable inconvenience on this account is being felt at Bahrein and other places on the Arab Coast which are dependent on Persia for their meat supply.

2. *The Governorship of Bushire and Gulf Ports.*—His Excellency the Salar-i-Moazzim left Bushire in the end of March, having been recalled to Tehran. It is understood that the Derya Beggi is on his way from Tehran to Bushire to succeed him. The Foreign Office Agent, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mowaker-ed-Dowleh, is acting as Governor pending the arrival of the new Governor.

Good order has been maintained in Bushire and the surrounding districts.

The four guns of position mentioned in last year's report remain where they were. The Artillery Officer who came from Tehran for the purpose of preparing the forts where these guns are to be placed died in August. He has been succeeded by another man, but the forts have not yet been constructed.

3. *Public Health.*—There was an outbreak of plague at Bahrein during the year. The first cases occurred during the first week in May and the disease disappeared towards the end of June. It has been estimated that 600 cases with 301 deaths occurred, but the figures are not very reliable. It is said that there was a mild outbreak of plague in El Hassa early in April which died out towards the end of the month; and Katif is said to have been affected.

The town of Minab, 50 miles distant from Bunder Abbas, has suffered from what was apparently a severe epidemic of cholera which however had died out in January. The sanitary service in the Persian Gulf is in the hands of the Residency Surgeon, whose supervision and that of the officers subordinate to him has been very effective.

The recent outbreak of cholera at Basra is a cause for some anxiety, but it is to be hoped that the measures taken will prevent the disease from appearing in any of the Gulf ports.

4. *Administration of Customs in the Persian Gulf.*—The year has been marked by the general extension of the authority of the Imperial Customs Administration throughout the Gulf, several of the minor ports, where the Customs were in the hands of the Local Chiefs, having been taken over by the Department.

Some captures of arms have been made in the vicinity of Bunder Abbas and elsewhere. There is little doubt that the gradual extension of the Customs Administration under European management is making the smuggling of arms into Persia more difficult.

The new Persian steamer the *Mazafferi* has done some useful work for the Customs Department during the year.

It will be seen from the Trade Report that the new tariff has not as yet affected British trade adversely. Tea, on which the duty was greatly increased, shows a fair increase; and indigo, on which the duty was also considerably enhanced, shows an improvement. The decrease in the import of Manchester piece-goods is probably due to an overstocked market.

5. *Settlement of Claims.*—The new Karguzar referred to in last year's Report proved unsatisfactory and did nothing towards the settlement of outstanding claims. Some of these, however, have been disposed of during the year by the efforts of His Majesty's Minister at Tehran.

6. *The Viceroy's visit to the Persian Gulf.*—The most noteworthy event during the year was the visit to the Persian Gulf of His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the R.I.M.S. *Hardinge* escorted by H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willes, and H.M.S.S. *Fox*, *Pomone* and *Argonaut*, arrived at Maskat on the 18th November. At Maskat a grand durbar was held on board the *Argonaut* at which His Highness the Sultan of Maskat was invested with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The next place visited was Shargah on the Arabian Coast of the Persian Gulf, where the Viceroy with the escorting squadron arrived on the 21st November. A durbar was held on board H.M.S. *Argonaut* and was attended by all the Trucial Chiefs who were awaiting His Excellency's arrival at Shargah on board the Indian Government Telegraph Ship *Patrick Stewart*, which had been deputed to collect them. Bunder Abbas was reached on the morning of the 22nd November, and here His Excellency was met officially by Sir Arthur Hardinge, British Minister at Tehran, who had come to meet the Viceroy and accompany him during his tour. His Excellency the Salar-i-Moazzim, Governor of Bushire and the Gulf Ports, was present here, having come in the *Persepolis* to welcome the Viceroy on behalf of the Persian Government. After visiting the adjacent islands and the British station at Bassidore, the Viceroy proceeded to Lingah, which was reached on the 24th. His Excellency the Salar-i-Moazzim was here entertained to dinner on board the *Hardinge*. Leaving Lingah on the 25th, the *Hardinge*, escorted by the *Pomone* and the *Sphinx*, proceeded to Bahrein, which was reached on the 26th. Sheikh Isa, Chief of Bahrein, was received by His Excellency the Viceroy on board the *Hardinge*, and in the evening Lord Curzon paid an informal visit to Manameh, where he was received by the Chief.

Bahrein was left on the 27th and Koweit was reached on the 28th, where the rest of the escorting squadron had already arrived. Sheikh Mubarek, Chief of Koweit, accompanied by his eldest son Sheikh Jaber, paid a visit to the Viceroy on board the *Hardinge*, and on the following day Lord Curzon landed at a point three miles from Koweit, where he was met by the Chief, with a large following of mounted men. A carriage was in waiting for His Excellency who, accompanied by the Chief, was driven to the Chief's house in Koweit. The route throughout was lined by crowds of Arabs, and His Excellency's visit was marked by much enthusiasm.

The *Hardinge*, with the squadron, arrived at Bushire on the 2nd December. Here, unfortunately, a hitch in the arrangements ordered by the Persian Government for the reception of the Viceroy prevented His Excellency

from landing. A deputation of the European and British Indian merchants of Bushire waited on His Excellency on board the *Hardinge* on the 3rd and presented His Excellency with an address; and on the morning of the 4th December, the Viceroy, having concluded his tour, proceeded on his return voyage to India.

7. *Visit of the British Minister.*—His Excellency Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of H. I. M. the Shah of Persia, arrived in Bushire by way of Ispahan and Shiraz on the 15th November, and proceeded on board H. M. S. *Sphinx* to meet Lord Curzon and accompany him during his tour in the Gulf. The *Sphinx* proceeded to Maskat, where the Minister had an informal interview with the Viceroy. Having then proceeded to Bunder Abbas, the Minister met the Viceroy at this place and accompanied him on board the *Hardinge* throughout the tour. After the Viceroy's departure from Bushire, Sir Arthur Hardinge remained a few days in Bushire and then proceeded to Mohammerah, whence after a short visit to Ahwaz, His Excellency proceeded on his return journey to Tehran by way of Bagdad and Kermanshah.

8. *Postal Service.*—In April 1903, a re-organization of the mail service from India to the Gulf was effected. This has greatly benefited the residents at Bushire and Basra, who now get their mails from India by a fast steamer which calls only at Maskat, Bushire, Mohammerah and Basra. The minor ports in the Gulf are served by another and slower service. Koweit has now been made a port of fortnightly call by steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

II.—Oman—Maskat.

Major Cox was Political Agent at Maskat throughout the greater part of the year. He proceeded on privilege leave early in January. The Political Agent's report of the principal events in Maskat during the year forms Part II of this compilation.

III.—Oman—Pirate Coast.

The pearling season was a prosperous one. Although the take of pearls was not very large, prices ruled high. No cases of piracy or disturbances at sea occurred. The dispute between the Chief of Shargah and his feudatory at Fujeyrah has not been settled. The expedition led by the Chief against the Headman of Fujeyrah led to an arrangement being arrived at between the Chief and his feudatory. The terms of this arrangement have not, however, been fulfilled and the matter is still under discussion.

IV.—Bahrein.

Mr. J. C. Gaskin has been Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein throughout the year, which has generally been a quiet and prosperous one, though some anxiety was felt when the outbreak of plague occurred in May.

Although the pearl harvest was not a very prolific one, the pearls found were of superior quality and prices were about 20 per cent. higher than last year. Off El Katr the pearl season is said to have been a particularly prosperous one. No piracies occurred in Bahrein waters, though at one time the reported movements of the notorious Ahmed bin Silman gave rise to anxiety. The two Frenchmen, Messrs. Dumas and Castelin, referred to in last year's report, left Bahrein in May, the former for Bagdad and the latter for France.

V.—El Hassa and El Katif.

The roads between Katif and El Hassa and Ojair and El Hassa are reported, as usual, to have been unsafe, and the Arab tribes have generally given a good deal of trouble to the Turkish authorities.

It is said that an enumeration of the date trees in Katif, which was made during the year, shows an increase of 100,000 palms, which means an increase of revenue to the Turks of about 1,500 Liras.

VI.—Koweit and Nejd.

The accounts which are received of the progress of affairs in Nejd are never very reliable, but there appears to be no doubt that Abdul Rahman bin Feysul el Saood has strengthened his position very considerably during the year and that his position in Riadh and the surrounding country is now secure. Such fighting as has taken place between him and the Amir of Nejd has been in favour of the Wahabi Chief, who, from news which appears to be authentic, gained a very considerable victory in February last over Ibn Rashid's men at Sirr on the borders of the Kaseem country, 300 of the latter having been killed. Ibn Rashid's standard, which was taken on this occasion, was sent into Koweit.

Matters at Koweit have been generally quiet and the Wahabi success is likely to strengthen Sheikh Mubarek's position.

VII.—Persian Arabistan.

His Royal Highness the Salar-ed-Dowleh has been Governor-General of Arabistan throughout the year. The state of the province is said to have been worse than ever, and the Shushter and Dizful districts have been very unsafe.

His Excellency the Sirdar Arfa, Governor of Mahommerah, has been for the last few months in camp on the Karun, where he is engaged in making an arrangement with the Beni Truf Arabs for the payment of their outstanding revenue. At one time it seemed likely that hostilities would be resorted to, and some soldiers with guns have been sent from Bushire and Shushter to join the Sirdar Arfa. Later accounts seem to point to the likelihood of the Beni Truf submitting and an amicable arrangement being arrived at.

Mr. McDouall, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, proceeded on leave in June and was succeeded by Major Burton, 17th Bengal Cavalry, who left again for India on Mr McDouall's return in February.

Lieutenant Lorimer, I.A., was appointed His Majesty's Vice-Consul for Arabistan, and arrived at Ahwaz to take up his appointment in the end of January.

The Russian Consul-General at Bushire visited the Sirdar Arfa in March and presented him with the Russian Order of St. Stanislas.

VIII.—Fars and Persian Coast.

(1) *Shiraz.*—The Asaf-ed-Dowleh left Shiraz on the 26th March 1903, being succeeded by the Ala-ed-Dowleh, who arrived in Shiraz to take up his appointment as Governor-General on the 17th April 1903, accompanied by the Kawam-ul-Mulk. The new Governor-General soon showed his strength and the town and surrounding districts have not been so safe for many years. It was entirely due to the Ala-ed-Dowleh's firm attitude and judicious proceedings that there was no outbreak in Shiraz during the summer of the Babi troubles, which took place in other towns of Persia.

The new Governor-General also showed himself to be most energetic in the way of carrying out sanitary reforms in Shiraz, and generally repairing the palace and other Government buildings which were rapidly falling into ruins. The Ala-ed-Dowleh left Shiraz for Bushire, where he arrived on the 15th November, having been deputed by the Persian Government to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Bushire. He returned to Shiraz on the 23rd December and left for Tehran on the 21st February, having been summoned to the capital to attend the meeting of Provincial Governors which had been convened for the purpose of considering certain financial reforms. It is not known yet whether he will return as Governor-General for the New Year.

A deputation from the Aligarh College arrived in Shiraz early in September for the purpose of explaining to the Shirazis the advantages of the educational system at Aligarh. They returned to India in October with a few pupils who wished to join the college.

Mr. George Grahame, the newly appointed Consul for Shiraz, reached Shiraz in November.

The Resident visited Shiraz in June, returning to Bushire at the end of September.

(2) *Lingah.*—Sheikh Mahomed bin Khalifah bin Saeed, the ex-Arab Chief of Lingah, arrived from the Arab Coast with 12 followers in the end of July, and went into the mountains near Lingah. He then wrote to the Deputy Governor, the Residency Agent and others, stating that he had no intention of creating disturbances, but merely wished to lead a quiet life and he asked them to intercede with the Persian authorities on his behalf, so that he might be allowed to settle down in some place near Lingah. Later on he asked Syed Hashim, the leading Mulla, to obtain a safe conduct for him. This was done but the Sheikh refused to trust it without some further guarantees for his safety. Some sirbazes with the Mujir-es-Sultaneh, the brother of the Governor of Bushire, were sent to Lingah. Sheikh Mahomed left for Katr towards the end of November.

(3) *Bunder Abbas.*—Captain W. G. Grey was H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul during the year. He left in January to act as Consul at Maskat during Major Cox's absence, and was succeeded by Captain Trevor.

IX.—Persian Baluchistan.

Mr. H. Whitby Smith was in political charge of the Mekran Coast during the year.

Sirdar Syed Khan has been reinstated as Chief of Gaih.

X.—Slave Trade.

Sixteen slaves were manumitted during the year, of whom 7 took refuge at Lingah and 9 at Bahrein.

XI.—Piracies.

Two piracies were reported to have occurred in the third week of August on the bar of the Shatt-el-Arab. One of the pirated boats belonged to Koweit, and representations were made on behalf of Sheikh Mubarek to the local authorities.

In February a sailing vessel belonging to Karachi was attacked and scuttled 20 miles beyond the outer buoy on the Shatt-el-Arab, two of the crew being killed and 400 baskets of dates and the ship's gear taken. It is believed that the pirates had followed the ship down the river and attacked her when she had got outside and out of sight of land. The Government of India have offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information which may lead to the discovery and conviction of the offenders.

XII.—Navy.

The following ships of His Majesty's Navy visited the Gulf during the year :— H. M. S.S. *Hyacinth* (flagship), *Argonaut*, *Fox*, *Pomone*, *Perseus*, *Sphinx* and *Lapwing*. No Foreign ships of war visited the Gulf.

XIII.—Official Changes.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, C.I.E., was Resident throughout the year.

Captain Vere de Vere Hunt was First Assistant, and Captain de Vere Condon was Residency Surgeon.

XIV.—Foreign Representative.

Herr Von Mutius was Consul for Germany during the year. Monsieur Chaloin was Vice-Consul for France and was also in charge of the Netherlands Consulate.

Monsieur Ovseenko, the Acting Russian Consul-General, left Bushire towards the end of July, having been relieved by Monsieur Passek, who is now Consul-General for Russia.

Messieurs Passek, Chaloin and von Mutius visited Shiraz during the summer.

XV.—Observatory.

The results of the daily observations are recorded in a tabular statement marked Appendix A.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

BUSHIRE ;
The April 1904.

APPENDIX A TO PART I.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the Force and prevailing Directions of the Wind and recorded Rainfall at Bushire for the year 1903-1904.

Months.	Mean daily movement in miles.	Percentage of each direction.																Rain.
		Calm.	N.	N. N. E.	N. E.	E. N. E.	E.	E. S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W.	S. W.	W. S. W.	W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	
																			In. Cts.
April 1903	146·1	27	26	...	17	...	7	...	..	...	...	3	7	...	3	...	10	...	0 71
May „	185·4	6	23	...	20	10	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	29	3	...
June „	261·2	20	20	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	36	...	...
July „	185·5	23	23	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	31	...	...
August „	131·6	42	10	...	10	...	3	...	7	...	3	...	6	3	...	...	10	6	...
September „	196·6	23	...	3	24	3	...	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	24	...
October „	138·1	13	3	26	3	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	40	...
November „	143·5	7	7	33	20	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	...
December „	142·8	10	...	26	16	6	3	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	2 62
January 1904	185·1	...	...	20	10	16	3	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	29	0 84
February „	196·5	7	...	21	10	4	3	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	31	0 33
March „	235·3	3	...	10	10	13	...	10	16	6	...	...	...	3	...	..	23	6	0 75
For the year	179	15	9	12	13	5	2	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	15	14	5·25

Rainfall during Cultivation Season of

	Inches.	Cents.
1894-95	26	63
1895-96	4	90
1896-97	7	99
1897-98	7	0
1898-99	7	26
1899-1900	14	21
1900-1901	8	88
1901-1902	3	10
1902-1903	10	86
1903-1904	5	25

TABLE No. 2.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1904 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Self-registering Thermometers.				Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				Maximum dry.		Minimum dry.			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.		
April 1903	30·026	72·5	64·8	77·9	88·4	65·9	53·4	9th	1st.
May ,,	29·680	82·7	70·8	89·6	103·4	76·3	69·6	28th	3rd.
June ,,	29·732	86·8	77·9	93·6	108·8	81·1	75·4	9th	30th.
July ,,	29·680	88·9	79·5	95	103·6	82·7	75	20th	7th.
August ,,	29·696	95·3	82·3	99·6	108·	85·3	79·4	15th	26th.
September ,,	29·864	86·7	79·7	94·7	02·71	80·7	75 5	19th	20th.
October ,,	30·014	75·9	68	85·2	90·8	68·6	62	5th	29th.
November ,,	30·195	63·6	57·9	75	87·2	58·6	47·6	2nd	22nd.
December ,,	30·219	56·6	53·4	68·	78·3	52·9	45·8	18th	9th.
January 1904	30·175	55·6	53·3	65·3	78·8	52·2	41·2	31st	17th.
February ,,	30·173	57·8	55·5	66·2	80·2	53·7	45·7	27th	4th.
March ,,	30·049	64·1	60·4	72·9	91·7	60 1	53	24th	1st.
For the year	29·954	73·9	67	81·9	108·8	68·2	41·2	9th June	17th January

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY, 1903-1904.

The tribal politics of Oman.

In the matter of internal politics the year under review would have furnished a generally satisfactory record had it not been for the sinister activity of the sons of the Sultan's old enemy, the late Saleh-bin-ali-al-Harthi, leader of the rebellion of 1895.

Since their father's death in 1896, his three sons, Aysa, Ali, and Ahmed have seldom allowed many months to pass without seeking unpleasant notoriety of one kind or another, and making themselves a source of expense and anxiety to the Sultan. The two younger brothers are restless ne'er-do-wells of a troublesome type but possessed of little personal reputation or influence except among such kindred spirits of their own and allied clans as are ready to respond to their call when any convenient opportunity arises for committing depredations upon ill-protected or unsuspecting neighbours.

The eldest of the three, Aysa, takes after his father, and is certainly a more dignified and serious character than his brothers. He has a considerable reputation for asceticism and piety of a somewhat bigotted type, and has no small confidence in his own astuteness as a politician, but though he affects to disapprove of the turbulent vagaries of his brothers and even writes apologetically of them, he appears unable or disinclined to put any check upon them, even if he does not give them secret encouragement.

As before stated the family seldom remains in the back ground for long together, but the last occasion, upon which they made themselves especially conspicuous, was in 1901, when the first expedition was undertaken on the Sultan's behalf to explore the reported coal bearing tract in Jaalan. It will be remembered that on that occasion, realising that organised obstruction to the geologist's movements afforded a convenient means of annoying and blackmailing the Sultan, the brothers collected a considerable retinue and for some weeks altogether barred the progress of the exploring party, finally contriving a treacherous ambuscade which only good luck prevented from being fraught with serious consequences.

During the present year it was in the month of August that the brothers first drew public attention to themselves. During that month His Highness the Sultan had proceeded to Soor to endeavour to settle certain dissensions between the two clans inhabiting that port which bade fair to develope into a sanguinary feud which might have continued indefinitely, but he had hardly taken the matter in hand when he was obliged to hurry northwards again in the "Noor-ul-Bahr" owing to the receipt of a disquieting report to the effect that the sons of Saleh-bin-Ali had suddenly migrated from the Sharkiyeh with a strong following, and were plotting to possess themselves of the strongholds of Hazm and Rostak. It was in the first place well understood that, were they to succeed in this enterprise, they would make the Forts a base of operations for organised annoyance to the Sultan, and it was further freely rumoured that Aysa aspired to set up a religious Imam in the person—if not of himself—of some puppet who would be in the leading strings of himself and his following.

It may here be explained that the Forts of Hazm and Rostak with their environments have been held for some generations past by representatives of the "Azzan" and "Kais," collateral branches of the reigning family's clan, the Al-bu-Seyyid. Hazm being now held by Seyyid-bin-Ibrahim-bin-Kais, whose sister is one of Seyyid Faisal's wives, and Rostak by Hamood-bin-Azzan. The genealogies of both unite with that of the Sultan in the person of Ahmed-bin-Seyyid "Al Imam." Though outwardly on good terms with His Highness, and in receipt of honorific allowances from him, they are practically independent of his authority, and being members of rival branches of the family, it has never been safe for the present reigning family to place too much store on their loyalty. Aysa-bin-Saleh no doubt realised that the atmosphere of Hazm and Rostak was a congenial one for the development of his designs.

Although His Highness Seyyid Faisal habitually subsidises the local tribesmen for holding the passes leading from the Sharkiyeh country into the hinterland of Maskat, nevertheless by the time a small force under Wali Suleiman-bin-Suweibin and Seyyid Taimoor had been landed at Seeb with orders to push on and hold the road leading from the Semail valley and Rostak, news was received that the intruders had been treacherously allowed by the guards to debouch unmolested through the main pass of Akk into the Wadi Semail, and before Wali Suleiman's party could reach Finjeh, where they hoped to intercept them, Aysa and his followers had passed onwards in front of them towards Rostak. On receiving this news His Highness at once left Maskat in the Noor-ul-Bahr for the port of Mesnaa, the nearest point on the coast to Rostak, and, having arrived there, forthwith put the loyalty of his brother-in-law to the test by sending a special messenger to him inviting him to a conference on the "Noor-ul-Bahr." As was expected, Seyyid-bin-Ibrahim excused himself on the plea of indisposition, and proceeded to join Aysa-bin-Saleh, who was by this time encamped outside the Fort of Rostak.

The Sultan's next move was to depute Wali Suleiman with 150 men to strengthen and hold the Fort of Awabi, from which point, in the event of hostilities breaking out, Aysa's line of retreat could be menaced. Seyyid Taimoor was simultaneously posted in the Fort of Mesnaa with an increased garrison, and, encamped outside, were a number of professedly friendly Sheikhs who, with numerous followings, had gathered round the Sultan, and were contentedly awaiting developments and being maintained at His Highness's expense. During this time, His Majesty's ship *Sphinx* made frequent trips to various points on the Batineh coast, to enable the Political Agent, who was sometimes on board to remain in close touch with the Sultan, and, at the same time, to safeguard with her presence on the coast, the lives and property of British Indian subjects residing there. Though most of the latter sent their valuables into Maskat for safety, none of them were sufficiently alarmed to follow themselves, and, fortunately, matters never became serious enough to call for the issue of any general orders for their exodus. In fact, both Aysa-bin-Saleh and Seyyid-bin-Ibrahim addressed courteous letters to the Political Agent expressing friendly sentiments and their intention to use their best endeavours to see that no harm fell to British subjects or property. There was no change in the position of affairs for some time, during which the two confederates were engaged in negotiations with the object of obtaining peaceable possession of Rostak fort from the party of Beni Ruwaheh tribesmen who garrisoned it. Ostensibly these men garrisoned the fort on behalf of Hamood-bin-Azzan, but whereas the latter had at once evacuated his quarters there and thrown in his lot with Aysa and Seyyid, the Beni Ruwaheh had other ideas, and for a long time refused altogether to admit the intruders. In the end, however, probably on the receipt of a sufficiently remunerative bribe they agreed to hand over possession of the fort to Seyyid-bin-Ibrahim. On gaining their object so far, both Aysa and Seyyid wrote letters to the Sultan in patronising terms, informing him of their success as if it were a matter of which he would be very pleased to hear, and both went on naively to inform him by clear insinuation, if not in so many words, that Seyyid had been chosen "Imam," or as they put it, "invested with the affairs of Muslimeen."

It is easy to imagine that the ambitions of Aysa and Seyyid must have clashed somewhat at this juncture, but Aysa must soon have realized that he himself, whatever his religious qualifications might be, was not of sufficiently aristocratic descent to gain the approval of the majority, and, that next to his own candidature the selection of a weak candidate like Seyyid-bin-Ibrahim, who would be a puppet in his hands, would be the best alternative. Nevertheless, had Aysa himself been put forward, there can be no doubt that he would have received a good deal of active support from his own part of the country, and it was well known, moreover, that, had any general call to arms resulted, Aysa's reputation for devotion to the faith was such that several influential Sheikhs had openly given out about this time that though they would not support him against the Sultan, they would refuse to take up arms against him. From the moment however that it became apparent that Seyyid-bin-Ibrahim was the best candidate that could be got to come forward, it was a foregone conclusion

that the movement would be abortive, for the latter has neither the moral nor religious reputation to win general support from the people of Oman, whose formally expressed approval is a *sine qua non* of the confirmation of any candidate as "Imam."

While the above negotiations were in progress at Rostak, Aysa's two brothers busied themselves elsewhere, and with a small following of black legs made raids in several directions including the outskirts of Barka, where they attacked the summer quarters of the Sultan's stable manager, killed his son, wounded two of his women kind, and carried off two servants and some horses. Finding that the latter were the Sultan's property, Aysa had then sent back with a condescending letter from him to His Highness.

The forts of Hazm and Rostak being now in the hands of his ally Seyyid, and the suggestion of the latter as Imam having met with little or no response, it was expected that Aysa and his attendant tribesmen would now return to their country, but this they showed no signs of doing probably owing to the fact that prolonged drought had made the conditions of life difficult in their own villages, and that in their present quarters they were living free, either at the expense of Seyyid-bin-Ibrahim or the people of Rostak.

Nevertheless, by the first week in October the Sultan, who had for nearly two months been incurring very heavy expenses for the maintenance of a large force of friendlies on the Batineh coast and its outposts, now felt able to draw in his horns, and to limit his precautions to the retention of strengthened garrisons at the posts most liable to attack. His Highness himself now returned to Maskat leaving his two elder sons, Taimoor and Nadir, to represent him on the coast.

From this time, although as long as Aysa and Seyyid remained together there could not be an entire absence of anxiety or sense of security, matters generally quieted down and trading operations which had for a long time past been paralysed were once more resumed. It was not till the month of February that Aysa-bin-Saleh returned to his country, but for the last four or five months previous he had ceased to be a source of anxiety. Apart from the above the only tribal incidents of sufficient interest to call for mention were in connection with Soor, which in some way or another seldom fails to figure in the Administration Reports of this Agency.

Soor.—The annual hostilities which almost invariably break out in the slack season between the Ghafiri and Hinawi elements in Jaalan, were pursued with no less regularity than usual during the year under review, and during the course of them the truculent old Amir of the Beni Bu Ali had reason to believe that his Hinawi enemies were being supplied with the sinews of war by his own dependent tribesmen of Soor. He accordingly betook himself to the coast with a large following, and having encamped on the Aigeh side of the creek summoned the Sheikh of the port and gave notice that he intended to close the entrances to the port by land and sea until such time as the Sheikhs gave him an undertaking to restrain their followers from supplying provisions to his enemies in the interior, and also paid a fine for recent offences of this nature. He was as good as his word, and while he continued to press his terms upon the elders, the port was placed in a state of close blockade and trade was brought to a standstill.

While the negotiations were proceeding one of the tribesmen expressed his intention of taking his dhow out of the creek under cover of the French flag, and persevered in the attempt in spite of a warning from the Sheikh that he would not be permitted to pass. The result was that the vessel was fired at by Sheikh Abdulla's men, and the flag itself was said to have been struck.

The incident at once became the subject of a claim for compensation by the French Government upon His Highness the Sultan, who is understood to have replied that much as he regretted the occurrence it was an accidental outcome of ordinary tribal feud such as is of every day occurrence in Oman, and that he could not hold himself responsible to the French Government. There for the moment the matter ended. Sheikh Abdullah soon returned to the interior, but the ill-feeling between him and the Soori sections of his tribe continued for some months, and eventually the town became divided against

itself to such an extent that early in August, when the Political Agent paid one of his periodical visits to the British Indian community there, he found the two tribal factions inhabiting respectively the Aigeh and Mugreimatein divisions of the port separated by the Soor creek, on the point of opening fire on one another. Having succeeded in persuading the parties not to open hostilities for 48 hours, Major Cox returned to Maskat to inform the Sultan, who at once proceeded there in the *Noor-ul-Bahr* and was in process of settling between the parties when he was recalled by the more important news of the incursion of Aysa-bin-Saleh. His visit, however, had the desired effect, hostilities were staved off for the time, and a little later the parties were able to settle their differences through the medium of the Sheikhs of some neutral clans in the neighbourhood.

The latter half of the year under review has been particularly free from tribal discord.

The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon of Kedleston to Maskat.

The year 1903 will always be a memorable one in the annals of British relations with the Sultanate of Oman as carrying the distinction of the first State visit of a Viceroy to Maskat.

When informed early in October of Lord Curzon's proposed tour in these waters, His Highness Seyyid Faisal expressed with much cordiality the pleasure and honour it would afford him to welcome His Excellency to Maskat, and from that moment he set himself to prepare to receive him in a manner befitting such a great occasion.

The approach to the harbour of Maskat from the open sea offers to the traveller a panorama which nature has endowed with an exceeding picturesqueness of a rugged type all its own. Apart from this valuable asset the town lends itself with difficulty to any embellishment, but so far as its limited possibilities allowed, His Highness spared no effort to satisfy himself that the town and approaches should at all events look their best and in this regard it was also gratifying to remark the readiness with which the Maskat public responded and did their best, each according to his lights, to put their houses in order.

It was about 10 on the morning of the 18th November 1903 that the fine R.I.M S. *Hardinge* bearing Their Excellencies, escorted by five men-of-war of the East India Squadron appeared in the offing and the vessels presented a truly imposing spectacle as they approached the mouth of the harbour from the north. The Sultan's flag was saluted with 21 guns as the flotilla came abreast of the signalling tower and gun for gun was returned by the Maskat Battery.

As soon as the ships had taken up their billets a further salvo of 31 guns was fired as a welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy. The Sultan's Palace, his steamer, the *Noor-ul-Bahr*, the Forts Jalali and Merani, were profusely decorated with bunting and at His Highness's wish, in order to place in special evidence the community of interests and sentiments which bind the two Governments, the flag-staffs of the Sultan's Palace and the British Consulate were linked together by a graceful arc of bunting 300 yards in length. The French and American Consulates were also dressed as well as several of the chief buildings in the town.

Shortly after the ships had dropped anchor, a deputation from the Sultan, headed by His Highness's brother, Seyyid Mahomed bin Turki, and consisting of

Seyyid Taimoor-bin-Faisal,
Seyyid Mahomed-bin-Azzan,
Seyyid Badr-bin-Saif,
Seyyid Mahomed-bin-Nasi,

proceeded on board the *Hardinge* to convey the Sultan's compliments. A metrical welcome in Arabic was read by one of the deputation, which withdrew after the usual inquiries after Their Excellencies' health, Seyyid Mahomed receiving a salute of 13 guns.

Shortly after they had reached the shore His Highness the Sultan embarked in person to visit the Viceroy accompanied by his suite and by the

Political Agent. After steaming round the entire squadron and acknowledging the compliments of the crews of His Majesty's ships, His Highness drew up alongside the *Hardinge*, where he was received by the Foreign and Military Secretaries and members of the Viceroy's Staff, and was by them conducted into His Excellency's presence on the quarter-deck of the *Hardinge*, which had been fitted up as a state reception room.

Greetings were exchanged and a short conversation took place after which the members of the Sultan's suite were severally presented to His Excellency.

Refreshments were then served and a few minutes later the Sultan took his departure under a salute of 21 guns.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the Consuls of France and America at Maskat proceeded on board to pay their respects and were accorded interviews by His Excellency, and the salutes of their rank on departure.

About 2 o'clock the Viceroy, accompanied by His Excellency Rear Admiral Atkinson-Willes and Staff, landed at the jetty which had been temporarily erected for the purpose at the customs wharf and were received there by the Resident in the Persian Gulf and the Political Agent.

As His Excellency disembarked the ships of the squadron were dressed and manned and the Viceregal salute of 31 guns fired. From the jetty the Viceregal party walked through the narrow but gaily decorated street to the British Consulate, where the Political Agent was honoured by their company at lunch.

At 3-15 P. M. a representative deputation from the various denominations of British, subjects and protected persons dwelling in the Sultan's territories waited upon His Excellency with an address which was read in English by Mr. Purshotam Dhanjee, representative of a local Hindoo trading firm. It was then presented in a silver casket of local design and manufacture representing a led camel standing beneath the shade of a palmtree, the trunk of which formed the receptacle for the vellum. Having accorded a pregnant and sympathetic reply to this representation, Lord Curzon returned by sea to the jetty at the head of which he was received on arrival by the Sultan. A Guard-of-honour of British Marines with a band were in attendance at the customs wharf and from that point the street through which the party would pass was lined on both sides by the Sultan's Arab Askaris. His Highness thence conducted the Viceroy and his suite to the Audience Chamber in the Palace and on arrival there led his guest to a seat on his right on a raised dais at the head of the room. Seats were provided for His Excellency's suite and the Sultan's Chief Officers of State along the two sides of the room while in the further end and body of the hall were accommodated 70 or 80 Sheikhs and representative men from various parts of the interior who had been invited in for the occasion.

A striking feature in the room were a number of loyal inscriptions in English capitals on coloured ground which freely adorned the walls.

As soon as formal greetings had been exchanged the Chief Darbaris were brought up and presented by the Political Agent after which an Arabic address of welcome was read on the Sultan's behalf by Sheikh Rashid-bin-Ozaiz and was cordially acknowledged by the Viceroy. Refreshments were then passed round and a few minutes later the Darbar broke up. His Excellency being escorted back to the Pier-head by the Sultan and from thence returning on board the *Hardinge*.

In the meanwhile Sir Arthur Hardinge, C.B., K.C.M.G., His Majesty's Minister at Tehran, had arrived in Maskat in H.M.S. *Sphinx* in order to confer with the Viceroy, before his entry into Persian waters. The *Sphinx* brought the number of British vessels present up to 8.

That evening Their Excellencies gave a large dinner party on board the *Hardinge*, to which Sir Arthur Hardinge, His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Senior Naval Officers belonging to the squadron and the Consular representatives of France and America, in all about 70 persons, were invited.

During and after the dinner the Portuguese Forts and the foreshore of the harbour were brilliantly illuminated with myriads of small lamps outlining

the more salient architectural features and at the same time displays of fireworks were carried out from the high terraces of the two forts above mentioned. These fireworks and illuminations were the form into which the community of British and British Indian communities had chosen to put their welcome to Their Excellencies, and the general effect was the more picturesque and complete owing to the fact that His Excellency Admiral Atkinson-Willes had thoughtfully arranged for the ships of the squadron to have the outlines of their hulls, masts, and yards illuminated at the same time, so that an equally delightful spectacle was obtainable either from the shore or out at sea.

It was thoroughly enjoyed by the populace, and motley crowds of Maskatis, and Omanis from the interior thronged the beach and streets throughout the day.

The morrow, however, the day fixed for the Viceroy's Darbar to the Sultan and his notables, was the item in the programme, which the native public looked forward to with the most lively interest and they certainly had no cause to be disappointed. Fortunately nature too was at her best and graced the occasion with a smooth sea and most perfect weather, the absence of which would have made a very great difference to the comfort and enjoyment of the darbaris.

H.M.S. *Argonaut*, a fine 1st class Cruiser of 11,000 tons and the largest vessel present, was chosen as the most suitable place for the assemblage, and had her quarter-deck transformed into a gorgeous Darbar Hall by the help of the famous kinkobs of the Viceroy's establishment.

The only thing to be regretted was that accommodation was not possible for double the number of persons, but as it was, there could not have been less than 300 present.

The ceremony was notified to commence at 11-30 A. M., but for an hour before that time boats conveying native darbaris continued to reach the *Argonaut*, and as the appointed hour drew nigh the booming of cannon announced the arrival, first of the Admiral, then of the Sultan, and finally, when all were seated in their places, of His Excellency the Viceroy.

On the Viceroy's right, on the large raised dais, was seated His Highness the Sultan, and on His Excellency's left the British Minister in Persia, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and their respective staffs. Below the dais were seated the Naval Officers of the squadron and other British Officers on duty in Maskat in full dress, and opposite to them an equal number of the Sultan's Officers of State and Notables of Oman. In the centre of the arena on either side of a large gun were accommodated the non-official darbaris and spectators. The magnificence of the trappings and the galaxy of uniforms made the scene an exceedingly brilliant one which must have impressed itself indelibly on the memories of those present.

The Foreign Secretary having by His Excellency's permission formally opened the Darbar, the Chief Arab Notables were brought up in turn and presented by the Political Agent, after which an Arabic address rich in expressions, of sentiments of the most hearty welcome to the Viceroy and loyal friendship for the British Throne and its representative, was read aloud on His Highness's behalf by Sheikh Rashid-bin-Ozaiz, Governor of Semail, His Highness's most erudite official; and afterwards rendered in English by the Political Agent. In reply His Excellency rose and delivered a speech which was received by all present standing, and on its conclusion was read in Arabic by Khan Bahadur Abdurrahman Hakim, Native Attaché of the Foreign Department. The English text will be appended to this report. While the whole of it was full of interest to those present, and listened to by the darbaris with the keenest attention, the culminating point to them was no doubt reached when at the end of his address His Excellency announced that he had that morning received the gracious permission of His Majesty the King-Emperor to confer upon His Highness, Seyyid Faisal, the high honour of the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire. With this auspicious announcement, which was received with much applause, the Darbar was declared closed, and His Excellency then retired to a robing room to prepare for the immediate investiture of His Highness. A few minutes later he returned to the throne on the dais dressed in

his robes of a Grand Master of the Order, and the Chapter having been formally opened the Sultan was conducted before the Viceroy with the usual ceremony by the Foreign Secretary and duly invested with the Ribbon, Badge, Star, and Collar of the Order. The gathering then broke up, His Excellency leaving under the same salute as that which greeted his arrival, followed by the Sultan and Admiral a few minutes later.

After leaving the *Argonaut* the Sultan proceeded direct on board the *Hardinge* for a short personal interview with Lord Curzon, and also to take leave of him, as His Excellency proposed to leave in the course of the afternoon.

The two days of the Viceregal visit had been observed as a public holiday in Maskat and the fete culminated in the afternoon, while the squadron was preparing to get under way, in a series of native dances on the strand in front of the British Consulate, where some 20 or 30 bands of nimble dancers in grotesque costumes and disguises disported themselves until nightfall.

Thus ended a most august event in the history of Maskat which the Ruler and his subjects have every reason to remember with the liveliest pleasure.

As the principal addresses which were delivered in the course of the visit have a permanent interest and importance, the full text of them is here appended for facility of future reference.

I.

Address presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Community of British subjects and other British protected persons in Maskat.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the entire community of British subjects, Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi, and other British protected persons, settled in the towns of Maskat and Mattra, most respectfully beg, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow subjects residing in other parts of His Highness the Sultan's dominions, to offer Your Excellencies a most heartfelt welcome on the occasion of your visit to Maskat.

In doing so, we venture to congratulate Your Excellency, with much respect, on being the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India, since the passing of the destinies of the Indian continent to the British Crown, to visit these distant shores, and to have thus inaugurated a new and vigorous political departure in a sphere where so many Indian interests are involved; and it has been a source of enhanced gratification to us to know that since Your Excellency's happy decision to accept an extension of your term of office (a decision which has been received by all classes of His Majesty the King-Emperor's subjects with lively satisfaction), the first great act of policy which Your Excellency has undertaken has been this most auspicious tour in the Gulfs of Oman and Persia.

Accustomed as the races peopling these shores are to receive impressions from outward appearances, we cannot but feel confident that this happy undertaking will prove to be an epoch-making event in the progress and enhancement of British prestige and influence. It will serve, too, as an abiding demonstration to the inhabitants of the littoral that the preponderating influence of Great Britain in these waters is no shadowy or remote force, but a lively and dignified reality, and that the Viceroy of the King-Emperor, who holds benevolent sway over the millions of the vast continent of British India watches with no less zeal and keen interest the welfare of His Most Gracious Majesty's subjects scattered all over the Gulf.

Except to give Your Excellencies a respectful and hearty welcome, and to give expression to our loyalty and devotion to the great Government whose subjects we are, we have little cause to trespass on Your Excellency's time, and, so far as our own local and particular needs and circumstances are concerned, have an encouraging tale to tell.

We enjoy in Maskat the rights and privileges of the most favoured nation, our interests are carefully guarded by our Consular authorities, and we experience complete toleration in matters of religion. There is an absence of unnecessary litigation amongst us, British subjects, and justice is readily and promptly obtainable in the Agency Court.

In matters connected with our dealings with the natives of Oman, while we are accustomed to receive a courteous hearing from His Highness, nevertheless we often experience difficulty in obtaining relief, and this is partly owing no doubt to the unsettled state of the interior. In this latter connection, we make bold to explain to Your Excellency that, whereas, considering the degree of enlightenment among the Bedouin Arabs, inter-tribal strife and turbulence are within the nature of things, and when they are limited to the interior of the country do not immediately affect our welfare any more than that of other peaceable members of the community; nevertheless, when, as is sometimes the case, the scene of the strife is transferred to the coast ports, or their immediate neighbourhood, our commercial interests do immediately suffer; and we are put to anxiety for the safety of the lives and properties of our fellow-subjects. For, as Your Excellency is aware, at many of the coast towns of Oman (often far removed from the capital) small communities of British Indian subjects reside, in whose hands all the local trade is centred, and who, in however humble a capacity, are the pioneers of British Indian commerce in these waters.

Thanks to the vigilant activity of successive Political Agents and of British Men-of-war at seasons of unrest, there is little actual danger to the lives and properties of these our fellow-subjects, but the detriment to their trading operations and ours is great, and we venture to hope that Your Excellency's Government will see its way, either by strengthening the hands of the ruler, or by active interference on the coast where necessary for the preservation of British interests, to take measures which will deter the unruly tribesmen of Oman from disturbing the commerce of the country by their dissensions.

In matters of commerce generally, we continue to prosper, and though during the last few years signs have not been wanting of foreign competition, Indian imports rule the market.

There is one depressing factor, however, of comparatively recent growth to which we make bold to draw Your Excellency's benevolent attention, and that is the demoralising fluctuations in the silver exchange. Since the closing of the Indian mints in 1893, and the consequent fall in the price of silver, the local Dollar exchange has not ceased to exhibit remarkable fluctuations, which greatly prejudice and impede the local import trade, from the fact that the currency value of the rupee is fixed and that of the Maskat Dollar is not. We therefore humbly commend the matter to Your Excellency's wise consideration in the hope that, in co-operation with the local Government, some means may be devised of bringing about a better state of things.

In conclusion, we beg to reiterate our welcome, and to assure you that this visit of Your Excellency and your gifted Consort will be a landmark in the history of Maskat and will live green in our memories; and it is our earnest prayer before the Supreme Being, in whose hands the destiny of all of us lie, to vouchsafe to Your Excellency a continuance of bodily health and strength to enable you to render further great services to the Empire and to bind fresh laurels on your brow.

We beg to subscribe ourselves Your Excellency's most humble servants.

II.

His Excellency's reply to the foregoing.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with much pleasure that I have received the loyal and well composed address which has just been read, and that on crossing the sea from India to

the shores of another country I find a large and prosperous community of the subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor existing and plying their trade here in conditions of security and contentment. I have made some attempt to ascertain the numbers of British Indian subjects who are thus to be found in Maskat and other parts of Oman, and I find that they amount to no fewer than 1,300 persons, the majority of whom came originally, or come now, from the opposite shores of Sind and Kathiawar. The fact that these two coasts face each other at so inconsiderable a distance and the well known aptitudes of the particular communities that you represent sufficiently explain the close mercantile connections that have grown up during the last century between Maskat and India and leave one in no surprise at the commercial predominance of Great Britain in the trade and shipping of this State. Gentlemen, the political stake of one country in another is sometimes measured by its commercial interests, but does not always lend itself readily to precise or mathematical definition; on the other hand, the commercial stake is more easily reduced to figures and calculations, the effect of which is not open to dispute. I will take, for instance, the time in which I have been connected with the Government of India, namely, the last five years, when I find that during that period the British proportion of trade with the port of Maskat has averaged 84 per cent., and that of the total number of steamers that have entered and cleared from this port in the same time the average British percentage in each year has been 97. I am satisfied that the predominance of Great Britain in the mercantile interests of the State is supreme and incontestable, and I realise that in addressing you I am receiving a body of gentlemen who represent a not unimportant outpost of British commercial enterprise in the East and whose labours have contributed and still contribute in no small degree to the material welfare of Oman. I am glad to hear from you that in the pursuit of this peaceful avocation your interests are safeguarded by the successive Political Agents—and by none I am sure more diligently than by Major Cox—who have been sent here to represent the Government of India. That you obtain justice, that you abstain from litigation, and that you enjoy complete religious tolerance—these conditions are all favourable to the success of your operations, and they leave you with little ground for complaint. In one paragraph of your address you have spoken of the disturbances that sometimes spring up in the interior and which occasionally travel down to the coast ports and affect the security of the places in which you reside. The British Government have never embroiled themselves in this internal strife which appears to be a hereditary legacy in Oman, but undoubtedly if it were to reach a point that seriously menaced the interests or imperilled the lives and property of British subjects, lawfully trading upon the coast, we should feel called upon to intervene for their protection, and by no one I am sure would such intervention be more loyally welcomed or more cordially assisted than by His Highness. You have referred in your address to the depreciation in the local exchange. This is a matter which I will take into consideration. Gentlemen, I am obliged for the kind words in which you have welcomed me to Maskat. I understand that among those who present the address are representatives of other communities, such as the Portuguese of Goa, who enjoy British protection in this State. To all of you I wish a continuance of the conditions under which your trade exists and flourishes in Oman, and I rejoice that there has been presented to me the opportunity, while I am the head of the Government of India, of testifying the interest which I feel in this outlying Colony of Indian influence and trade. It only remains for me to thank you for presenting your address in a specimen of silver work so characteristic of the tastes and customs of the locality. It will always be a memento of this agreeable meeting on the occasion of my present visit to Maskat.

III.

His Highness Seyyid Faisal's public address to the Viceroy at the opening of the Darbar on H.M.S. Argonaut.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I trust it will not be amiss if I take advantage of this auspicious occasion to convey to Your Excellency some public expression of the pleasure and

honour which it affords to me and mine, in the first place to be able to welcome Your two Excellencies and His Excellency the Admiral and your imposing and distinguished escort to our modest capital of Oman, and in the second place to be thus afforded an opportunity of manifesting our sentiments of sincere friendship and attachment to that Great Government of India which Your Excellency directs and to His Majesty the King-Emperor of happy name whose Viceroy and proxy you are in these far off climes.

It is now more than a century since my forefathers first entered into treaty relations with Great Britain and that an English Resident has represented the Great Government in our Territory, and for a long period before that Maskat had been in constant commercial touch and intercourse with the English through the trading ports of India.

During that period the Rulers of Oman have been on terms of the closest friendship with Great Britain and at many of those hours of need and difficulty which are wont to arise so suddenly in an Eastern State I and my forebears have been the greatful recipients, on innumerable occasions, of that moral and substantial support which the British Government in the person of the Viceroy of India has been ever ready to afford. I am therefore in no way different from my predecessors in owing a large debt of gratitude to the Viceroy of India, but there is one point in this connection in respect of which I do stand alone among the Seyyids of Oman and that is in experiencing the great honour and pleasure of being able to welcome a Viceroy of India in person to Maskat and to express my feelings to him face to face: and it is with grateful appreciation and with the knowledge that my relations and my loyal subjects will fully endorse what I say that I declare that at no time in Maskat history and from no Viceroy has greater sympathy and kindness been extended to us than by this great Viceroy, Lord Curzon, whom I am privileged to address to-day. I consider myself particularly fortunate therefore in being able to testify before this august assemblage to the reality of our obligations and the sincerity of our appreciation of them. More than this I beg Your Excellency to believe me when I declare that neither I nor my brother nor my children should they be called upon to follow after me will ever cease to be mindful of the claims of that strong and ancient friendship which in time past has kept secure the bonds of union existing between Great Britain and ourselves, and that we will at all times remain loyal to those ties.

I am afraid that Maskat offers few attractions to the experienced traveller, and except to put our houses and highways in order as far as circumstances have permitted and to proclaim a general holiday during Your Excellencies' august presence here there has been little that it has been possible for us to do in honour of this great occasion. In this regard I can only ask Your Excellency to call to mind the sentiments of the poet who sang:—

> "It is not every thing that a man wants that he can achieve; nor can the speeding barque command the wind that she listeth."

At any rate I hope that Your Excellency and your fair and precious Lady, Her Excellency Lady Curzon, will not carry away with you from Maskat any but kindly recollections."

IV.

His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the above.

YOUR HIGHNESS, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

Your Highness has already addressed me yesterday in terms of warm welcome to your Capital and State, and to-day you have anticipated much of what I desired to say in the speech which you have just spontaneously delivered, in which you have spoken in feeling language of the historic connection between the British Government and the State of Oman. It was Your Highness's own great grandfather with whom the first treaty was concluded with the East India Company 105 years ago. As you have further reminded me, for more than a century has a British Representative been stationed at

Maskat, and during that time the friendly intercourse between the two Governments has been demonstrated by a series of treaties or conventions of which I can trace no fewer than nine, and which have provided for the closest political and commercial relations as well as for the suppression of the slave trade and of piracy, and for the extension of the electric telegraph.

This series of agreements not only sufficiently testifies to the connections that have grown up between the two Governments and that have linked the State of Oman to the British Government by quite exceptional ties, but they have also been strengthened, as Your Highness has pointed out, by the support which has been given on critical occasions by the British Government to successive Rulers of Oman, while a further and natural bond of union is supplied by the facts that Maskat lies just opposite to the shores of India, that its trade is not only for the most part with India, but is largely in Indian hands, that a large number of British Indian subjects reside here, and that the prosperity of the State is mainly dependent on these conditions. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Government of India should feel a particular interest in this place, or that a Viceroy of India should desire to visit it and to make the acquaintance of its Ruler. His pleasure in doing so is greatly enhanced when he learns from Your Highness's own lips that you and your children will ever be mindful of these strong and ancient obligations, and that to them you and they will always remain loyal. These are words which I shall cherish in friendly recollection, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of the Government which I represent. Your Highness has now ruled your State for fifteen years. I had the pleasure of visiting it when you had only just succeeded fourteen years ago, and I am glad to congratulate Your Highness on the progress that has since been made. The volume of your trade is steadily increasing, the wise step which the Government of India so strongly urged on Your Highness a few years ago, of taking over the customs of your State in preference to farming them to others, has been attended with largely increased profits, and it gave me much satisfaction, two years ago, with Your Highness's permission, to bring your capital into still closer connection with the outer world by laying a telegraphic cable from Jask to Maskat. I also personally selected Major Cox, as an officer in whose discretion and ability I had perfect confidence, to represent the Government of India at your capital, and Your Highness has already assured me that you have found in him a prudent councillor and friend. At Delhi in January last, though Your Highness was unable to accept my invitation to the great ceremony that we held to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, I had the pleasure of welcoming your son, Taimur, and of conversing with him about the condition and welfare of Oman. I have referred to the fact that the British Government have extended a peculiar measure of protection in the past to the State of Oman and its Rulers. They have on more than one occasion intervened to save it from rebellion or disruption. Your Highness may rest assured that this policy will not be departed from. So long as the Rulers of Oman continue to observe their treaty engagements to the Government of India, and to administer this State with enlightenment and justice, they will continue to receive the support of the British Government, which is interested in preserving the peace of the country and the security of its trade. We cannot regard with satisfaction the attempts of discontented classes or persons among Your Highness's subjects to disturb the tranquillity of your State, because, in so doing, not only do they contest Your Highness's authority, but they are apt to injure the interests of British subjects also. These interests we are bound to protect for our own sake as well as for yours. We hope that Your Highness will continue to triumph over all such adversaries as in the past. I trust that this important occasion, when for the first time a Ruler of Oman and the Representative in India of the Illustrious British Sovereign exchange greetings in the waters of Maskat, may be a landmark in the history of the ever widening and deepening connection between our two States, that the firm friendship between them may continue to grow, and that Your Highness may be blessed with health and long life to rule over a pacified and loyal people. I have still one agreeable function to perform. Only yesterday I received the gracious permission

of His Majesty the King-Emperor to confer upon Your Highness the high honour of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Indian Empire. This distinction will be a proof to Your Highness of the sincere sentiments of friendship which are entertained towards you by the British Government, and it is also a recognition of the loyalty to which Your Highness has given such fervent expression on more than one occasion in the course of yesterday and to-day. It will now be my pleasing duty as Grand Master of the Order to proceed to the due and solemn investiture of Your Highness.

Resident's Agent's visits.

The Resident in the Persian Gulf, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, C.I.E., visited Maskat in April 1903 and again in November, a few days before the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Political tours.

The Political Agent made several short trips to various coast ports during the year, including Khor Fakan, Mureir, Shinas, Saham, Sohar, Suweik, Khaboora, Mesnaa Barka, and Seeb on the Batineh coast and Soor to the south of Maskat. No inland tours were found practicable this year, as in the spring and at the beginning of the cold season, the two most favourable times for touring, important events were taking place which necessitated the Political Agent's remaining in Maskat.

Administration of Customs.

The administration of the Maskat and Mattrah customs, which continue to be under the direct management of the local Government, has been satisfactory so far as the relations between the Customs Superintendent, his staff, and the trading public are concerned, complaints from merchants having been few during the year and easy of adjustment; but a system by which sudden calls on the State Exchequer are met by drafts upon the Customs Superintendent is obviously unsound, and liable to place that official in frequent difficulties and to prevent him from doing full justice to his charge.

Judging from the trade returns which the local Government is good enough to supply, the revenues calculated on the volume of trade must again this year have reached the highest figure they have yet touched chiefly owing to a strong boom in arms just at the end of the year, the causes of which are not quite apparent. With such an improving revenue, if the Sultan's fiscal administration could be conducted on somewhat more business-like lines, the financial position of the Ruler would be on a sounder footing than ever before. His Highness Seyyid Faisal has in the last few years shown such a ready inclination to profit by Western ideas in details of his Administration, that there is every reason to hope that enlightened progress will ultimately be introduced also in the direction under reference. Meanwhile it is a pleasure to record this year a continuance of the great improvements (the inception of which was mentioned in last year's report) to the customs premises under the direction of the new Superintendent. The new storage warehouses, sheds, and offices have now been completed, and the merchandise of importers is well protected against the elements, and the ingenuity of those light-fingered gentry who formerly so frequently levied toll on it.

The temporary pier run out for the Viceroy's visit found so much favour with the public that the idea of having a permanent structure has been mooted, and it is hoped will ultimately take shape. That it will be an expensive undertaking goes without saying, as nothing but very solid work will withstand the force of the Shamal winds and heavy seas which are prevalent in the harbour during the winter months. The cost should not be prohibitive, however.

Gwadur Customs.

This branch of administration has continued throughout the year to be a frequent source of worry to the Sultan and to the offices of the Political Officer for the Mekran coast and the Political Agent at Maskat. Ever since the late Khoja contractor was ousted from the customs farm, and the collection of customs dues resumed by the Sultan, there have been constant dissensions between the mercantile community and His Highness's customs officials regarding the tariff. In time past this had been fixed without any method, and numerous privileges and complicated customs had gradually crept in which the merchants are now very loth to change or give up, and which at the same time are extremely difficult to administer. The efforts of the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, and the Political Agent to hold the scales and assist towards an amicable settlement have proved abortive and at last in the month of February His Highness the Sultan proceeded to Gwadur

and spent some time there himself, and it was confidently hoped that he would then arrive at a satisfactory understanding with the Gwadur public and fix a workable tariff. Unfortunately just at the close of the year a fresh batch of disputes have arisen which will further delay settlement, meanwhile the Sultan has lost and is losing a considerable amount of revenue and on the other hand the merchants there remain dissatisfied with the state of things, and are inclined to transfer their trade to other ports.

Seif-bin-Yaarub, who has acted as Wali at Gwadur during the year, seems to be giving satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, and the frequent complaints which were made against his predecessor do not appear to arise against him.

Arms Traffic.

It will be observed from the trade returns that the volume of trade in arms and ammunition increased considerably during the year, the total value thereof being 861,890 dollars, representing an increment of 427,900, or 93 per cent., on the previous year's figures. The local market was normal during the first nine months of the year, but during January, February, and March, the demand suddenly increased and exceeded the supply to such an extent that during January the ordinary retail rate per rifle in the bazaar rose from 32-35 to 50-55 dollars, and consignments in transit from Europe were sold in advance at rates varying from 42 to 48 dollars per weapon. In consequence of this sudden boom practically no stock in hand remained on the merchants' books at the end of the year under report.

The following are the proportions of the trade taken delivery of by the several nationalities concerned in it:—

	Per cent.
Arab subjects	15½
British do.	35½
Foreign do.	49

These figures tell their own tale.

Health.

Maskat has remained quite free from epidemic disease of any sort and the public health has been on the whole good. Strict quarantine has been maintained against India, the duties of Health Officer being performed as usual by the Agency Surgeon, under whose careful supervision preventive measures were carried out with an entire absence of friction. One unpleasant incident, however, occurred at the beginning of the year under review. Early in April three Soori subjects of His Highness the Sultan who had arrived in Maskat as 2nd class passengers by the mail steamer from Bombay, broke quarantine while undergoing the usual period of detention under medical observation and absconded after dark in a native sailing boat, intending to make for Soor. On the way they called at Bunder Jisseh evidently in pursuance of a pre-arranged plan, and picked up two fellow tribesmen who had accompanied them from Bombay, but who being deck-passengers had been sent to the quarantine lazaretto a couple of miles down the coast.

On their flight being reported to the Sultan in the morning he requested that His Majesty's ship *Perseus*, which was then lying in harbour, would place her launch at his disposal for the pursuit of the truants. This request was acceded to, and His Highness's Arab quarantine Superintendent was despatched in her in pursuit. There had been little or no wind during the night and the launch came up with the small dhow containing the Sooris about 30 miles from Maskat. As the steam-cutter hove in sight the Arabs made for the shore, but were unable to escape owing to the precipitousness of the coast, and were safely brought back to Maskat, and in the morning were awarded a term of imprisonment by the Sultan. It turned out, however, that three out of the five claimed to be exempt from the Sultan's jurisdiction on the ground that they owned dhows flying the French Flag, and a representation was forthwith made by the French Consul demanding their release as French protégés. To this request, however, His Highness did not feel able to accede, and consulted the British Government in the matter, with the result that it was discussed between His Majesty's Foreign Office and the French Government, and an amicable arrangement arrived at, by which it was settled to refer the whole

question of the French Flag in Oman to arbitration by the Hague Tribunal. On receiving this satisfactory news, His Highness the Sultan was pleased, on the advice of the Government of India, to release all five delinquents from confinement after a month's incarceration. The reference to the Hague Convention is an eminently satisfactory arrangement, and it is confidently hoped by His Highness that this difficult question will be, within a measurable time, definitely adjusted.

Law.

In July an Indian of the name of Lal Khan Ali Khan, in the employ of a clerk in the office of the British Indian Agents at Maskat, murdered his wife in a most bloodthirsty manner during a fit of jealousy, and then made a murderous attack on her supposed paramour, finally attempting to take his own life with the same knife as he had used upon his victims. The murderer's windpipe was completely severed, and his condition very serious, but he recovered under the skilful treatment of the Agency Surgeon, and after examination in His Majesty's Consular Court was committed for trial to the Sessions of the High Court in Bombay. The Jury found him guilty of murder and attempted suicide, and he was sentenced to transportation for life.

Building operations.

The new buildings under erection on the site adjoining the Consulate intended for the Agency Surgeon's residence and quarters for the staff of the Consulate and Telegraph Department were to have been finished by the end of the financial year. Owing, however, to the difficulty experienced in importing masons and coolie labour from Karachi as the result of stringent emigration regulations in force there, it was found necessary to extend the period of the contract, and a good deal of work still remains to be done.

Makullah cove.

Improvements have been carried out at the coal depôt, including the reclamation of a piece of the foreshore from the sea in order to replace the loss of storage space resulting to us from the presentation of a moiety of the original space to the French Government for storage of their coal. A stone jetty has also been thrown out from the sea wall which it is hoped will expedite coaling operations by saving coolies fatigue of wading.

Marine.

The wreck of the S.S. *Amiral Gueydon.* In May last a large French liner, the *Amiral Gueydon*, bound from Havre to the far east with passengers and cargo, caught fire when in the neighbourhood of Socotra owing to an explosion in her fore hatch, and her Commander decided that the only chance of saving the lives of his passengers and crew was to turn the ships head to leeward and run her ashore on the coast of Southern Arabia. This he was successful in doing, and he could hardly have chosen a better spot than that chanced upon, namely, the soft sandy strand under the lee of Ras Hasek near Dhofar in the Sultan's territory. The Monsoon having by this time commenced, communication by native craft with Maskat or elsewhere was impossible owing to the heavy sea running, and a messenger sent overland never arrived, so there the unfortunate mariners had to remain until the season opened again. For four months the ship's company and passengers consisting of 350 men, one lady and two children were encamped on the strand alongside of the smouldering ship in rough tents made of awnings, etc., and provisioning themselves from the ship's stores. During that time they appear (from the account given to the press by the Commander) to have been treated with surprising humanity by the wild Gara and Mahri tribesmen who inhabit that inhospitable coast. After they had been there a short time the news of their shipwreck reached the Sultan's Governor at Dhofar, and he at once joined them in person and gave them the protection of his presence until the monsoon sea subsided, and it was possible for him to hire dhows to take the party to Maskat. In due course, on 12th September, he procured three dhows and the whole of the shipwrecked persons after storing a large quantity of provisions in the dhows left in them for Maskat escorted by some representatives of the Wali. On the voyage thither, they were encountered by the Russian merchantman *Trouver* homeward bound, taken on board, and safely landed at Aden a few days later. It is interesting to note that the *Amiral Gueydon* was ultimately raised by the salvage steamer of the Perim Coal Company and reached Perim safely at the end of December, at which time she is said to have been still smouldering, seven months after she caught fire!

Navy.

Maskat was visited during the year by the following ships of His Majesty's Navy, *Sphinx*, *Naiad*, *Pomone*, *Perseus*, *Lapwing*, *Hyacinth*, *Argonaut*, and *Fox*; and by the *Lawrence* and *Hardinge* of the Royal Indian Marine and by the Government Telegraph Steamer *Patrick Stewart*.

Foreign navies were represented by the French Flagship *Infernet*, the Persian gunboat *Muzafferi*, and the Turkish vessel *Zohaf*.

Slave Trade.

No slaves were brought in by His Majesty's ships for adjudication in the Court of this Consulate, nor did any organized slave cruising take place owing to His Majesty's ships being otherwise employed. Eighty-eight fugitive slaves took refuge at the British Consulate. Of these, 84 were freed with the consent of the Sultan, two were found not to be entitled to freedom, and two left the Consulate while their cases were under enquiry. The gang of Soori slave runners, whose capture to the number of about 150 at Mozambique was mentioned in last year's report, were sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment and deported to Angola in West Africa. This should have a salutary effect on the Soor community.

Official Changes.

Major P. Z. Cox held charge of the office from the beginning of the year under report until 2nd January 1904, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave. Captain Lethbridge, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, taking over temporarily pending the arrival on 11th January of Captain W. G. Grey, I.A., who officiated until the end of the year.

Monsieur C. Dorville, Acting Vice-Consul for France, left for Europe on 3rd August on the return of the permanent incumbent of the post, Monsieur R. Laronce, from leave.

W. G. GREY, *Captain*,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul and
Political Agent, Maskat.

PART III.—REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE PERSIAN GULF FOR THE YEAR 1903, BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL FOR FARS, KHUZISTAN, ETC.

General remarks.—Contrary to the hope expressed in the previous year's report, there was a considerable decline in the amount of imported goods in the year under review as compared with the previous year; but despite that fact the year 1903 may be said to have been more favourable for trade operations.

The harvest was normal and the cultivators were in a position to put on the market their surplus stuff at fairly remunerative prices. The consequent improved condition of the cultivators combined with the introduction of the new Tariff proved a welcome boon to importers who netted handsome profits on the previous year's stocks and otherwise did fairly good business in new goods. Thus, taken all round, the year 1903 may be safely said to have given satisfaction generally.

Customs Tariff.—The unpleasant feature of the new Customs Tariff is the difficulty and delays which are experienced by the merchants in clearing their goods, owing to the bulk of the imports having to pay duty by weight. This system is more harassing to Persian and British Indian merchants, who find it difficult to understand the intricacies and details of measurement, etc., and are thus left at the mercy of the Customs officials. Apart from this it does not appear to have in any way affected the trade of the Gulf. As an example of this it may be pointed out that Tea and Indigo, which are heavily taxed, have held their own in the year under review.

Imports.—The net decrease as gathered from the statistics is R52,28,730, of which Bushire is responsible for R22,53,644 and Lingah R31,63,631; while there is an increase of R1,88,545 in the imports into Arab Coast.

The principal articles which contributed towards the decline in the imports of Bushire are: cotton piece goods R19,40,000, rice R3,50,000, porcelain and Chinaware R43,500, provisions R3,00,000, loaf sugar R2,72,800, and soft sugar R9,93,500. The following articles show an increase in Bushire, *viz.*, Indigo R2,26,000, Hardware R3,09,600, Matches R65,800, Candles R42,800, Metals R2,00,000, and Specie R5,36,400. The chief articles which contributed towards the decline in Lingah are Pearls R22,95,000, Wheat R2,98,400, Barley R74,100, Rice 3,87,400, Provisions R83,000, and Tobacco R43,100. The following articles show an increase in Lingah, *viz.*, Coffee R2,06,000, Sugar loaf R27,800 and Sugar soft R48,800.

Tea.—According to the new Tariff the duty on Indian tea is 6 krans per batman of $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. which works out at about 50 per cent., while the duty on white tea is 10 krans per batman, and the percentage works out more or less to the same figure. But it may be noted that the Batavia tea, which is coming into favour and forms the bulk of import under China tea, pays duty at about 38 per cent. This is due to the fact that for duty purposes a chest of Batavia tea is taken to contain 20 per cent. of white leaves and 80 per cent. black, and thus two rates of duty are charged, *viz.*, 10 krans per batman on the former proportion and 6 on the latter, or, in other words, a chest taking it to contain 10 batmans pays a duty of 68 krans. Roughly speaking, the price of Batavia tea is about 18 krans per batman and that of Indian 12 krans. It will be thus seen that the former enjoys a decided advantage over the latter, but it would be premature to hazard an opinion as to the ultimate effect which this differentiation of duty will have upon the import of Indian tea. There is, however, this much in its favor, that it is consumed by the mass of the people who find it still comparatively cheaper and are not therefore likely to favour the superior sort.

In the year under review the Indian tea has held its own and the total imported as shown in the statistics is R9,74,034, or an increase of R52,474 over the previous year; while the total quantity of Batavia tea imported is R3,83,104, or an increase of R1,80,288.

Indigo.—The duty on this article, according to the new Tariff works out at about 31 per cent. instead of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* which used to be paid in former years. Notwithstanding this heavy duty, the imports into Bushire amounted to R32,00,000 or an increase of R2,26,130 over the previous year. This substantial increase shows that the duty under the new Tariff is not likely to affect its importation injuriously, and the more so because of the strict prohibition enforced against the importation of aniline dyes, which to a great extent used to affect the trade in this article in former years.

Exports.—There was a marked increase in the exports from Bushire and Arab Coast amounting in the former place to R12,32,605, and in the latter to R10,77,375. The items which contributed towards the increase in Bushire are: Horses R30,000, Coffee R1,15,700, Grain R1,15,200, Gum and Masties R2,05,000, Hides and Skins R66,900, Opium R4,81,000, Tobacco R60,700, and woollen piece goods R2,43,500. The increase in the Arab Coast is mainly due to pearls, *viz.*, R10,00,000; while in the exports from Lingah there was a net decrease amounting to R34,26,970, of which pearls alone are responsible for R33,00,000. The decrease in the exportation of pearls from Lingah is due to their having been sent direct to India from the Arab Coast, instead of being brought to Lingah and then re-exported as used to be the case in former years. The reason for this direct shipment was to avoid the payment of 5 per cent. duty which the Customs authorities demanded instead of the nominal duty which used to be paid formerly. But the chief cause which induced the direct shipment was the imposition at Lingah of 5 per cent. duty on dollars, which used to be largely imported there for the purchase of pearls. The Customs authorities having found out their mistake, abolished the duty, but the abolition does not appear to have had the desired effect, as direct shipments from the Arab Coast continued on a larger scale in the year under review.

Exchange.—The highest point reached in the Sterling exchange was krans 59⅓ in February, and the lowest in October 55¼ krans. Rupee exchange varied between 398½ krans in February and 368½ krans in October per R100. Bar silver to the value of R19,95,000 was imported through Bushire for despatch to the Imperial Mint at Tehran. Also krans 46,85,000 were sent up-country to the various branches of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

Transport.—Owing to the abundant supply and cheap prices of fodder, mule hire from Bushire to Shiraz has not been so high as last year. The year opened with a quotation of krans 150 per 100 maunds of 775 lbs. It dropped to 75 krans in February, but rose again to krans 130 in April. In the beginning of May, mules were not available and the rates rose to as high a figure as krans 170, but were not maintained at this figure for a long time. In June the rates dropped to 85 krans and touched the lowest at 65 krans in December. It is said that the cessation in forwarding of telegraph stores up-country relieved the pressure on transport and consequently the rates fell.

Freights.—The three British lines of steamers plying in the Persian Gulf having formed a combine, the freights which had fallen so low as 14 shillings in the previous year, rose to 25 shillings in the beginning of the year, and continued steady during the first seven months, when they dropped to 20 shillings for a short time rising at the end of the year to 27*s.* 6*d.* It is said that freights have been fairly remunerative throughout the year, and if the combine continues, will pay all the three lines in the end.

Freights to India are charged according to different articles, such as general cargo at R10 per ton scale, skin and leather R25, dates in baskets R12, rosewater in cases R1 each, in carboys annas 8 each, and horses R35 each.

Shipping.—Hundred and fifty-nine steamers with a tonnage of 195,292 entered, and 111 with a tonnage of 116,365 cleared the port of Bushire, showing

an increase of 21 steamers of 39,900 tons under entrance, and a decrease of 10 steamers of 22,601 tons under clearance. The increase was all under British colours, excepting two steamers of 2,670 tons which were under the Russian Flag. The decrease was all British. The reason for this is that steamers having full bottom at Basrah did not call at Bushire.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
His Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General
for Fars, Khuzistan, etc.

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

BUSHIRE:

No. 1.—Comparative Table of the Principal Exports at all the ports of the Consular District of Bushire during the years 1902-1903.

No. 2.—Total value of exports from Bushire to Principal countries during the years 1902-1903.

No. 3.—Total value of exports from Lingah to Principal countries during the years 1902-1903.

No. 4.—Total value of exports from Arab Coast ports to Principal countries during the years 1902-1903.

No. 5.—Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the ports of the Consular District of Bushire during the years 1902-1903.

No. 6.—Total value of imports into Bushire from Principal countries during the years 1902-1903.

No. 7.—Total value of Imports into Lingah from Principal countries during the years 1902-1903.

No. 8.—Total value of Imports into Arab Coast ports from Principal countries during the years 1902-1903.

No. 9.—Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered the port of Bushire during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903.

No. 10.—Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared the port of Bushire during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903.

No. 11.—Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered the port of Lingah during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903.

No. 12.—Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared the port of Lingah during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903.

No. 13.—Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered the port on the Arab Coast during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903.

No. 14.—Table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared the ports on the Arab Coast during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903.

TABLE No. 1.

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire for the years 1902-1903.

Articles.	Port.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the five preceding years.	Quantity. 1902.	Quantity. 1903.	Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1902.	Character of Trade.
Animals—							
Horses	Bushire	Head	183	315	468	+153	Exported to Bombay.
	Arab Coast	„	5	...	...	...	
Donkeys	Do.	„	69	50	40	−10	
Mules	Bushire	„	35	161	1	−160	Last year they were exported for the use of the Government of India.
Camels	Arab Coast	„	23	15	17	+2	
Canvas (sail)	Lingah	cwts.	626	890	1,055	+165	
Cattle	Bushire	Head	4,720	2,000	...	−2,000	None exported owing to embargo.
	Lingah	„	400	...	...	...	
Coffee	Bushire	cwts.	162	...	2,480	+2,480	All exported to Bahrein.
	Lingah	„	2,125	50	7,500	+7,450	
	Arab Coast	„	484	700	700	...	
Coir and coir rope	Lingah	„	494	450	1,000	+550	
Cotton Piece goods—							
White and grey shirtings	Bushire	Bales	219	242	506	+164	
	Lingah	„	186	75	127	+52	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	765	2,205	2,200	−5	
Prints	Lingah	Bales	218	5	729	+724	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	420	1,305	1,400	+95	
Dyed shirtings	Lingah	Bales	149	34	65	+31	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	1,185	3,510	3,700	+190	
Other sorts of piece goods	Bushire	Packages	8	1	...	−1	
	Lingah	„	358	51	140	+89	
Cotton (raw)	Bushire	cwts.	5,354	5,071	555	−4,516	The decrease is nominal. A large quantity was exported to Odessa by Russian steamers for which statistics are not available.
	Lingah	„	240	20	110	+90	
Cotton (Yarn and Twist)	Bushire	„	233	489	...	−489	
	Lingah	„	122	25	130	+105	
Dates	Bushire	„	9,822	3,361	2,380	−981	
	Lingah	„	28,438	22,500	8,000	−14,500	
Datejuice	Do.	„	99	...	...	...	
Drugs and Medicines	Bushire	„	254	805	4,414	+3,609	Principally exported to India.
	Lingah	„	1,449	1,100	1,445	+345	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	825	2,505	2,600	+95	
Dyeing and Colouring Materials.	Bushire	cwts.	799	608	1,307	+699	
	Lingah	„	1,093	285	719	+434	
Fruits and Vegetables—							
Almonds	Bushire	„	5,239	5,864	5,892	+28	
	Lingah	„	913	230	30	−200	
Almond kernels	Bushire	„	4,270	4,158	985	−3,173	Principally exported to India. The decrease is due to the fall in price in London and India, and the crop was below the average.
Raisins and Currants	Do.	„	791	411	1,867	+1,456	
	Lingah	„	1,383	295	330	+35	
Other sorts of Fruits	Bushire	„	2,680	430	2,091	+1,661	
	Lingah	„	1,041	405	260	−145	
Fuel	Do.	Tons	967	25	20	−5	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	1,755	2,505	1,400	−1,105	
Grain and Pulse—							
Wheat	Bushire	cwts.	891	8	28,744	+28,736	Principally exported to India, United Kingdom and Persian ports. Increase is due to a good harvest.
	Lingah	„	2,992	9,200	9,750	+550	
	Arab Coast	„	1,720	1,400	...	−1,400	
Barley	Bushire	„	2,196	27	9,726	+9,699	
	Lingah	„	18,108	13,500	3,400	−10,100	
Rice	Bushire	„	5,065	63	114	+51	
	Lingah	„	109,612	144,100	124,650	−19,450	
	Arab Coast	„	4,828	2,300	2,500	+200	
Other sorts of Grain	Bushire	„	897	397	500	+103	
	Lingah	„	3,265	850	500	−350	

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire for the years 1902-1903—contd.

Articles.	Port.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the five preceding years.	Quantity. 1902.	Quantity. 1903.	Increase or decrease in 1903 compared with 1902.	Character of Trade.
Gum	Bushire	cwts.	22,146	12,566	17,839	+5,273	Principally to United Kingdom and India. The duty on this article is abolished, and as there was a steady demand in Europe, larger shipments were made.
Mastics and other sorts	Do.	„	4,165	4,137	3,490	−647	
	Lingah	„	146	350	550	+200	
Hardware	Do.	„	1,376	1,500	1,120	−380	
Cutlery	Do.	Cases	38	80	35	−45	
Hides and Skins	Bushire	Bundles	3,154	4,264	3,421	−843	Principally exported to India and France.
	Lingah	„	6,870	8,010	...	−8,010	
Jewellery and Silverware.	Bushire	Rs.	22,545	10,395	860	−9,535	
Jute and manufactures of—							
Gunnies	Arab Coast	Bundles	1,520	1,600	1,700	+100	
Other manufactures	Lingah	cwts.	264	130	144	+14	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	2,640	2,010	2,000	−10	
Mats and Mat bags	Lingah	Pieces	4,144	6,000	4,500	−1,500	
Metals—							
Copper	Bushire	cwts.	86	150	...	−150	
	Lingah	„	108	63	17	−46	
Other sorts of Metals	Bushire	„	47	17	...	−17	
	Lingah	„	1,214	360	115	−245	
Oils—							
Kerosine	Bushire	Cases	...	...	6,002	+6,002	Transhipped to Bahrein from Indian bottoms.
	Lingah	„	4,167	3,000	3,590	+590	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	4,645	7,995	8,000	+5	
Other sorts of oils	Lingah	cwts.	605	580	470	−110	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	2,220	3,210	3,500	+290	
Opium	Bushire	cwts.	5,507	4,115	4,859	+744	Chiefly exported to United Kingdom and China, and Belgium also took a certain quantity. There were no shipments to Egypt this year. The market in Hong kong being remunerative a larger shipment than last year was made to that place. The new tariff which is now 20 per cent. instead of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* which was previously charged, does not seem to have affected the export of this article.
Pearls							
	Do.	Rs.	8,715	1,725	...	−1,725	
	Lingah	„	43,38,630	82,00,005	49,05,000	−32,95,005	
	Arab Coast	„	49,54,620	8,00,010	90,00,000	+81,99,990	
Perfumery—							
Rosewater	Bushire	Packages	15,469	13,688	20,309	+6,621	Exported principally to India, Turkey, and Zanzibar. There is a good demand for rosewater in India.
	Lingah	cwts.	79	75	100	+25	
Other sorts of perfumery	Bushire	„	12	...	33	+33	
	Lingah	Ounces	65	80	250	+170	
Provisions—							
Ghee	Bushire	cwts.	307	145	504	+359	
	Lingah	„	1,265	1,565	1,100	−465	
	Arab Coast	„	26	15	10	−5	
Sugar (loaf and soft)	Bushire	„	2,054	2,998	1,919	−1,079	
	Lingah	„	4,952	7,600	9,250	+1,650	
Tallow	Do.	„	617	520	...	−520	
Tea	Bushire	„	53	27	1,327	+1,300	
	Lingah	„	87	115	160	+45	
Limes (dry)	Do.	„	862	890	350	−540	
Other sorts of Provisions	Bushire	Packages	644	535	468	−67	
	Lingah	cwts.	4,476	13,515	17,700	+4,185	
	Arab Coast	„	7,228	5,500	5,500	...	
Salt	Lingah	Tons	3,248	4,000	...	−4,000	

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire for the years 1902-1903—concld.

Articles.	Port.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the five preceding years.	Quantity. 1902.	Quantity. 1903.	Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1902.	Character of Trade.
Seeds—							
Linseed	Bushire	cwts.	2,808	3,048	3,141	+93	
	Lingah	,,	1,200	...	150	+150	
Other sorts of seeds	Bushire	,,	5,982	5,358	4,421	−937	
Shark Fins	Lingah	,,	208	500	412	−88	
	Arab Coast	Rs.	2,700	3,495	3,000	−495	
Shells (Mother-o'-Pearl)	Bushire	cwts.	29 200	10,048	10,375	+227	Exported principally to United Kingdom. France also came to the market this year. There is a decrease in the exports to Germany.
	Lingah	,,	5,141	7,200	8,900	+1 700	
	Arab Coast	,,	3,000	3,000	4,000	+1,000	
Silk (Raw)	Bushire	Bundles.	108	25	...	−25	
	Lingah	,,	280	250	150	−100	
Silk, manufactures of—							
Silk piece goods	Bushire	Cases	2	2	10	+8	
	Lingah	Pieces	516	1,700	650	−1,050	
Silk apparel	Do.	Rs.	2,100	3,000	2,200	−800	
Spices	Do.	cwts.	950	930	833	−97	
Timber and Wood—							
Planks and Beams	Do.	Rs.	12,375	16,005	37,600	+21,595	
Rafters	Do.	,,	10,140	11,400	11,000	−400	
Tobacco	Bushire	cwts.	13,480	8,963	12,879	+3,916	Principally exported to Turkey, Egypt, and Cyprus. The trade in this article being a monopoly the supply is controlled by the demand.
	Lingah	,,	4,562	5,500	44 000	+38,500	
	Arab Coast	,,	692	450	700	+250	
Wool	Bushire	cwts.	6,268	1,788	1,455	−333	Principally exported to United Kingdom. The decrease is due to the fall of price in London, which prevented shipments, and the stock was used in the country for making carpets and gilims. The market has now improved in London, and hopes are entertained of larger shipments and good profits.
	Lingah	Rs.	4,215	6,000	3,000	−3,000	
Woollen Goods—							
Carpets	Bushire	Packages	583	387	625	+238	Principally exported to United Kingdom, India, and Egypt. A certain quantity was also exported to Turkey.
	Lingah	,,	83	72	105	+33	
Other sorts	Bushire	,,	7	8	9	+1	
	Lingah	Rs.	4,185	6,000	3,500	−2,500	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	2,792	3,350	3,140	−210	
Specie	Bushire	Rs.	5,12,715	1,98,000	3,88,698	+1,90,698	
	Lingah	,,	24,42,540	30,30,000	29,03,270	−1,26,730	
	Arab Coast	,,	4,26,090	4,43,010	5,12,000	+68,990	
Articles not specified above.	Bushire	,,	87,660	1,02,480	77,714	−24,766	
	Lingah	,,	29,790	12,995	22,500	+9,505	
	Arab Coast	,,	17,475	18,495	16,000	−2,495	

TABLE 2.

Total Value of Exports from Bushire to Principal Countries during the years 1902-1903.

Country.	Value.	
	1902.	1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	13,57,898	7,73,540
India	12,78,125	13,78,976
France	5,390	27,465
Germany	35,486	15,887
Turkey	2,07,719	3,85,916
Egypt	2,01,476	4,15,377
China	17,95,430	27,89,600
Belgium	24,400	1,37,825
Malta	.....	300
Cyprus	1,050	5,265
Maskat	14,260	45,741
Zanzibar	12,540	6,740
Bahrein	57,443	2,23,926
Arab Coast	22,164	61,913
Persian Ports	2,09,644	1,81,503
Japan	.....	1,150
Singapore	.....	306
Holland	.....	4,125
Batavia	.....	75
TOTAL	52,23,025	64,55,630

TABLE 3.

Total Value of Exports from Lingah to Principal Countries during the years 1902-1903.

Country.	Value.	
	1902.	1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	74,400	40,500
India	85,55,710	52,27,122
Turkey	1,02,580	1,74,212
Maskat	36,775	66,100
Bahrein	31,000	1,15,425
Arab Coast	39,38,275	37,29,111
Persian Ports	4,71,415	4,19,205
Germany	8,500	15,000
Egypt	5,000	10,000
TOTAL	1,32,23,655	97,96,675

TABLE 4.

Total Value of Exports from Arab Coast Ports to Principal Countries during the years 1902-1903.

Country.	Value.	
	1902.	1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
Turkey	77,250	77,900
Maskat	3,23,550	3,13,800
Zanzibar	750	600
Bahrein	55,500	86,000
Persian Ports	82,37,725	41,93,850
India	.....	51,00,000
TOTAL	86,94,775	97,72,150

TABLE No. 5.

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire for the years 1902 and 1903.

Articles.	Port.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the five preceding years.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1902.	Character of trade
				1902.	1903.		
Animals—							
Horses	Bushire	Head	4	2	5	+3	
Donkeys	Lingah	„	59	55	53	—2	
Camels	Do.	„	24	16	21	+5	
Mules	Bushire	„	...	...	34	+34	
Other sorts of animals	Lingah	„	4	4	4	...	
Apparel, Wearing	Bushire	Packages	128	187	116	—71	
	Lingah	„	288	300	200	—100	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	373	300	370	+70	
Books and Printed matter.	Bushire	Cases	225	222	114	—108	
	Lingah	„	35	38	25	—13	
	Arab Coast	„	628	1,040	2,800	+1,760	
Building Materials	Bushire	Bundles	4,320	...	...	...	
	Lingah	Tons	9,160	15,000	20,000	+5,000	
	Arab Coast	„	378	250	800	+550	
Candles	Bushire	cwts.	1,650	402	1,614	+1,212	Chiefly imported from United Kingdom, India, and Belgium. Holland also came into the market this year. Austrian candles were less imported this year. The increase is due to an exhaustive market at the close of the previous year.
	Lingah	„	135	56	58	+2	
	Arab Coast	„	54	36	36	...	
Canvas (sail cloth)	Bushire	Bundles	43	107	74	—33	
	Arab Coast	cwts.	913	870	1,070	+200	
Cattle	Do.	Head	4,732	3,500	4,500	+1,000	
Coffee	Bushire	cwts.	268	167	250	+83	
	Lingah	„	4,608	8,400	7,568	—832	
	Arab Coast	„	8,831	8,075	7,145	—930	
Coir and coir rope	Bushire	„	361	409	407	—2	
	Lingah	„	1,392	2,400	1,015	—1,385	
	Arab Coast	„	6,740	6,500	6,500	...	
Cotton piece goods—							Principally from United Kingdom and India. The decrease is due to the overstocked state of the market in the previous year.
White and grey shirtings	Bushire	Packages	20,483	14,951	10,611	—4,340	
	Lingah	„	406	650	760	+110	
	Arab Coast	„	329	275	275	...	
Prints	Bushire	„	5,619	7,703	5,312	—2,391	
	Lingah	„	415	350	560	+210	
	Arab Coast	„	130	130	130	...	
Dyed shirtings	Lingah	„	279	225	500	+275	
	Arab Coast	„	103	100	100	...	
Other sorts of cotton piece goods	Bushire	„	110	7	339	+332	
	Lingah	„	774	730	1,595	+865	
	Arab Coast	„	777	913	940	+27	
Cotton (raw)	Bushire	cwts.	132	4	...	—4	
	Lingah	„	417	288	168	—120	
	Arab Coast	„	333	400	250	—150	
Yarn and twist	Bushire	Packages	794	1,080	1,036	—44	
	Lingah	cwts.	822	1,284	1,357	+73	
	Arab Coast	„	266	250	180	—70	
Dates	Bushire	„	7,908	227	6,026	+5,799	
	Lingah	„	38,808	21,800	9,400	—12,400	
	Arab Coast	„	97,080	68,000	73,000	+5,000	
Datejuice	Bushire	„	920	1,000	500	—500	
	Arab Coast	„	921	800	700	—100	

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire for the years 1902 and 1903—contd.

Articles.	Ports.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the five preceding years.	Quantity. 1902.	Quantity. 1903.	Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1902.	Character of trade.
Drugs and Medicines—							
Cassia	Bushire	cwts.	856	815	1,121	+306	Chiefly from United Kingdom and India.
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	75	105	...	—105	
Quinine	Bushire	Cases	29	19	29	+10	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	1,815	1,995	4,000	+2,005	
	Arab Coast	,,	210	195	300	+105	
Asafœtida	Do.	,,	210	390	200	—190	
Other sorts of drugs, etc.	Bushire	Packages	2,355	1,756	1,964	+208	
	Lingah	cwts.	484	416	574	+158	
	Arab Coast	,,	422	420	4,030	+3,610	
Dyeing and colouring materials—							
Indigo	Bushire	cwts.	2,743	670	2,560	+1,890	All from India. The increase is due to the strict prohibition enforced against aniline dyes.
	Lingah	,,	51	91	83	—8	
	Arab Coast	,,	102	100	100	...	
Colours and Paint	Bushire	Packages	231	168	318	+150	
	Lingah	cwts.	35	15	20	+5	
	Arab Coast	Drums	202	210	2,000	+1,790	
Other sorts of dyeing and colouring materials.	Bushire	Packages	507	299	506	+207	
	Lingah	cwts.	1,460	1,300	1,640	+340	
	Arab Coast	,,	502	495	500	+5	
Earthenware (Pottery)	Lingah	Value Rs.	4,695	6,250	4,700	—1,555	
	Arab Coast	,,	8,745	9,705	10,800	+1,095	
Fruits and Vegetables—							
Almonds	Arab Coast	cwts.	194	200	150	—50	
Raisins and Currants	Do.	,,	535	1,700	100	—1,600	
Other sorts of fruits, etc.	Lingah	,,	902	1,450	1,800	+350	
	Arab Coast	,,	1,425	1,200	800	—400	
Fuel—							
Coal and charcoal	Bushire	Tons	1,278	371	1,104	+733	
	Lingah	,,	666	485	310	—175	
	Arab Coast	,,	159	50	75	+25	
Firewood	Bushire	,,	7,529	9,008	4,806	—4,202	
	Lingah	,,	10,660	17,000	7,000	—10,000	
	Arab Coast	,,	1,440	600	600	...	
Furniture	Bushire	Packages	227	503	104	—399	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	7,005	10,000	12,000	+1,995	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	538	700	700	...	
Glass and Glassware—							
Glassware	Bushire	Cases	715	471	444	—27	Principally from United Kingdom and India. No import from Belgium this year.
	Lingah	Value Rs.	3,045	1,995	5,000	+3,005	
	Arab Coast	,,	2,015	2,400	2,700	+300	
Glass (window)	Bushire	Cases	1,607	1,779	935	—844	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	825	255	150	—105	
Other sorts of glass	Bushire	Cases	147	91	331	+240	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	4,605	4,995	2,000	—2,995	
	Arab Coast	,,	1,230	1,200	1,300	+100	
Gold Lace and Thread—							Chiefly from India.
Gold Lace	Bushire	Cases	1	6	...	—6	
	Lingah	lbs.	221	400	200	—200	
	Arab Coast	Tolas	900	4,500	5,500	+1,000	
Gold Thread	Bushire	Cases	10	4	28	+24	
	Lingah	lbs.	180	400	300	—100	
	Arab Coast	,,	156	250	200	—50	
Gold Embroidered cloth	Bushire	Cases	2	...	...	...	
	Lingah	Pieces	150	100	80	—20	
Grain and Pulse—							Chiefly from India and Turkey. There being a good crop in the year there was no necessity of importing from other countries.
Wheat	Bushire	cwts.	96,911	7,041	4,892	—2,149	
	Lingah	,,	43,524	79,740	37,000	—42,740	
	Arab Coast	,,	24,362	26,000	28,500	+2,500	
Barley	Bushire	,,	66,016	11,085	6,088	—4,997	
	Lingah	,,	31,907	21,200	7,082	—14,120	
	Arab Coast	,,	5,472	1,900	2,250	+350	

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire the years 1902 and 1903—contd.

Articles.	Ports.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the five preceding years.	Quantity. 1902.	Quantity. 1903.	Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1902.	Character of trade.
Grain and Pulse—*contd.*							
Rice	Bushire	cwts.	21,453	60,921	12,609	—48,312	
	Lingah	,,	183,017	208,485	154,837	—53,648	
	Arab Coast	,,	122,124	142,500	142,500	...	
Other sorts of grain, etc.	Bushire	,,	3,305	1,725	2,505	+780	
	Lingah	,,	4,434	1,397	1,098	—299	
	Arab Coast	,,	2,167	2,100	2,000	—100	
Haberdashery	Bushire	Cases	179	225	359	+134	
	Lingah	,,	44	150	100	—50	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	2,985	3,405	3,500	+95	
Hardware and Cutlery—							
Hardware	Bushire	Packages	1,503	1,426	12,886	+11,460	The bulk of the import is from United Kingdom and India.
	Lingah	cwts.	2,850	2,500	1,200	—1,300	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	20,850	21,000	21,000	...	
Cutlery	Bushire	Cases	76	30	53	+23	
	Lingah	,,	20	50	90	+40	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	1,830	1,800	2,200	+400	
Jute and Manufactures of—							
Gunny bags	Bushire	Packages	399	229	278	+49	
	Lingah	,,	71	109	84	—25	
Other sorts of manufactures.	Bushire	Cases	141	38	50	+12	
	Lingah	cwts.	670	150	195	+45	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	2,250	1,200	1,400	+200	
Lamps and Lampware	Bushire	Cases	92	52	112	+60	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	1,125	855	600	—255	
	Arab Coast	,,	3,120	4,005	4,500	+495	
Leather and Manufactures of—							
Leather (tanned)	Bushire	Packages	27	15	19	+4	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	22,560	27,495	18,000	—9,495	
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, etc.	Bushire	Packages	242	136	70	—66	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	7,470	13,200	7,000	—6,200	
	Arab Coast	,,	2,130	1,050	1,500	+450	
Liquors, Wines and Spirits—							Chiefly from United Kingdom, India, and France. The decrease in the import is due to enhanced duty. Importers have cleared large profits on the previous year's stock.
Whisky	Bushire	Cases	1,139	992	404	—588	
Wines	Do.	,,	802	1,201	277	—924	
Brandy	Do.	,,	571	210	181	—29	
Champagne	Do.	,,	64	64	24	—40	
Beer	Do.	,,	174	228	79	—149	
Other sorts of liquors, etc.	Do.	,,	208	59	84	+25	
	Lingah	,,	...	...	48	+48	
Matches	Bushire	,,	1,853	1,382	3,052	+1,670	Mostly from United Kingdom and India.
	Lingah	,,	136	210	137	—73	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	1,125	1,800	1,900	+100	
Mats and Mat bags	Bushire	Bundles	2,559	1,351	1,561	+210	
	Lingah	Pieces	11,276	16,225	8,645	—7,580	
	Arab Coast	,,	55,861	52,500	53,000	+500	
Metals—							
Copper	Bushire	cwts.	3,714	2,998	5,861	+2,863	All the different kinds of metals are imported from United Kingdom and India, and all show an increase due to the general prosperity of the people.
	Lingah	,,	248	115	60	—55	
	Arab Coast	,,	375	350	350	...	
Tin	Bushire	,,	885	1,549	1,875	+326	
	Lingah	,,	91	37	28	—9	
	Arab Coast	,,	62	70	70	...	
Iron	Bushire	,,	11,279	5,605	13,821	+8,216	
	Lingah	,,	2,370	2,874	1,000	—1,874	
	Arab Coast	,,	1,140	1,200	1,400	+200	
Brass	Bushire	,,	1,046	1,070	572	—498	
	Arab Coast	,,	136	210	210	...	
Other sorts	Bushire	,,	1,229	3,595	2,020	—1,575	
	Lingah	,,	316	256	185	—71	
	Arab Coast	,,	1,215	1,100	1,100	...	

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire for the years 1902 and 1903—contd.

Articles.	Port.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the five preceding years.	Quantity. 1901.	Quantity. 1902.	Increase or decrease in 1903 compared with 1902.	Character of trade.
Oils—							
Kerosine	Bushire	cwts.	7,259	51	2,087	+2,036	Russian oil transhipped at Bombay. Figures of direct imports from Batoum are not available.
	Lingah	„	7,561	5,600	6,625	+1,025	
	Arab Coast	„	5,243	3,600	3,400	−200	
Other sorts of oils	Bushire	„	357	573	552	−21	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	13,680	18,000	23,616	+5,616	
	Arab Coast	„	61,200	66,000	1,44,000	+84,000	
Pearls	Lingah	„	43,03,680	72,00,000	49,05,000	−22,95,000	
	Arab Coast	„	78,390	60,000	...	−60,000	
Perfumery—							
Rosewater	Lingah	cwts.	126	220	237	+17	
	Arab Coast	Charboys	380	450	490	+40	
Other sorts of perfumery	Lingah	Tolas	371	400	300	−100	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	37,545	37,995	39,000	+1,005	
Porcelain and China-ware—							Principally from United Kingdom, India, and China.
Chinaware	Bushire	Cases	1,369	2,010	243	−1,767	
	Lingah	„	93	125	86	−39	
Porcelain	Bushire	„	499	31	324	+293	
	Arab Coast	„	15,224	11,400	11,500	+100	
Provisions—							Mostly from India. The decrease in the majority of cases is due to a good harvest in Bushire.
Cocoanuts	Bushire	Bundles	174	60	118	+58	
	Lingah	cwts.	1,128	200	105	−95	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	2,565	2,205	2,300	+95	
Dry Limes	Bushire	cwts.	575	319	634	+315	
	Lingah	„	1,263	1,300	600	−700	
	Arab Coast	„	49	45	40	−5	
Flour	Bushire	„	8,609	20,173	7,695	−12,478	
	Lingah	„	14,954	27,650	23,418	−4,232	
	Arab Coast	„	2,512	2,400	1,800	−600	
Ghee	Bushire	„	4,859	6,230	5,172	−1,058	
	Lingah	„	1,724	5,000	4,645	−355	
	Arab Coast	„	2,704	3,000	5,100	+2,100	
Other sorts of provisions	Bushire	„	4,380	5,720	5,826	+106	Mostly European stores imported from United Kingdom and India.
	Lingah	„	6,322	6,425	5,300	−1,125	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	77,700	15,600	18,000	+2,400	
Salt	Lingah	cwts.	44,320	80,000	...	−80,000	
	Arab Coast	„	38,560	40,000	35,000	−5,000	
Seeds—							
Linseed	Lingah	cwts.	1,200	...	...	...	
Simsim	Do.	„	280	342	404	+62	
	Arab Coast	„	27	20	5	−15	
Other sorts of seeds	Lingah	„	57	...	192	+192	
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl	Bushire	„	15,734	6,050	6,135	+85	
	Lingah	„	5,381	7,125	9,500	+2,375	
	Arab Coast	„	8	40	...	−40	
Silk (raw)	Lingah	„	6	8	10	+2	
	Arab Coast	„	18	16	10	−6	
Silk Piece Goods	Bushire	Cases	219	123	107	−16	Principally from United Kingdom, India, and Germany.
	Lingah	Pieces	936	2,500	2,000	−500	
	Arab Coast	„	3,560	3,400	3,500	+100	
Silverware and Jewellery.	Bushire	Value Rs.	62,205	18,900	...	−18,900	
Spices—							All the spices imported are from India.
Turmeric	Bushire	cwts.	2,821	3,302	2,587	−715	
	Lingah	„	848	1,230	720	−510	
	Arab Coast	„	1,560	1,200	1,200	...	
Ginger	Bushire	„	724	871	1,986	+1,115	
	Lingah	„	283	500	167	−333	
	Arab Coast	„	59	60	60	...	
Blackpepper	Bushire	„	1,939	1,874	4,034	+2,160	
	Lingah	„	303	417	188	−229	
	Arab Coast	„	680	650	2,000	+1,350	
Other sorts of spices	Bushire	„	448	476	356	−120	
	Lingah	„	434	995	450	−545	
	Arab Coast	„	1,016	900	1,000	+100	

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at all the Ports of the Consular District of Bushire for the years 1902 and 1903—contd.

Articles.	Ports.	Description of Quantity.	Average for the five preceding years.	Quantity. 1902.	Quantity. 1903.	Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1901.	Character of Trade.
Stationery	Bushire	Cases.	445	661	554	−107	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	2,910	10,005	13,000	+2,995	
	Arab Coast	„	3,975	4,995	5,000	+5	
Sugar, loaf	Bushire	cwts.	48,555	78,749	58,757	−19,992	Principally from France, Austria, and Egypt. The decrease is due to the overstocked state of the market. The trade in this article is purely speculative, and whenever there is a demand in this country or prices in the producing countries decline, importers place orders very often in excess of the demand, and hence one year there is a larger import and in the succeeding year a smaller one.
	Lingah	„	2,131	487	2,400	+1,913	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	31,845	7,005	8,000	+995	
Sugar, soft	Bushire	cwts.	73,171	139,052	38,369	−100,683	Principally imported from United Kingdom, India, and Austria.
	Lingah	„	7,818	10,852	15,196	+4,344	
	Arab Coast	„	10,496	12,000	12,500	+500	
Sugarcandy	Bushire	„	1,283	34	1	−33	
	Lingah	„	500	504	450	−54	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	480	600	350	−250	
Tallow	Lingah	cwts.	488	700	485	−215	
	Arab Coast	„	1,545	1,600	1,600	...	
Tea	Bushire	„	14,449	16,592	16,686	+94	Principally from India and China. China tea is coming more into favour, but tea imported from India also improved by R50,000.
	Lingah	„	519	982	500	−482	
	Arab Coast	Value Rs.	4,245	5,205	5,300	+95	
Timber and Wood— Planks and Beams	Bushire	Pieces	8,570	5,439	5,561	+122	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	24,435	30,000	56,000	+26,000	
	Arab Coast	„	18,495	16,500	14,000	−2,500	
Rafters	Bushire	Pieces	29,896	51,000	32,200	−18,800	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	16,230	18,000	16,500	−1,500	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	15,233	16,500	12,000	−4,500	
Tobacco	Bushire	cwts.	89	29	11	−18	
	Lingah	„	4,488	5,600	3,000	−2,600	
	Arab Coast	„	168	230	200	−30	
Manufactures of Tobacco	Bushire	Cases	94	46	41	−5	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	3,825	7,005	5,000	−2,005	
	Arab Coast	„	600	900	1,200	+300	
Watches and clocks	Bushire	Cases	52	48	51	+3	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	2,040	1,995	6,500	+4,505	
	Arab Coast	„	690	705	1,000	+295	
Wool	Bushire	cwts.	1,554	730	503	−227	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	5,565	6,000	7,000	+1,000	
	Arab Coast	cwts.	109	125	125	...	
Woollen Piece Goods— Shawls	Bushire	Packages	37	13	4	−9	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	4,995	...	...	...	
Broad cloth and other Woollen Piece Goods.	Bushire	Packages	177	117	102	−15	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	6,281	16,005	18,600	+2,595	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	257	280	290	+10	
Other manufactures of Wool.	Bushire	Packages	60	66	3	−63	
	Lingah	Value Rs.	...	...	7,500	+7,500	
	Arab Coast	Pieces	256	300	1,270	+970	
Specie	Bushire	Value Rs.	20,89,275	25,36,505	30,72,946	+5,36,441	
	Lingah	„	22,31,700	20,79,360	18,38,671	−2,40,689	About Rs. 19,95,000 worth of Bar Silver was imported from the United Kingdom.
	Arab Coast	„	7,40,505	3,57,000	9,20,000	+5,63,000	
Articles not specified above.	Bushire	Value Rs.	1,34,490	2,07,182	1,17,347	−89,835	
	Lingah	„	31,380	27,900	38,876	+10,976	
	Arab Coast	„	32,130	44,000	44,500	+500	

TABLE 6.

Total Value of Imports into Bushire from Principal Countries during the years 1902-1903.

Country.	Value.	
	1902.	1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	83,70,733	69,74,434
India	39,25,511	47,59,784
France	13,98,603	6,86,522
Germany	8,16,962	78,381
Austria	1,40,896	1,01,027
Turkey	5,53,566	4,58,745
Egypt	23,960	14,250
China	2,05,928	4,02,124
Belgium	3,36,509	46,225
Holland	.....	2,100
Japan	1,890	.....
Maskat	37,714	36,946
Zanzibar	20,800	24,150
Bahrein	52,850	32,203
Persian Ports	6,22,979	6,15,851
Arab Coast	200	4,090
Ceylon	.....	10,309
Arabia	.....	8,316
Total	1,65,09,101	1,42,55,457

TABLE 7.

Total Value of Imports into Lingah from Principal Countries during the years 1902-1903.

Countries.	Value.	
	1902.	1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
India	52,49,535	43,14,318
Germany	6,000	3,000
Turkey	88,850	77,636
Maskat	2,80,237	3,35,800
Zanzibar	19,600	17,000
Bahrein	11,910	41,070
Arab Coast	68,76,640	47,57,750
Persian Ports	8,95,770	7,21,238
Russia	2,900	.....
Total	1,34,31,442	1,02,67,812

TABLE 8.

Total Value of Imports into Arab Coast from Principal Countries during the years 1902-1903.

Countries.	Value.	
	1902.	1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
India	13,13,310	19,93,315
Turkey	1,74,390	2,33,760
Maskat	3,63,875	3,54,540
Zanzibar	9,400	11,500
Bahrein	56,800	74,290
Persian Ports	24,47,470	18,86,335
Total	43,65,195	45,53,740

TABLE No. 9.

Table showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1901	25	1,250	109	125,760	134	127,010
	1902	50	3,000	133	148,229	183	154,229
	1903	35	2,450	154	188,352	189	190,802
Austrian	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	...	...	1	1,280	1	1,280
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	1901	50	2,000	...	...	50	2,000
	1902	80	2,400	1	1,613	81	4,013
	1903	60	1,800	...	...	60	1,800
Maskat	1901	10	800	...	...	10	800
	1902	25	2,000	...	...	25	2,000
	1903	20	1,600	...	...	20	1,600
Arab	1901	80	3,200	...	...	80	3,200
	1902	150	4,500	...	...	150	4,500
	1903	70	2,100	...	...	70	2,100
Persian	1901	350	8,750	...	...	350	8,750
	1902	300	7,500	...	...	300	7,500
	1903	350	7,750	...	...	350	7,750
Russian	1901	...	...	3	4,513	3	4,513
	1902	...	...	3	4,270	3	4,270
	1903	...	...	5	6,940	5	6,940
Total	1901	515	16,000	112	130,273	627	146,273
	1902	605	19,400	138	155,392	743	174,792
	1903	535	15,700	159	195,292	694	210,992

TABLE No. 10.

Table showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared the Port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1901	25	1,250	107	126,499	132	127,749
	1902	50	3,000	117	133,083	167	136,083
	1903	35	2,450	106	109,425	141	111,875
Turkish	1901	50	2,000	1	1,342	51	3,342
	1902	80	2,400	1	1,613	81	4,013
	1903	60	1,800	...	...	60	1,800
Maskat	1901	10	800	...	...	10	800
	1902	25	2,000	...	...	25	2,000
	1903	20	1,600	...	...	20	1,600
Arab	1901	80	3,200	...	...	80	3,200
	1902	150	4,500	...	...	150	4,500
	1903	70	2,100	...	...	70	2,100
Persian	1901	325	8,430	...	...	325	8,430
	1902	280	7,000	...	...	280	7,000
	1903	300	7,500	...	...	300	7,500
Russian	1901	...	...	3	4,513	3	4,513
	1902	...	...	3	4,270	3	4,270
	1903	...	...	5	6,940	5	6,940
Total	1901	490	15,680	111	132,354	601	148,034
	1902	585	18,900	121	138,966	706	157,866
	1903	485	15,450	111	116,365	596	131,815

TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered the Port of Lingah.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1901	122	12,900	81	89,100	203	102,000
	1902	112	11,350	95	104,500	207	115,850
	1903	84	8,800	74	81,400	158	90,200
French	1901	8	640	...	...	8	640
	1902	6	480	...	...	6	480
	1903	4	320	...	...	4	320
Turkish	1901	41	3,400	...	...	41	3,400
	1902	49	3,960	...	...	49	3,960
	1903	37	4,250	...	...	37	4,250
Maskat	1901	50	2,000	...	...	50	2,000
	1902	40	1,600	...	...	40	1,600
	1903	25	1,000	...	...	25	1,000
Arab	1901	100	3,000	...	...	100	3,000
	1902	85	2,400	...	...	85	2,400
	1903	125	3,750	...	...	125	3,750
Persian	1901	120	5,160	...	...	120	5,160
	1902	95	4,085	...	...	95	4,085
	1903	120	5,040	...	...	120	5,040
Russian	1901	....	...	2	2,200	2	2,200
	1902	...	...	2	2,200	2	2,200
	1903	...	...	3	3,300	3	3,300
Total	1901	441	27,100	83	91,300	524	118,400
	1902	387	23,875	97	106,700	484	130,575
	1903	395	23,160	77	84,700	472	107,860

TABLE No. 12.

Table showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared the Port of Lingah.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1901	87	9,925	45	49,500	132	59,425
	1902	80	8,630	47	51,700	127	60,330
	1903	53	3,635	49	53,900	102	57,535
French	1901	5	400	...	...	5	400
	1902	6	480	...	...	6	480
	1903	4	320	...	...	4	320
Turkish	1901	26	2,350	...	...	26	2,350
	1902	21	2,000	...	...	21	2,000
	1903	17	2,850	...	...	17	2,850
Maskat	1901	30	200	...	...	30	1,200
	1902	40	1,600	...	...	40	1,600
	1903	20	800	...	...	20	800
Arab	1901	80	2,400	...	...	80	2,400
	1902	82	2,460	...	...	82	2,460
	1903	125	3,750	...	...	125	3,750
Persian	1901	80	3,440	...	...	80	3,440
	1902	75	3,225	...	...	75	3,225
	1903	100	4,200	...	...	100	4,200
Russian	1901	...	...	3	3,300	3	3,300
	1902	...	...	2	2,200	2	2,200
	1903	...	...	3	3,300	3	3,300
Total	1901	308	19,715	48	52,800	356	72,515
	1902	304	18,395	49	53,900	353	72,295
	1903	319	15,555	52	57,200	371	72,755

TABLE No. 13.

Table showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered the Ports of the Arab Coast.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1901	5	750	6	5,220	11	5,970
	1902	5	750	21	21,000	26	21,750
	1903	6	900	24	24,000	30	24,900
Turkish	1901	10	300	...	...	10	300
	1902	15	450	...	...	15	450
	1903	17	570	...	...	17	570
Persian	1901	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1902	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1903	300	6,000	...	...	300	6,000
French	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	2	200	...	...	2	200
	1903	3	150	...	...	3	150
Maskat	1901	200	5,000	...	...	200	5,000
	1902	250	6,250	...	...	250	6,250
	1903	250	6,250	...	...	250	6,250
Arab	1901	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1902	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1903	220	4,400	...	...	220	4,400
Total	1901	715	15,050	6	5,220	821	23,270
	1902	872	19,650	21	21,000	893	40,650
	1903	796	18,270	24	24,000	820	42,270

TABLE No. 14.

Table showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that cleared the Ports of the Arab Coast.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	1901	5	750	6	5,220	11	5,950
	1902	5	750	21	21,000	26	21,750
	1903	6	900	24	24,000	30	24,900
Turkish	1901	10	300	...	...	10	300
	1902	15	450	...	...	15	450
	1903	17	570	...	...	17	570
Persian	1901	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1902	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1903	300	6,000	...	...	300	6,000
French	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	2	200	...	...	2	200
	1903	3	150	...	...	3	150
Maskat	1901	200	5,000	...	...	200	5,000
	1902	250	6,250	...	...	250	6,250
	1903	250	6,250	...	...	250	6,250
Arab	1901	100	2,000	...	...	100	2,000
	1902	100	2,000	...	...	100	2,000
	1903	120	2,400	...	...	120	2,400
Total	1901	715	16,050	6	5,220	721	21,270
	1902	772	17,650	21	21,000	793	38,650
	1903	696	16,270	24	24,000	720	40,270

APPENDIX B TO PART III.

TABLE No. 1.

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports from Shiraz during the years 1902-1903.

Articles.		Average five preceding years.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1902.
			1902.	1903.	
Animals (horses and mules)	Head	136	207	365	+158
Cotton (raw)	Bales	9,191	13,955	14,000	+45
Drugs and medicines	Packages	2,091	3,415	3,500	+85
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.					
Almonds	cwts.	12,637	8,748	7,500	—1,248
Almond kernels	,,	4,152	3,280	8,500	+5,220
Other sorts	,,	8,674	4,790	5,500	+710
Gold and gold coins	Value Rs.	69,465	40,500	42,000	+1,500
Gum	cwts.	13,592	9,200	11,700	+2,500
Hides and skins	Bundles	10,100	7,300	5,500	—1,800
Leather	Pieces	1,34,800	2,14,000	2,30,000	+16,000
Opium	Packages	4,167	5,300	4,950	—350
Perfumery (rosewater)	,,	6,530	7,450	6,500	—950
Seeds	cwts.	4,964	4,970	7,500	+2,530
Silk, manufactures of	Packages	216	217	350	+133
Tobacco	Bags	32,244	32,300	37,250	+4,950
Woollen goods (carpets)	Packages	4,583	5,914	5,500	—414
Articles not specified above	Value Rs.	1,37,865	38,805	65,340	+26,535

TABLE No. 2.

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports into Shiraz during the years 1902-1903.

Articles.		Average five preceding years.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1902.
			1902.	1903.	
Candles	Cases	6,124	9,140	9,250	+110
Coffee	cwts.	650	930	380	—550
Cotton goods	Bales	40,182	43,310	43,500	+180
Thread and Twist	,,	2,039	3,215	8,300	+5,085
Drugs and medicines	Cases	2,502	3,750	2,250	—1,500
Glass and glassware	,,	666	1,720	250	—1,470
Gold embroidered cloth	,,	102	235	150	—85
Gold lace and thread	,,	31	35	35	...
Hardware and cutlery	,,	1,219	2,435	250	—2,185
Indigo	,,	1,099	1,830	2,250	+420
Liquors, wines, and spirits	,,	2,281	3,940	4,500	+560
Copper	cwts.	1,516	1,500	3,000	+1,500
Iron	,,	3,527	2,710	5,500	+2,780
Tin	,,	861	940	1,500	+560
Brass	,,	493	450	900	+450
Oil, Kerosine	Cases	6,617	8,500	14,500	+6,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	,,	648	1,500	850	—650
Spices	Packages	4,032	3,200	6,500	+3,300
Sugar, soft	Bags	28,020	48,300	48,000	—300
,, loaf	Cases	28,860	43,500	60,000	+16,500
Tea	,,	15,860	15,700	28,000	+12,300
Woollen goods	Packages	319	510	350	—160
Kashmere shawls	Bales	4	24	...	—24
Silver	Cases	126	630	900	+270
Articles not specified above	Value Rs.	60,570	...	1,89,000	+1,89,000

PART IV.—TRADE REPORT FOR MASKAT, 1903-1904.

The total value of trade for the year according to the figures furnished by His Highness the Sultan's Customs Superintendent, is returned at 6,390,420 dollars as against 5,711,950 dollars of the last year, showing an increase of 678,470 dollars. This amount represents an increment of $675,145 on the import side and $3,325 on the export.

The imports exceed the exports by 1,371,100 dollars, and it would appear, therefore, that the balance of trade is against the country to this extent. This, however, is not the case, for owing to its geographical position and facility for call of steamers from Europe, Maskat serves as a port of entry for certain goods such as arms and ammunition, sugar, and piece goods, which are again exported to the Persian Gulf ports and about 30 per cent. of the sugar imported is despatched to Cutch and Kathiawar in India. The Customs authorities keep no record of this re-exportation, there being no duty leviable in it, and the figures given in the Return are consequently only approximate to the real exports of the country.

The last year's Return showed an increase over that of the previous year of $208,747 on the import side; and this year's imports again give an increase over the last year's of $675,145 or 21 per cent. This increase is shared as follows:—

	$
United Kingdom	259,316
France	204,284
America	61,800
India	78,105
Persia	2,720
Other countries	103,750
Russia	105,500

(Turkey in Asia shows decrease $7,930).

There had been no imports from Russia hitherto.

The chief items which contribute to the increase are:—

	$
Arms and ammunition	427,900
Cereals	41,290
Rice	92,200
Sugar	72,000
Piece goods	40,200
Oil, etc.	8,300
Ghee	4,300
Articles, not specified	19,400

There is a great falling off in the imports of coffee and specie, both of these were noticed in the last year's Return as showing an abnormal increase.

In the year 1902-1903, the increase of exports over the previous year's amounted to $865,439, and the year under review gives an increase of only 3,325 dollars over the past year's exports. Fruits, fish, dried limes, and miscellaneous articles contributed to the increase, but there is a falling off of $159,450 in the value of export of dates owing to drought and consequent scanty harvest of date produce in the interior, and also of $39,900 in the value of mother-o'-pearl, pearls, and salt.

The percentages of the total trade of Maskat with various countries are as follows:—

United Kingdom	8	per cent.
India	67	„
France	6	„
America	4	„
Asiatic Turkey	1·2	„
Persia	7·1	„
Russia	1·4	„
Zanzibar and East Africa	0·3	„
Other countries	5	„

There is an increase of 24 and 51 per cent. in the tonnage and the number of vessels that entered and cleared from Maskat Harbour during the year. The increase is due to the bi-weekly calls of the British Indian steamers both ways up and down the Persian Gulf. Shipping.

W. G. GREY, *Captain*,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul and
Political Agent, Maskat.

APPENDIX A TO PART IV.

TABLE No. 1.

Imports into Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
United Kingdom	...	487,280	...	292,003	...	475,290
France	...	116,700	...	141,987	...	386,600
CEREALS—WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS—						
Asiatic Turkey	77 tons	1,174	16 tons	800	18 tons	970
Persia	904 „	48,215	25 „	1,200	71 „	4,220
India	1,031 „	54,019	3,330 „	113,300	3,590 „	148,400
COFFEE—						
India	4,728 cwts.	73,851	6,000 cwts.	84,700	5,800 cwts.	83,200
Asiatic Turkey	596 „	8,658	800 „	12,000	200 „	3,500
OIL OF ALL KINDS—						
India	34,914 gallons	35,517	43,700 gallons	54,600	60,400 gallons	62,900
GHEE—						
India	15,269 gallons	42,221	15,900 gallons	57,400	18,200 gallons	60,200
Persia	1,106 „	1,698	...	...	400 „	1,500
PIECE GOODS—	thousand yards		thousand yards		thousand yards	
India	149,833	243,928	132,200	235,800	140,500	255,800
America	37,967	47,200	43,400	52,400	56,200	72,600
TWIST AND YARN—						
India	3,633 cwts.	93,598	3,750 cwts.	97,400	3,800 cwts.	98,500
Persia	6 „	160	...	...	...	...
RICE—						
India	8,961 tons	841,619	9,500 tons	983,000	9,600 tons	1,075,200
SUGAR—						
Russia	...	...	...	...	16,500 cwts.	105,500
India	12,826 cwts.	68,771	24,100 cwts.	136,400	11,200 „	67,200
United Kingdom	...	...	...		5,100 „	35,700
SILK AND SILK GOODS—						
India	130 cwts.	28,210	140 cwts.	30,900	135 cwts.	30,200
Persia	66 „	17,858	70 „	19,400	80 „	22,600
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	243,564	...	210,400	...	220,500
America	...	...	...	9,400	...	9,600
Turkey in Asia	...	11,085	...	15,200	...	15,500
Persia	...	19,415	...	21,300	...	28,300
Other countries	...	63,763	...	91,200	...	93,000
SPECIE—						
India	...	235,895	...	328,595	...	308,500
Asiatic Turkey	...	36,000	...	6,300	...	6,400
Persia	...	198,225	...	197,200	...	185,200
Other countries	...	500	...	12,550	...	23,500
TOTAL	...	2,996,688	...	3,205,435	...	3,880,580
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	...	497,280	...	251,674	...	510,990
India	...	1,961,157	...	2,332,495	...	2,410,600
France	...	116,700	...	182,316	...	386,600
America	...	47,200	...	61,800	...	82,200
Asiatic Turkey	...	24,517	...	34,300	...	26,370
Persia	...	285,571	...	239,100	...	241,820
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	105,500
Other countries	...	64,263	...	103,750	...	116,500
TOTAL	...	2,996,688	...	3,205,435	...	3,880,580

TABLE No. 2.

Exports from Maskat.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.
DATES—						
India	14,700 tons	734,860	20,100 tons	826,880	15,200 tons	768,500
America	1,576 „	59,865	3,180 „	191,240	2,800 „	168,000
Turkey in Asia	548 „	27,223	664 „	40,040	420 „	21,250
Zanzibar	403 „	26,590	622 „	37,640	250 „	11,300
Other Countries	1,987 „	98,370	2,360 „	142,700	2,200 „	116,000
FRUIT—						
India	3,340 cwts.	27,354	3,130 cwts.	25,000	3,580 cwts.	35,800
Persia	70 „	570	90 „	730	70 „	880
FISH, LARGE AND SMALL—						
India	1,091 tons	21,558	1,231 tons	24,400	1,325 tons	25,640
Other Countries	11 „	220	49 „	975	42 „	910
LIMES, DRIED—						
India	12,205 cwts.	12,663	2,000 cwts.	4,000	1,540 cwts.	18,480
Turkey in Asia	554 „	700	1,110 „	1,620	950 „	9,750
Persia	9,528 „	12,040	20,000 „	31,360	2,500 „	30,000
COTTON AND COTTON FABRICS—						
Turkey in Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar and East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	341 cwts.	4,400	70 cwts.	700	50 cwts.	500
MOTHER-O'-PEARL—						
India	4,961 cwts.	22,588	14,000 cwts.	70,500	12,500 cwts.	62,500
SALT—						
India	325 tons	1,450	531 tons	2,720	450 tons.	2,200
Zanzibar	250 „	1,300	361 „	1,440	80 „	310
Other Countries	...	...	78 „	310	50 „	200
PEARLS—						
India	...	25,000	...	52,000	...	22,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—						
India	...	121,041	...	123,420	...	172,520
Turkey in Asia	...	5,343	...	8,640	...	9,000
Zanzibar	...	5,400	...	7,500	...	9,500
Other Countries	...	16,141	...	51,200	...	55,400
SPECIE—						
India	...	252,100	...	521,200	...	755,200
Persia	...	150,200	...	310,000	...	180,300
Turkey in Asia	...	1,900	...	9,100	...	9,800
Other Countries	...	12,200	...	21,200	...	29,900
TOTAL	...	1,641,076	...	2,506,515	...	2,509,840
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—						
India	...	1,218,614	...	1,650,120	...	1,862,840
America	...	59,865	...	191,240	...	168,000
Turkey in Asia	...	35,166	...	59,400	...	49,800
Persia	...	162,810	...	342,090	...	211,180
Zanzibar and East Africa	...	33,290	...	46,580	...	21,110
Other countries	...	131,331	...	217,085	...	196,910
TOTAL	...	1,641,076	...	2,506,515	...	2,509,840

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that entered the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1901-1902	134	3,635	139	157,813	273	161,448
	1902-1903	140	3,800	137	156,775	277	160,575
	1903-1904	151	5,509	233	238,299	384	243,808
French	1901-1902	14	222	...	...	14	222
	1902-1903	9	130	...	...	9	130
	1903-1904	13	185	...	...	13	185
Turkish	1901-1902	32	780	...	...	32	780
	1902-1903	30	730	...	...	30	730
	1903-1904	32	900	...	...	32	900
Maskat	1901-1902	81	9,600	...	...	81	9,600
	1902-1903	95	2,500	...	...	95	2,500
	1903-1904	90	2,000	1	295	91	2,295
Persian	1901-1902	22	605	...	...	22	605
	1902-1903	20	550	...	...	20	550
	1903-1904	15	400	...	...	15	400
Russian	1901-1902	...	...	3	3,954	3	3,954
	1902-1903	...	...	5	5,879	5	5,879
	1903-1904	...	...	7	9,346	7	9,346
Other Countries	1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1901-1902	283	14,842	142	161,767	425	176,609
	1902-1903	294	7,710	142	162,654	436	170,364
	1903-1904	301	8,994	241	247,940	542	256,943

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation that left the Port of Maskat.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1901-1902	134	3,635	139	157,813	273	161,448
	1902-1903	140	3,800	137	156,775	277	160,575
	1903-1904	148	4,824	233	238,299	381	242,623
French	1901-1902	14	222	...	...	14	222
	1902-1903	9	130	...	...	9	130
	1903-1904	13	185	...	...	13	185
Turkish	1901-1902	32	780	...	...	32	780
	1902-1903	30	730	...	...	30	730
	1903-1904	32	900	...	...	32	900
Maskat	1901-1902	81	9,600	...	...	81	9,600
	1902-1903	95	2,500	...	...	95	2,500
	1903-1904	81	9,600	...	...	81	9,600
Persian	1901-1902	22	605	...	...	22	605
	1902-1903	20	550	...	...	20	550
	1903-1904	15	400	...	...	15	400
Russian	1901-1902	...	...	3	3,954	3	3,954
	1902-1903	...	...	5	5,879	5	5,879
	1903-1904	...	...	7	9,346	7	9,346
Other Countries	1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1901-1902	283	14,842	142	161,767	425	176,609
	1902-1903	294	7,710	142	162,654	436	170,364
	1903-1904	298	7,809	241	247,940	539	255,749

PART V.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF MOHAMMERAH FOR THE YEAR 1903.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

General.
Exchange.
Shipping.
Caravan routes.
Agriculture.
Comparison Tables.

GENERAL.

The harvest was good and export of grain permitted, consequently there was more money in the hands of the populace and more demand for imported goods. This would have been greater had not the increased customs dues acted adversely on certain goods, especially Tea, Coffee, and Spices. The province being open on three sides respectively, Turkish territory, river, and sea, smuggling is comparatively easy.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange varied from 55 to 58 krans to the £ 1 sterling. In the annexed tables it is calculated as 56=£ 1.

SHIPPING.

Thirty-five steamers called from Europe and 16 took cargo for Europe, of the Anglo-Arabian Bucknall's and West Hartlepool lines, also 4 Russian. The British India and Bombay and Persia Company's steamers also called regularly.

Freight to London about 22*s.* 6*d.* per scale ton.

The one British steamer runs fortnightly from Mohammerah to Banda, Nasri (Ahwaz) on the Karun river or oftener if cargo offers.

CARAVAN ROUTES.

Ahwaz-Isfahan.—There is a slow increase in the trade by the Ahwaz-Isfahan road. Importers in Tehran find it cheaper and quicker than other routes.

Dearness of fodder and absence of shelters except at a few points where serais have been built renders the route unpopular with muleteers.

The Dizful-Khuremabad route remained practically closed owing to disturbed state of that district; the post however now goes through weekly.

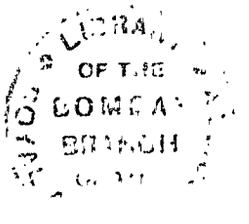
AGRICULTURE.

Wheat.—The wheat crop was unusually good in both quantity and quality, being the best crop since 1896. Prices were about 10 shillings for the maund of 364 lbs. The high duty prevents shipment unless prices in Europe are high.

The prospects for next harvest are good provided there is rain at the equinox; less has been sown owing to the lateness of the winter rain.

Dates.—The date crop was good, but somewhat damaged by excessive damp in July.

W. McDOUALL,
His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul,
Mohammerah.



APPENDIX A TO PART V.

TABLE No. 1.

Comparative Table of the Principal Articles exported from the port of Mohammerah including transhipments from Karun Ports for the year 1903.

Articles.		Quantity.			Increase or Decrease compared with—		Remarks.
		Average for five years.	1902.	1903.	Average.	1902.	
Animals	Head	1,634	1,895	28	−1,606	−1,667	Decrease. No export to India. Turkish duty being reduced, no horses brought from Turkey for shipment.
Cotton (raw)	cwts.	822	1,243	1,397	+575	+154	To India and Turkey.
Local piece goods	Value	1,553	2,505	2,139	+586	−364	Chiefly quilt covers printed at Shuster and quilts to Turkey and Persia.
Dates	cwts.	54,446	93,489	39,047	−15,399	−54,442	Figures not reliable.
Bugloss	,,	1,169	1,256	1,844	+675	+588	Natural product. To India for medicinal purposes. Increase good season. rains.
Ghee	,,	75	59	445	+370	+386	Export to Maskat and India. Little export 1898-1902, owing short rains scarcity fodder.
Grain— Wheat	cwts.	...	...	70,958	70,958	70,958	No export since 1897 owing short crops and embargo. Principally to England.
Barley	,,	...	...	3,745	...	...	To Gulf Ports. The duty prohibitive for shipments to Europe.
Gum, insoluble	,,	4,198	4,507	8,893	+4,695	+4,386	Increase good rains.
Hides and skins	Bundles.	112	229	222	+110	−7	To India.
Oilseeds	cwts.	6,761	7,299	4,954	−1,807	−2,345	Decrease to Europe, crop small, not good quality. No sesame to Europe. Linseed to England, India, Holland.
Reeds	Bundles	371	591	465	+94	−126	Natural product, for pens export to India.
Tobacco	cwts.	550	1,427	1,327	+777	−100	Export chiefly to Egypt.
Wool	,,	5,605	4,029	3,864	−1,641	−165	Decrease on average. Flocks not yet recovered from losses by famine.
Carpets	Bundles	5	13	52	+47	+39	Increase. Few exported by this route of late years owing insecurity of road from Burujerd.
Miscellaneous	Value £	1,915	2,248	1,212	−703	−1,036	Decrease on average; smaller amounts to India. Increase over 1902. Persian Government shipments to Bushire.
Specie	,,	54,413	31,146	46,006	−8,407	+14,860	
		Average three years.					Following not exported before 1900. being Ispahan goods by Bakhtiari road.
Almonds	cwts.	397	677	470	+73	−207	To India.
Madder root	,,	367	920	1,576	+1,209	+656	To England and France.
Opium	,,	605	1,152	472	−133	−1,020	To England and Hongkong. Decrease. Increase Customs dues.
Gum, Tragacanth	,,	149	196	484	+335	+238	Principally to England.

TABLE No. 2.

Comparative Table of Total Value of Exports including Specie from the Port of Mohammerah and Karun Ports to all Countries for the year 1903.

Country.	Average, five years.	1902.	1903.	Increase or Decrease compared with—		Remarks.
				Average.	1902.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
United Kingdom	18,107	34,879	34,139	+16,032	−740	Decrease in opium, increase in wheat.
India and Aden	51,528	63,472	19,937	−31,591	−43,535	No export of horses.
Turkey and Egypt	3,342	3,091	4,537	+1,195	+1,446	
France	573	1,036	358	−215	−678	
Persian Gulf	2,027	2,258	5,701	+3,674	+3,443	Increase in corn and clarified butter.
Others	...	...	543	+543	+543	Small shipments to Netherlands and Germany.
Hongkong	23,329	41,947	7,458	−15,871	−34,489	Opium only.
Total	98,906	146,683	72,672	−26,234	−74,011	Decrease in horses and opium.

TABLE No. 3.

Comparative Table of Principal Articles imported into Mohammerah including transhipments to Karun Ports for the year 1903.

Articles.		Quantity.			Increase or decrease compared with—		Remarks.
		Average five years.	1902.	1903.	Average.	1902.	
Coals	Tons	321	375	346½	+25½	—28½	For use of river steamers.
Coffee	cwts.	1,635	410	318	—1,217	—92	Decrease on average. None for Koweit. Increased customs dues.
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Iron	cwts.	1,929	328	1,568	—361	+1,240	Increase due prosperous year.
Copper	,,	538	275	735	+197	+450	,, ,, ,,
Others	,,	437	597	259	—178	—338	Decrease in lead. Increased duty.
Metal manufactures	Value£	1,897	1,959	1,509	—388	—460	,, Increased duty.
Drugs	,,	937	585	382	—565	—203	,, ,, ,,
Cotton goods	,,	142,328	60,246	108,081	—34,247	+47,835	Increase on last year due to prosperity owing to export of grain. Decrease on average. None for Koweit and increased duty. Increase entirely in direct shipments from Manchester. 100 bales Russian goods imported.
Gunny bags	,,	1,599	970	1,350	—249	+370	Accumulation during now. Export grain now required. From India and Basrah.
Kerosine oil	cwts.	1,541	2,571	2,900	+1,359	+329	Batoum oil.
Matches	Cases	191	159	483	+292	+324	Increase for Ispahan route.
Rice	cwts.	7,708	5,634	5,191	—2,517	—443	Decrease, none for Koweit and better local produce.
Silk goods	Value£	3,954	1,580	2,467	—1,487	+887	Increase due prosperous year. None for Koweit.
Spices	cwts.	900	879	867½	—22½	—12½	Increase prevented by rise in tariff.
Sugar, crushed	,,	10,361	9,697	10,586	+225	+889	Increase due prosperous year. Beet, Austrian and German, cane sugar only 14 cwts. from Java.
Sugar, loaf	,,	10,361	27,432	15,765	+5,404	—11,667	Decrease due higher tariff.
Tea	,,	1,349	1,667	1,058	—291	—609	,, ,, ,, principally for Ispahan route.
Twist	,,	1,587	1,232	2,018	+431	+786	Increase due prosperous year.

TABLE No. 4.

Comparative Table of Total Value of imports into Mohammerah and Karun Ports from all Countries during the year 1903.

Country.	Average five years.	1902.	1903.	Increase or Decrease compared with—		Remarks.
				Average.	1902.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
United Kingdom	75,831	40,787	89,636	+13,805	+48,849	Increase chiefly in Manchester goods. Some continental included.
India and Aden	1,19,145	56,193	62,975	—56,170	+6,782	Partial recovery decrease in Manchester goods *vid* India.
France	16,031	10,583	6,298	—9,733	—4,285	Decrease, sugar, metals, coffee, increased duty.
Austria Hungary	3,130	718	1,033	—2,097	+314	
Belgium	1,465	5,434	...	...	...	Probably included in shipments from London.
Turkey and Egypt	5,334	2,106	1,720	—3,614	—386	Decrease in sugar.
Persian Gulf	2,454	3,550	2,597	+143	—953	,, No shawls.
Russia	...	3,900	3,914	+3,914	+14	
Others	...	178	...	...	...	
Total	2,23,390	1,23,449	1,68,173	—55,217	+44,724	Decrease on average due partly to Indian steamers now calling at Koweit.

TABLE No. 5.

Comparative Table of Steam Shipping at the Port of Mohammerah for the year 1903. No statistics of sailing crafts (native) obtainable.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Year.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Increase or decrease with—				Remarks.
				Average.		1902.		
				No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Sea—								
British	5 years' average.	96	107,296	...				
	1902	107	129,403	+10	+22,207	−1	−7,461	Smaller vessels employed on weekly mail service.
	1903	106	121,942	...				
Others	Average	1·6	1,314	...				
	1902	1	1,598	+2·4	+3,673	+3	+3,389	All Russian, new quarterly service from Odessa.
	1903	4	4,987	...				
River—								
British	Average	24	3,213	...				
	1902	24	3,272	+15	+2,500	+15	+2,441	Steamer running continually during second-half year owing to grain exported and supplemented by a launch and barge seven trips.
	1903	39	5,713	...				
				CLEARED.				
Sea—								
British	Average	79	84,411	...				
	1902	86	89,990	+3	+4,386	−4	−1,197	
	1903	82	88,803	...				
Others	Average	1	1,270	...				
	1902	1	1,598	+1	+1,056	+1	+728	Russian.
	1903	2	2,326	...				
River—								
British	Average	23	3,128	...				
	1902	24	3,272	+16	+2,585	+15	+2,441	Running extra trips to bring down cargo, also launch with barge.
	1903	39	5,713	...				

APPENDIX B TO PART V.

TABLE No. 1.

Karun Trade (from statistics supplied by Messrs. Lynch Brothers).

Comparative Table of Exports from Karun Ports for the year 1903.

Articles.		Average, three preceding years.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease compared with—		Remarks.
			1902.	1903.	Average.	1902.	
Almonds	cwts.	455	520	333	—122	—187	To India.
Beans	,,	653	...	4,323	+3,670	+4,323	To United Kingdom and local.
Bugloss	,,	750	720	529	—221	—191	To India.
Carpets	,,	40	40	118	+78	+78	To United Kingdom, Turkey.
Cotton	,,	1,486	2,020	1,353	—133	—667	To United Kingdom, India, and Turkey.
Ghee	,,	...	...	864½	...	...	
Grain—							
Wheat	,,	3,800	1,380	102,446	+68,646	+101,066	To United Kingdom and local.
Barley	,,	...	...	8,125	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Gum, Tragacanth	,,	183	350	370	+187	+20	Ditto ditto.
Gum, insoluble	,,	5,838	4,580	5,593	—245	+1,013	Europe and India.
Madder root	,,	373	620	1,250½	+877½	+630½	India.
Piece goods	,,	1,410	1,450	854	—556	—596	Turkey and Persia.
Silk piece goods	Value	1,690	786	2,762	+1,072	+1,976	Ditto.
Oil seeds	cwts.	5,970	5,030	2,555	—3,415	—2,475	United Kingdom and local.
Onions	,,	...	...	805	...	...	Local.
Opium	,,	703	1,400	270	—433	—1,130	Hongkong and United Kingdom.
Skins and hides	,,	97	44	183	+86	+139	United Kingdom and India.
Tobacco	,,	1,108	2,160	738	—370	—1,422	
Wool	,,	5,810	2,650	4,921	—889	+2,271	United Kingdom and India. Partial recovery after famine losses.
Other articles	Value £	1,660	1,487	1,499	—161	+12	
Specie	,,	13,479	14,686	12,752	—727	—1,934	

TABLE No. 2.

Comparative Table of Total Values of Exports from Karun Ports for the year 1903.

Countries.	Quantity.			Increase or Decrease compared with—		Remarks.
	Average for three years.	1902.	1903.	Average.	1902.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
United Kingdom and Europe	22,609	35,178	36,170	+13,561	+992	Increase in grain.
India and East	34,876	49,554	19,991	—14,885	—29,563	Decrease opium.
Turkey and Persia	13,999	11,732	37,855	+23,856	+26,123	Increase in grain, ghee, and silk.
Total	71,484	96,464	94,016	+22,532	—2,448	Increase, good harvest, decrease, opium.

TABLE No. 3.

Karun Trade (from statistics supplied by Messrs. Lynch Brothers, Ahwaz).

Comparative Table of Imports into Karun Ports for the year 1903.

Articles.		Average, three years.	Quantity.		Increase or Decrease compared with—		Remarks.
			1902.	1903.	Average.	1902.	
Drugs	cwts.	552	340	449	—104	+109	Chiefly copperas.
Metals	„	2,305	1,230	2,046	—259	+816	„ copper and iron.
Metal manufactures	Value £	40	110	1,307	+1,267	+1,197	Increase, prosperous year.
Cotton goods	cwt.	5,936	8,470	10,130	+4,194	+1,660	„ „ „
Matches	„	166	260	895	+729	+635	„ „ „
Gunny bags	„	435	346	700	+265	+354	„ required for grain.
Indigo	„	100	20	60	—40	+40	
Sugar, loaf	„	15,720	11,660	9,578	—5,142	—2,082	
„ soft	„	7,597	11,030	5,058	—2,539	—5,972	
Spice	„	298	315	401	+103	+86	
Tea	„	876	1,170	1,384	+408	+214	For Ispahan.
Twist	„	960	1,070	1,744	+784	+674	Increase, prosperous year.
Dates	„	7,347	8,820	2,873	—4,474	—5,947	Decrease, other foods plentiful.
Grain	„	8,267	4,100	...	—8,267	—4,100	Crops good, none required.
Miscellaneous	Value £	10,782	7,591	7,218	—3,564	—373	
Specie	„	2,182	755	11,228	+9,046	+10,473	To buy grain,—from Busreh.

TABLE No. 4.

Comparative Table of Total Values of Imports from Karun Ports for the year 1903, except Specie.

Countries.	Quantity.			Increase or Decrease compared with—		Remarks.
	Average for three years.	1902.	1903.	Average.	1902.	
United Kingdom	5,770	6,772	7,751	+1,981	+979	Increase, prosperous year.
India or *viâ* India	55,132	64,249	75,456	+20,324	+11,207	„ „ „
Turkey and Persia	5,797	6,311	1,950	—3,847	—4,361	Decrease. No import food stuffs.
Continent, Egypt, and Levant	13,269	8,566	8,392	—4,877	—174	Decrease sugar.
Total	79,968	85,898	93,549	+13,581	+7,651	

TABLE No. 5.

Table showing total tons of cargo carried on Karun between Mohammerah and Bunder Nasri from statistics furnished by Messrs. Lynch Brothers.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		Remarks.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
By British steamer	1,660	823	1,674	792	1,302	3,493	1903 food stuffs exported, but imported in 1901 and 1902.
„ Native sailing craft	1,361	505	1,219	510	525	2,469	
Total	3,021	1,328	2,893	1,302	1,827	5,962	

PART VI.—TRADE REPORT OF BUNDER ABBAS FOR THE YEAR 1903.

General Remarks.

1. The year 1903 has been a good one for Bunder Abbas. There was a better rainfall, and consequently the condition of the people improved. This has reacted on the imports which show a marked improvement. The imports for 1903 amount to £449,145 against £399,291 last year, and an average of £430,991 for the past five years. The exports have increased also, owing principally to the abolition of export duty on the principal commodities. The exports for 1903 amount to £138,632 against £97,331 in 1902, and £148,499 average export for the past five years.

Great Britain and India supply 72 per cent. of the imports and 58 per cent. of the exports of the port.

The substitution of a complicated tariff by weight in lieu of the old 5 per cent. *ad valorem* tariff does not seem to have affected the trade of this port till towards the end of the year under review, when trade became very depressed.

Openings for British Trade.

2. The opening for export of sulphur suggested in last year's report seems impracticable; the mines are farmed as a monopoly and are some distance from the coast, the cost of carriage is great, consequently the rates for shipping the sulphur are prohibitive.

There should be an opening for direct trade in Kerman carpets *viâ* Bunder Abbas to England.

There is a considerable export of raw cotton and wool, almonds, raisins, and asafœtida from this port. All these articles are free from export duty under the new tariff, and British Indian merchants might, perhaps, turn their attention to developing this trade with advantage, whenever the Indian market seems favourable for these commodities.

Mistakes of British Traders and of their Foreign Competitors.

3. Bunder Abbas is primarily the port of entry for goods for Kerman, Yezd, and Central and Eastern Persia. Caravans also proceed to Seistan and Meshed. There is practically no local market, so that merchants trading with this port should study the markets of Central Persia and the Consular reports from Yezd and Kerman to ascertain their mistakes, if any, and what articles are in demand.

Progress of Rival Trade.

4. The import of tea from Java appears to be steadily increasing. The reason for this increase is not clear, but as any such increase must be at the expense of Indian and Ceylon tea, Indian tea merchants might well look into the matter. A considerable quantity of the Java tea is "white tea," which is preferred to black tea by the better class Persians.

Four steamers of the newly established Russian line from Odessa to the Persian Gulf Ports called at Bunder Abbas during the year and brought a considerable quantity of petroleum and sugar to this port. The sugar is cheap but of poor quality and is not appreciated by the people, who prefer French sugar. Russian kerosine seems to have always been used in the Persian Gulf, but was previously brought in British vessels.

Difficulties in the way of trade.

5. The arrangements for landing cargoes are still very unsatisfactory. Thefts from lighters are frequent; the customs pier and godowns offer very poor facilities for landing and storing goods, and finally the charges for landing, carriage, and storage are very high. The security of goods after receipt by the Agents of the Customs Department has greatly improved during the past year, and it may be hoped that cheaper and better arrangements for landing and storing goods will shortly be made by the Customs Department, as the matter is under consideration.

Sugar, grain, flour, etc., in sacks are the commodities principally stolen from lighters. A considerable quantity may be removed without any chance of detection by piercing the sack with a fine-pointed scoop.

Some form of cheap bag which reduces the possibilities of this method may, perhaps, be on the market; if so, it would seem advisable to use such bags for shipments to the Persian Gulf.

Merchants are hampered by the absence of telegraphic communication. The nearest point at which a telegraph station exists is Jask, about 120 miles off. An extension of the land line from Jask to Bunder Abbas would be a great boon to the port.

Communication with Traders.

6. The Vice-Consul is ready to place British merchants in communication with local traders, or to give them any information in his power (subject to the general rules) on receipt of any enquiry.

Tariff Alterations, etc.

7. On the 14th February 1903 a new tariff was introduced by which import duties were in the main increased and export duties reduced. The import duties on wine and spirits, tea and indigo, and the export duty on opium were very largely increased.

Import of indigo was greatly reduced during the last year. The import of tea and export of opium, however, do not seem to have been affected until the new Tariff had been in operation about six months. Trade in both commodities was very brisk at the beginning of the year, but fell off greatly at the end of the year. During the first two months of this (1904) year trade in tea and opium has been practically at a standstill,

Merchants trading with Persia have doubtless studied the new Tariff Regulations, and noticed that with few exceptions the new duties are charged by weight and that such weights include the weight of all wrappings, boxes, bottles, barrels, etc., which according to ordinary trade custom change hands when the commodities are bought and sold. Merchants have doubtless taken steps to reduce any unnecessary weight in all coverings which are usually sold with the commodity.

To facilitate passage of goods through Customs it would seem advisable that merchants and shippers should take steps to have the weight with wrappings marked on piece goods, etc., and to show the weight of goods as well as value in invoices.

Communications.

8. Means of communication are very bad. The roads to Kerman and Yezd are by no means safe, though robberies were less frequent in 1903 than in former years.

The Persian Government Post was robbed once or twice during the year. The rates for carriage were comparatively low during the year. The rate to Yezd varied from 30* to 40 tomans per 100 Yezd maunds, that is about 1,400 lbs. The rate to Kerman varied between 16† to 18 tomans per 100 Tabriz maunds of 7 lbs. each, about 700 lbs.

* £5-15 to £7-13.

† £3-1 to £3-9.

At the date of writing (March 1904) rates to Kerman and Yezd are 8 and 25 tomans, very low owing to no merchandize having arrived here lately.

Exchange.

9. Exchange here is mostly with India, and rupees are in common circulation. Sovereigns are rarely seen. Exchange varied from krans $3\frac{1}{4}$ to krans $3\frac{7}{8}$ per rupee. In the annexed tables exchange is taken at $3\frac{1}{2}$ krans per rupee equal to $52\frac{1}{2}$ krans per sovereign.

Shipping.

10. The shipping table annexed shows the increase in tonnage of British shipping during the past year. In addition to the Steam Ship Companies mentioned in last year's report, the West Hartlepool Company has established a service of steamers from England to the Gulf, which call occasionally at this port.

Freights from Bunder Abbas to London have varied from 25 shillings per ton for gum, etc., to 36-6 per ton for carpets and valuable articles. Freights from Bombay to Bunder Abbas from R10 per ton to R12 per ton.

A. P. TREVOR,

His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul,

Bunder Abbas.

APPENDIX A TO PART VI.

TABLE No. 1.

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports at the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1902-1903.

Articles.		Average, five preceding years.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1902.	Character of Trade.
			1902.	1903.		
Animals—						
Horses	Head	2	9	...	−9	
Other sorts	„	16	22	45	+23	
Cotton Piece goods—						
White and grey shirtings	Packages	69	9	41	+32	
Cotton (raw)	cwts.	5,072	1,922	202	−1,720	
Dates	„	31,896	2,593	3,924	+1,331	
Drugs and Medicines—						
Rose buds	cwts.	2,416	2,343	1,990	−353	
Other sorts	„	8,720	1,826	13,735*	+11,909	*8,080 cwts. of asafœtida to India. Considerable increase in amount of asafœtida exported in 1903, probably due to abolition of export duty.
Dyeing and colouring materials.	cwts.	7,451	3,644	8,813	+5,169	
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Almonds	cwts.	20,259	19,492	15,573	−3,919	Decrease due to bad crop owing to ravages caused by locusts.
Raisins and Currants	„	24,493	17,524	14,700	−2,824	Ditto ditto.
Other sorts	„	7,468	2,000	3,997	+1,997	
Grain and Pulse—						
Other sorts	cwts.	814	760	163	−597	
Gum	„	7,057	6,802	5,085	−1,717	
Hides and Skins	Packages	657	165	648	+483	
Mats and Mat Bags	Bundles	543	166	66	−100	
Opium	Chests	458	324	988	+664	Chiefly exported early in the year before the introduction of the new Tariff to Hongkong *vid* Bombay.
Provisions—						
Ghee	cwts.	386	10	1	−9	
Other sorts	„	150	60	3	−57	
Salt	Tons	14,247	180	28	−152	
Seeds—						
Other sorts	cwts.	1,528	1,080	4,157	+3,077	Increase due to good crop and abolition of export duty.
Silk, Manufactures of—						
Silk piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	cwts.	1,113	733	72	−661	
Timber and Wood—						
Planks and Wood	Value £	13	...	8	−8	
Tobacco	cwts.	1,268	718	587	−131	
Wool	„	8,861	720	4,218	+3,498	
Woollen Goods—						
Carpets	Bundles	340	286	268	−18	
Other sorts	„	149	82	13	−69	
Specie	Value £	11,505	12,540	19,055	+6,515	Chiefly to India and Bushire.
Articles not specified above.	„	277	153	343	+190	

TABLE No. 2.

Total Value of Exports from Bunder Abbas to Principal Countries during the years 1902-1903.

Countries.	Value. 1902.	Value. 1903.
	£	£
United Kingdom	8,994	7,597
India	68,480	72,426
Russia	1,696	114
Turkey	4,739	775
China	3,200	38,890
Arabia	313	632
Turkish Arabia	1,592	6,324
Maskat	78	483
Bahrein	124	336
Aden	...	20
Arab Coast	...	1,170
Koweit	...	141
Persian Ports	8,115	9,724
TOTAL	97,331	138,632

NOTE.—In addition to the above exports from Bunder Abbas the following articles have been exported from the islands and minor ports :—

From Hormuz, 6,000 tons of red oxide of iron to London.
„ Kishm, 4,000 „ salt to India chiefly.
„ Minab, a considerable quantity of dates is exported in baggalas chiefly to Maskat and India. Accurate information as to the amount is not forthcoming.

TABLE No. 3.

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1902-1903.

Articles.		Average, five preceding years.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1902.	Character of Trade.
			1902.	1903.		
Animals—						
Horses	Head	...	1	...	−1	
Donkeys	,,	244	364	237	−127	
Apparel (wearing)	Value £	261	353	371	+18	
Arms and Ammunition—						
Guns	No.	1	6	3	−3	
Cartridges	,,	...	...	1,500	+1,500	
Books and Printed Matter	Packages	107	48	214	+166	
Candles	Cases	2,366	2,089	6,808	+4,719	
Coffee	cwts.	369	416	424	+8	
Coir and Rope	,,	183	218	77	−141	
Cotton Piece Goods—						
White and grey shirting	Bundles	4,190	3,233	6,783	+3,550	
Other sorts	Bales	2,291	2,579	627	−1,952	
Yarn and Twist	Cases	7,812	9,037	6,602	−2,435	
Dates	cwts.	146	5	...	−5	
Drugs and Medicines	,,	1,307	1,288	366	−922	
Dyeing and colouring materials.	,,	3,135	1,366	541	−825	
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	445	861	1,124	+263	
Furniture	Value £	911	627	580	−47	
Glass and Glassware	Cases	475	240	138	−102	
Gold Lace and Thread	Value £	101	46	47	+1	
Gold embroidered cloth	,,	32	...	9	+9	
Grain and Pulse—						
Wheat	cwts.	7,717	24,977	24,590	−387	
Barley	,,	93,426	422,564	21,998	−400,566	Decrease due to better rainfall and consequent disappearance of scarcity.
Rice	,,	23,141	34,200	14,422	−19,778	Ditto ditto.
Other sorts	,,	2,502	6,066	2,144	−3,922	
Haberdashery	Cases	103	42	66	+24	
Hardware and Cutlery	Packages	589	706	172	−534	
Hides and Skins	Value £	333	61	214	+153	
Jute and Manufactures of—						
Gunny bags, etc.	Bundles	1,579	1,300	974	−325	
Lamps and Lampware	Cases	7	6	12	+6	
Leather, tanned	,,	2	...	5	+5	
Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes.	,,	4	...	14	+14	
Liquors, wines, and spirits—						
Of all sorts	Cases	634	660	128	−532	Heavy duty now imposed on wines or spirits.
Matches	,,	2,715	690	1,008	+318	
Mats and Mat bags	Bundles	709	340	64	−276	
Metals—						
Copper	cwts.	807	822	1,321	+499	
Tin	,,	200	66	1,050	+984	
Iron	,,	4,172	11,974	15,540	+3,566	Large quantity of Telegraph stores imported, but there is a small but increasing demand for iron.
Brass	,,	35	...	415	+415	
Other sorts	,,	303	117	86	−31	
Oils—						
Kerosine oil	Cases	5,586	3,000	3,417	+417	
Other sorts	cwts.	127	253	350	+97	
Perfumery—						
Of all sorts	Cases	30	...	64	+64	

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports at the Port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1902-1903—contd.

Articles.		Average, five preceding years.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease in 1903, compared with 1902.	Character of Trade.
			1902	1903		
Porcelain and Chinaware—						
Chinaware	Cases	302	254	188	−66	
Porcelain	„	94	59	50	−9	
Provisions—						
Cocoanuts	cwts.	259	420	527	+107	
Dry Limes	„	128	42	35	−7	
Flour	„	7,096	26,284	21,759	−4,525	
Ghee	„	109	332	433	+101	
Other sorts	„	12,030	88	75	−13	
Silk piece goods	Value £	279	49	283	+234	
Spices—						
Turmeric	Cases	713	750	407	−343	
Ginger	„	312	420	453	+23	
Black Pepper	„	1,062	1,316	919	−397	
Other sorts	cwts.	2,440	3,576	5,065	+1,489	
Stationery	Cases	110	99	140	+41	
Sugar, Loaf	cwts.	24,158	25,630	44,303	+18,673	Small duty on this commodity.
Sugar, soft	„	32,104	47,725	30,578	−17,147	Market overstocked last year.
Sugarcandy	„	368	378	442	+64	
Tea	„	36,181	20,321	23,284	+2,963	The import was large early in the year, but fell off latterly.
Timber and wood—						
Planks and Beams	Value £	446	540	19	−521	
Rafters	„	83	75	26	−49	
Tobacco	cwts.	141	12	73	+61	
Watches and clocks	Nos.	75	118	100	−18	
Wool	cwts.	40	16	29	+13	
Woollen Goods—						
Broad cloth and woollen piece goods.	Bales	60	37	71	+34	
Specie	Value £	12,866	4,715	22,084	+17,369	
Articles not specified above.	„	1,198	1,317	1,275	−42	

TABLE No. 4.

Total Value of Imports into Bunder Abbas from Principal Countries during the years 1902-1903.

Countries.	Value.	
	1902.	1903.
	£	£
United Kingdom	130,228	151,211
India	187,277	171,096
France	23,543	49,209
Germany	1,843	434
Austria Hungary	29,250	21,623
America	...	28
Russia	390	3,350
Turkey	1,180	394
China	13,781	20,606
Belgium	1,973	7,488
Japan	905	1,435
Java	5,368	9,986
Italy	...	2
Egypt	...	5
Sweden	363	1,464
Switzerland	...	55
Arabia	303	435
Turkish Arabia	372	258
Maskat	984	1,187
Bahrein	10	47
Zanzibar	75	...
Persian Ports	1,446	8,922
Total	399,291	449,145

TABLE No. 5.

Return of all Shipping engaged in the Foreign Trade of Bunder Abbas during the years 1901—1903.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Year.	Steam.				Sailing.				Total.			
		Number of vessels.		Tonnage.		Number of vessels.		Tonnage.		Number of vessels.		Tonnage.	
		With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.
British	1901	159	...	143,100	...	16	...	1,440	...	175	...	144,540	...
	1902	193	...	156,330	...	5	2	450	180	200	2	156,780	180
	1903	171	...	215,000	...	6	...	540	...	177	...	215,540	...
Austrian	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	1	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian	1901	3	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6,000	...
	1902	4	2	8,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	4	2	8,000	4,000
	1903	8	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	16,000	...
Turkish	1901	...	...	...	...	2	...	180	...	2	...	180	...
	1902	1	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000	...
	1903	1	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000	...
Maskat	1901	...	...	...	...	11	...	660	...	11	...	660	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	8	...	480	...	8	...	480	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	6	...	360	...	6	...	360	...
Arab	1901	...	...	...	...	7	...	980	...	7	...	980	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	6	...	840	...	6	...	840	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,000	...	10	...	1,000	...
Persian	1901	...	...	...	...	130	...	3,900	...	130	...	3,900	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	78	5	2,140	150	78	5	2,140	150
	1903	...	...	...	...	55	...	1,375	...	55	...	1,375	...

N.B.—No accurate statistics of sailing ship entering in or clearing from Bunder Abbas are available and the above numbers are only approximate.

TABLE No. 6.

Return of all Shipping engaged in the Foreign Trade of Bunder Abbas during the years 1901—1903.

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Year.	Steam.				Sailing.				Total.			
		Number of vessels.		Tonnage.		Number of vessels.		Tonnage.		Number of vessels.		Tonnage.	
		With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.
British	1901	159	...	143,100	...	16	...	1,440	...	175	...	144,540	...
	1902	193	...	156,330	...	5	2	450	180	200	2	156,780	180
	1903	171	...	215,000	...	6	...	540	...	177	...	215,540	...
Austrian	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	1	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian	1901	3	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6,000	...
	1902	4	2	8,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	4	2	8,000	4,000
	1903	8	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	16,000	...
Turkish	1901	...	...	...	...	2	...	180	...	2	...	180	...
	1902	1	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000	...
	1903	1	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000	...
Maskat	1901	...	...	...	...	11	...	660	...	11	...	660	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	8	...	480	...	8	...	480	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	6	...	360	...	6	...	360	...
Arab	1901	...	...	...	...	7	...	980	...	7	...	980	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	6	...	840	...	6	...	840	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,000	...	10	...	1,000	...
Persian	1901	...	...	...	...	128	...	3,840	...	128	...	3,840	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	79	5	2,170	150	79	5	2,170	150
	1903	...	...	...	...	55	...	1,375	...	55	...	1,375	...

PART VII.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF THE BAHREIN ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1903.

The trade of the Bahrein Islands has made a pronounced upward movement during the past year and shows an increase of over forty lakhs of rupees on that for 1902. The exports having risen by ₹19,27,210 and the imports by ₹20,92,850. The improved condition of the inhabitants of Katr and the decrease of lawlessness in the Al Hassa District have contributed largely towards this satisfactory result.

Cotton textiles nearly regained their former condition. About 20 per cent. of the cotton piece goods imported are of Indian manufacture and 80 per cent. of Manchester goods imported through Bombay firms. There is also an increase in yarns and twists. About 70 per cent. of the quantity are 6 S. of Indian make imported for the manufacture of sail-cloth or canvas and the balance is composed of 20 S. of Indian manufacture and 30 S. of Lancashire make for weaving into lungis, dhotis, and bed sheeting for native use.

Rice was also imported in larger quantities. The stocks of rice held at the close of the year were below the average quantity usually on hand at such seasons, and consequently it ought, in the absence of disturbing conditions, to show a further improvement in the future.

The transactions in coffee show a decline which ought not to have been the case. In the latter half of the year importers failed to arrange for the arrival of the bean in time to take advantage of the demand obtaining at the termination of the pearling season, as well as in the month prior to the Muhammadan fast when large purchases are made for the Al Hassa and Katr markets. A large stock was found on hand on the 31st December owing to late shipments from Europe. Better results are expected in the current year.

The manufacture of lanterns out of sheet glass and tin plate by Persians settled in this country within the past two years has affected detrimentally the importation of lamps and lampware. The trade in sheet-glass, however, benefited by it.

The Bahrein pearl banks proved less productive. The high prices paid by the dealers for the pearls made up the difference to the divers. The Katr banks were, however, more prolific and are said to have produced about 40 per cent. more pearls than the preceding season. Katr has added over one hundred boats to its fleet since the termination of the pearling operations in consequence. The Koweit fleet was also very successful and will probably increase its numbers. The transactions generally were of a speculative nature and the prices paid by the dealers were out of proportion to those ruling in Bombay at the time. A small improvement in the Bombay market allowed of limited profits being made on the small pearls; but the offers for the larger and finer pearls are said to be disconcerting and considerable losses are feared.

The shell trade for the year proved brisk and equally satisfactory to the divers and the exporters. The trade was a record one—more than twice the quantity of shells was exported than in any previous year. Germany took 67 per cent. and the United Kingdom 27 per cent. of the total quantity of oyster shells shipped. All who participated in this trade have realized fair profits. The factories absorbing shells in the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe have expanded in recent years, and it is anticipated that their demand for this description of shell will be maintained. At the end of the year about 400 tons were in stock in Bahrein.

Bahrein is famous in the Persian Gulf for its boat building and the industry gives employment to about 200 native carpenters whose wages have doubled in recent years. Nearly 130 boats ranging from ₹300 to ₹8,000 in price were sold to Katr and the Arab Coast during the year under report. The nails employed in the construction are mostly of Indian manufacture and some are made locally. There will be a large demand for Indian woods and nails for this purpose in 1904.

The depreciation of the Maria Theresa dollar was more marked during the year. It could be bought in the Bahrein bazaar below the Bombay

rates. Some small shipments were made to Bombay and sold there at a profit. The rate fluctuated between ₹119 and ₹135 per 100 dollars. The rate at the end of the year stood at ₹127.

Bahrein has been better served by shipping this year; but there is still room for improvement. Cargo was shut out by steamers occasionally, and there are about 1,200 tons of dates for Jedda and Egyptian ports, besides other cargo awaiting shipment since the past six weeks. Five to six hundred pilgrims collect here annually to take passages to Jedda and pay from ₹50 to ₹70 for a single deck passage to that port. Two British and one Greek vessel carried pilgrims from Bahrein. This traffic is worth catering for.

Seventy-three British steam vessels, aggregating 102,876 tons and one Greek vessel of 1,125 tons, entered the port of Manama and forty-one British representing 56,055 tons and two Greek of 2,250 net tonnage cleared from the same port in the past year.

J. CALCOTT GASKIN,
Assistant Political Agent.

BAHREIN;
The 9th January 1904.

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APPENDIX A TO PART VII.

TABLE No. 1.

Comparative Table of the Principal Exports from the Bahrein Islands during the years 1902-1903.

Articles.		Average for five years ending 1902.		1902.		1903.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1902.		Character of Trade.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Animals—										
Horses	Heads	65	23,760	36	13,950	61	18,300	+31	+4,350	To India.
Donkeys	,,	109	16,615	61	4,530	27	1,320	−40	−3,210	To Persia. The price of better class being too prohibitive for export.
Camels	,,	2	420	4	945	2	600	−2	−345	
Other sorts of animals	,,	10	720	10	810	4	375	−6	−435	
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	2,685	...	2,655	...	1,995	...	−660	
Canvas	cwts.	1,108	79,185	980	68,595	666	33,570	−314	−35,025	Increased local demand absorbing the material.
Cattle	Heads	104	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coffee	cwts.	2,944	1,09,005	4,220	1,35,060	4,050	1,23,570	−170	−11,490	Chiefly Brazilian. Decrease due to overstock.
Coir and coir rope	,,	397	4,470	456	5,025	985	8,865	+529	+3,840	Principally to Katr and Koweit.
Cotton piece goods	,,	1,316	3,18,300	929	2,67,435	1,170	3,29,640	+241	+62,205	To Turkish and Persian ports.
Cotton, raw	,,	38	870	46	1,050	49	1,470	+3	+420	
Yarn and twist	Bundles	257	18,090	563	17,025	501	15,540	−62	−1,485	Less exported to Persia owing to larger exports of cotton piece goods.
Dates	cwts.	62,575	1,83,315	95,545	2,85,460	1,13,780	3,41,430	+18,235	+55,970	Chiefly to India and Red Sea ports.
Date juice	,,	2,989	12,450	3,559	14,230	1,540	8,475	−2,019	−5,755	Mostly to Persia, Maskat, and Katr.
Drugs and medicines	...	...	9,045	...	9,660	...	10,755	...	+1,095	To Turkish ports.
Dyeing and colouring materials	...	...	8,160	...	7,950	...	8,955	...	+1,005	Ditto.
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Almonds	cwts.	156	2,355	150	2,250	160	2,445	+10	+195	Ditto.
Raisins and currants	,,	184	2,205	195	2,430	208	1,875	+13	−555	Ditto.
Other fruits, etc.	...	...	10,575	...	8,940	...	9,750	...	+810	Chiefly to Turkish ports.
Grain and Pulse	...	...	5,02,995	...	2,26,000	...	6,28,530	...	+4,02,530	Chiefly rice to Katr and Al Hassa, also some to Arab Coast and Persia.
Gums	...	...	735	...	660	...	705	...	+45	To Al Hassa and Katif.
Hardware and Cutlery—										
Hardware	...	...	12,225	...	10,710	...	14,760	...	+4,050	Chiefly to Al Hassa, Katif, and Katr.
Cutlery	...	...	375	...	390	...	465	...	+75	To Al Hassa and Persian Ports.
Hides and skins	...	...	23,790	...	22,230	...	36,045	...	+13,815	To India and Persia for re-export.
Jute and Manufactures of—										
Gunnies	...	...	10,575	...	12,090	...	10,620	...	−1,470	Local demand decreased export to Katif.
Other jute manufactures	...	...	285	...	285	...	285	...	...	
Mats and mat bags	...	...	3,510	...	4,260	...	3,660	...	−600	Mostly matting to Turkish and Persian ports.
Metals—										
Copper	...	...	3,990	...	2,400	...	8,940	...	+6,540	To Al Hassa and Persian ports.
Other metals	cwts.	845	15,255	...	14,505	...	8,460	...	−6,045	Chiefly to Al Hassa and Persian ports, decrease due to larger exports of finished articles to Al Hassa.
Oils—										
Kerosine	Cases	6,083	24,750	3,540	12,390	4,939	22,230	+1,399	+9,840	Principally to Katr and Al Hassa.
Other oils	...	...	5,370	...	6,525	...	5,820	...	−705	To Katr, Katif, and Persian Ports. Fall in price.
Opium	...	...	120	...	180	...	225	...	+45	
Pearls	...	...	62,40,975	...	84,95,610	...	1,02,75,300	...	+17,79,690	All but 1½ per cent to India. Increase in price. Also quantity imported from Katr and Koweit.

PERFUMERY—										
Rosewater	...	...	810	...	2,955	...	4,200	...	+1,245	To Katif, Katr, and Al Hassa.
Other perfumery	...	...	5,745	...	6,405	...	6,435	...	+30	Chiefly to Al Hassa, Katif, and Persian ports.
PROVISIONS—										
Ghee	cwts.	328	14,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar (loaf and a_ft)	,,	2,066	27,780	3,132	39,150	4,461	46,080	−1,329	+6,930	Mostly to Katr, Katif, and Al Hassa.
Tea	...	...	795	...	1,155	lbs. 20,200	7,575	...	+6,420	Principally to minor Persian ports.
Limes (dry)	cwts.	116	2,805	154	2,355	...	2,415	...	+60	To Katr and Katif.
Other provisions	...	...	32,565	...	32,880	...	35,130	...	+2,250	To Katr, Katif, Al Hassa, and minor Persian ports.
SEEDS—										
Linseed and other seeds	...	...	1,860	...	1,665	...	4,275	...	+2,610	To Katr and Al Hassa.
SHARK FINS	cwts.	544	12,765	516	10,320	430	9,030	−86	−1,290	To India for re-export to China.
SHELLS (MOTHER-OF-PEARL)	,,	6,958	59,565	35	2,490	11	780	−24	−1,710	To England.
SHELLS, MUSSEL	,,	1,055	21,780	670	14,745	359	7,230	−311	−7,515	To England and Germany.
SHELLS, OYSTER	,,	24,917	1,08,420	17,496	87,480	46,873	2,28,180	+29,380	+1,40,700	27 per cent. to England and 67 to Germany.
SILK (RAW)	lbs.	1,308	11,490	1,424	10,605	1,052	7,455	−372	−3,150	Chiefly to Al Hassa and Koweit.
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	...	...	20,310	...	21,225	...	40,560	...	+19,335	Chiefly to Al Hassa, Katif, Katr, and Koweit.
SPICES	cwts.	697	23,310	644	21,000	804	27,795	+160	+6,795	Mainly to Al Hassa, Katr, and minor Persian ports.
TALLOW	,,	302	6,900	316	8,370	277	5,550	−39	−2,820	Mostly to Katr and Katif.
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	...	15,840	...	20,580	...	23,115	...	+2,535	Principally to Koweit, Katif, Persian ports.
TOBACCO	cwts.	1,237	3,240	1,367	36,195	1,800	48,[illegible]5	+433	+12,330	Chiefly to Al Hassa, Katif, Katr.
WOOL	,,	222	7,020	263	7,365	310	9,300	+47	+1,935	To Turkish and Persian [illegible]
WOOLLEN GOODS	...	...	21,330	...	20,760	...	20,910	...	+150	To India, Turkey, Persia, Arab Coast.
SPECIE	...	...	11,12,385	...	9,78,560	...	4,59,540	...	−5,19,020	69 per cent to India.
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	...	59,880	...	69,825	...	50,955	...	−18,870	Chiefly to Turkish a[illegible]ian ports.
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,10,53,800	...	1,29,80,010	...	...	

TABLE No. 2.

Total value of Exports from Bahrein Islands to Principal Countries during the years 1902-1903.

Country.	VALUE.	
	1902.	1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	... ..	64,110
India	86,95,555	1,06,39,980
British East Africa	1,710	.....
Egypt	.....	40,350
Turkey	16,55,200	16,08,435
Maskat	38,985	72,135
Zanzibar	31,560	29,760
Arab Coast	2,00,275	1,04,355
Persian Ports	4,30,515	2,64,915
Germany	.....	1,55,670
France	.....	300
TOTAL	1,10,53,800	1,29,80,010

TABLE No. 3.

Comparative Table of the Principal Imports into the Bahrein Islands during the years 1902—1903.

Articles.		Average for five years ending 1902.		1902.		1903.		Increase or decrease, as compared with 1902.		Character of Trade.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Animals—										
Horses	Heads	41	13,770	23	9,100	48	14,400	+25	+5,300	From Al Hassa and Nejd.
Donkeys	,,	25	2,805	15	975	20	1,605	+5	+630	From Al Hassa and Katif.
Camels	,,	35	3,630	14	1,815	35	4,245	+21	+2,430	From Katr and Arab Coast.
Other sort of animals	,,	510	15,285	425	14,200	750	17,700	+325	+3,500	From Persian Ports and Katif.
Apparel, wearing	...	...	15,315	...	17,050	...	17,955	...	+905	From India.
Arms and Ammunition—										
Guns	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cartridges	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts of arms	...	...	4,260	...	4,310	...	3,600	...	−710	Decrease in demand.
Books and printed matter	...	...	8,280	...	13,360	...	9,240	...	−4,120	Over stock from previous year.
Building materials	...	...	12,615	...	13,550	...	16,080	...	+2,530	Increase due to influx of Persians.
Candles	...	..	7,110	...	6,920	...	5,400	...	−1,520	Decrease due to large importation of Kerosine oil.
Cattle	Heads	26,744	86,970	21,675	75,075	33,000	1,23,000	+11,325	+47,925	From Persia, Katif, and Koweit large demand.
Coffee	cwts.	8,202	2,85,450	13,089	4,09,990	12,141	3,67,425	−948	−42,565	Fall is due to over-stock from previous year.
Coir and coir rope	,,	3,620	37,275	4,229	46,520	5,166	46,905	+937	+385	From India.
Cotton piece goods	,,	...	8,48,115	...	8,92,545	...	9,10,875	...	+18,330	Improved condition of Al Hassa.
Cotton (raw)	cwts.	2,130	46,080	564	14,100	400	11,280	−164	−2,820	Decrease is due to larger imports of the finished materials.
Yarn and twist	,,	1,022	60,420	1,175	36,200	1,503	46,320	+328	+10,120	Better demand for local manufactures.
Dates	,,	100,694	3,51,720	212,180	6,93,400	146,250	4,32,555	−65,930	−2,60,845	Good local crop of dates.
Datejuice	,,	2,608	11,055	6,000	21,000	4,500	24,000	−1,500	−3,000	Less demand.
Drugs and medicines	...	...	22,680	...	15,640	...	20,430	...	+4,790	
Dyeing and colouring materials	...	...	23,910	...	27,605	...	26,850	...	−755	Decrease is due to increasing imports of dyed piece goods.
Earthenware (pottery)	...	...	9,465	...	10,610	...	6,150	...	−4,460	
Fruits and vegetables—										
Almonds	cwts.	539	7,725	108	1,100	101	1,800	−7	+700	From Persia. Increase in price.
Raisins and currants	,,	483	5,295	500	5,140	562	5,010	+62	−130	From Persia. Fall in price.
Other fruits, etc.	...	...	15,375	...	23,680	...	24,825	...	+1,195	From India, Turkey, Maskat [redacted] Persia.
Fuel—										
Coal	Tons	1,019	36,285	767	23,000	880	28,050	+113	+5,050	From India and Persia.
Firewood	...	...	41,655	...	80,500	...	49,500	...	−31,000	From Persia.
Furniture	...	...	4,605	...	6,330	...	3,690	...	−2,640	From India.
Glass and Glassware	...	...	10,830	...	11,300	...	21,075	...	+9,775	From India. Demand due to impr[redacted]condition of the people.
Gold lace and thread	...	...	39,930	...	62,685	...	36,900	...	−25,785	Fall in price.
Grain and Pulse—										
Wheat	cwts.	49,609	2,23,815	55,940	2,79,960	43,170	1,72,680	−12,770	−1,07,280	Chiefly from Persia. Decrease due to larger importation of rice.
Barley	,,	4,267	14,070	6,615	26,400	8,966	33,345	+2,351	+6,945	From Persia.
Rice	,,	311,398	21,05,220	295,745	17,74,410	312,285	20,81,895	+16,540	+3,07,485	From India. Demand for re-export.
Other sorts of grain	...	...	16,200	...	40,010	...	36,630	...	−3,380	Fall in price.
Haberdashery	...	...	8,040	...	9,000	...	10,260	...	−1,260	From India.
Hardware and Cutlery—										
Hardware	...	...	36,795	...	59,110	...	68,445	...	+9,335	From India. Demand for re-export.
Cutlery	...	...	14,205	...	8,850	...	4,005	...	−4,845	From India. Over-stock from last year.
Hides and skins	Pieces	13,772	11,370	11,500	9,860	20,000	20,145	+8,500	+10,285	From Turkey for re-export.
Jute and manufactures of—										
Gunny bags	...	...	6,105	...	6,615	...	13,800	...	+7,185	From India, mostly for the shell trade.
Other jute manufactures	...	...	7,590	...	7,500	...	2,010	...	−5,490	From India.
Lamps and lampware	...	...	3,900	...	3,950	...	2,100	...	−1,850	From India. Fall due to local industry.
Leather and manufactures of—	...	...	5,865	...	7,090	...	6,615	...	−475	From India, Persia, and Turkey.
Liquors, wines and spirits	...	...	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prohibited.
Matches	Cases	214	8,580	390	14,430	340	15,600	−50	+1,170	Increase in price.
Mats and mat bags	...	...	13,965	...	13,375	...	13,530	...	+155	From Maskat. Demand in the shell trade.
M[redacted]	cwts.	176	[redacted],565	130	[redacted]	[redacted]	24,600	+28[redacted]	6,800	From India. L[redacted] dem[redacted] export to Al Hassa and Katif.
			6,765	76			3,690		660	De[redacted]

Iron	"	2,441	21,000	2,450	19,660	1,590	11,160	−860	−8,500	Decrease due to larger imports of finished articles.
Brass	"	18	1,805	15	1,050	28	1,950	+13	+900	Increase in local demand.
Other metals	"	934	10,815	880	9,720	692	8,295	−188	−1,545	Decrease due to larger imports of finished articles.
OILS—										
Kerosine	Cases	14,470	56,085	10,101	40,405	13,792	62,070	+3,691	+21,665	Increased local demand and exports.
Other oils	cwts.	2,736	32,880	3,950	47,400	4,464	37,065	+514	−10,335	Fall in price.
PEARLS	...	...	14,69,970	...	27,11,250	...	45,20,000	...	+18,18,750	Chiefly from Katr and Koweit. Increase in output and price.
PERFUMERY—										
Rosewater	...	...	5,760	...	9,500	...	15,600	...	+6,100	Local demand. From Persia.
Other perfumery	...	...	14,160	...	14,000	...	10,620	...	−3,380	Decrease due to over-stock. From India.
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE	...	...	16,275	...	16,570	...	20,700	...	+4,130	From India. Local demand.
PROVISIONS—										
Cocoanuts	...	...	8,220	...	7,200	...	9,525	...	+2,325	From Zanzibar and India.
Dry limes	cwts.	723	17,040	725	14,500	...	16,875	...	+2,375	From Persia and Maskat.
Flour	...	...	23,175	...	1,01,630	...	40,350	...	−61,280	From India.
Ghee	cwts.	17,016	1,61,610	5,563	2,70,380	6,446	1,55,615	+883	+1,13,765	Chiefly from Turkey.
Other provisions	...	...	59,745	...	75,345	...	1,01,865	...	+26,520	Mostly from India and Persia. Increase due to improved condition of the inhabitants.
SALT	...	...	2,445	...	525	...	435	...	−90	
SEEDS—										
Linseed and other seeds	...	...	8,400	...	10,670	...	3,075	...	−7,595	Fall in price and demand.
SHELLS (MOTHER-OF-PEARL)	cwts.	2,346	25,980	37	2,445	12	720	−25	−1,725	
" MUSSELS	"	1,380	20,700	810	12,150	389	5,835	−421	−3,615	From Arab Coast for re-export.
" OYSTER	"	7,383	18,840	5,750	23,715	6,640	15,240	+890	−8,475	Principally from Persia for re-export.
SILK (RAW)	lbs.	4,951	36,735	5,080	37,595	3,230	21,585	−1,850	−16,010	Fall due to the increased imports of the finished materials.
" PIECE GOODS	Pieces	10,016	84,795	12,650	1,11,650	15,650	1,49,550	+3,000	+37,900	Increase due to improved condition of the inhabitants.
SPICES	cwts.	3,561	74,340	4,100	86,775	3,554	94,905	−546	+8,130	Increase in average price is due to larger importation of pepper, cardamums, and cloves.
STATIONERY	...	...	4,320	...	4,165	...	4,950	...	+785	From India.
SUGAR (LOAF AND SOFT)	cwts.	7,004	77,250	9,345	97,335	13,419	1,42,080	+4,074	+44,745	Chiefly soft Austrian sugar. Large local demand and re-export.
" CANDY	"	783	12,390	765	10,710	760	9,885	−5	−825	From India.
TALLOW	"	1,418	31,785	2,315	61,320	1,646	22,920	−669	−38,400	Principally from India. Fall in demand and price.
TEA	...	...	8,370	...	11,750	lbs. 67,150	25,170	...	+13,420	From India. Demand for re-export.
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	...	94,065	...	2,52,485	...	2,19,780	...	−32,705	From India, British East Africa, and Zanzibar. Over-stock from previous year.
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF	...	...	1,08,615	...	1,68,335	...	2,77,380	...	+1,09,045	Chiefly from Arab Coast and Turkey. Local demand.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS	...	...	5,490	...	6,350	...	5,655	...	−695	From India.
WOOL	cwts.	466	14,250	480	14,250	165	5,775	−315	−8,475	From Turkey and Persia. Decrease due to larger importation of manufactured articles.
WOOLLEN GOODS	...	...	64,170	...	1,18,740	...	2,92,140	...	+1,73,400	Chiefly from Turkey, India, and Persia.
SPECIE	...	...	25,00,485	...	41,14,810	...	42,94,755	...	+1,79,945	Mostly from India.
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	...	21,090	...	22,875	...	12,810	...	−10,065	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,33,20,610	...	1,54,13,460	...	...	

TABLE No. 4.

Total Value of Imports into Bahrein from Principal Countries during the years 1902—1903.

COUNTRY.	VALUE.	
	1902.	1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,000	.....
India	82,80,335	86,93,040
British East Africa	28,605	27,750
Turkey	36,78,940	51,98,160
Maskat	3,15,170	1,52,070
Zanzibar	9,080	14,415
Arab Coast	3,91,240	5,10,180
Persian Ports	6,16,240	7,93,140
Mokulla	.....	24,705
TOTAL	1,33,20,610	1,54,13,460

TABLE No. 5.

Return for all the Foreign Shipping cleared from Bahrein during the years 1901—1903.

Nationality.	Year.	Steam.				Sailing.				Total.			
		No. of Vessels.		*Tonnage.*		*No. of Vessels.*		*Tonnage.*		*No. of Vessels.*		*Tonnage.*	
		With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.
British	1901	35	...	38,787	...	21	...	2,315	...	56	...	41,102	...
	1902	39	4	36,540	8,989	17	...	1,955	...	56	4	38,495	8,989
	1903	37	4	56,055	8,841	24	2	2,763	106	61	6	58,818	8,947
French	1903	...	...	...	...	1	...	70	...	1	...	70	...
Austro-Hungarian	1901	1	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,750	...
Turkish	1901	...	...	...	...	248	...	9,910	...	248	...	9,910	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	212	...	8,785	...	212	...	8,785	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	235	...	9,690	...	235	...	9,690	...
Greek	1903	1	1	1,125	1,125	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,125	1,125
Maskat	1901	...	...	...	...	15	...	440	...	15	...	440	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	17	...	505	...	17	...	505	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	19	...	563	...	19	...	563	...
Arab	1901	...	...	...	...	261	...	10,440	...	261	...	10,440	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	273	...	10,897	...	273	...	10,897	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	287	...	11,436	...	287	...	11,436	...
Persian	1901	...	...	...	...	187	...	4,843	...	187	...	4,843	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	209	17	5,269	420	209	17	5,269	420
	1903	...	...	...	...	221	23	5,972	526	221	23	5,972	526
Total	1901	36	...	40,537	...	732	...	27,948	...	768	...	68,485	...
	1902	39	4	36,540	8,989	728	17	27,411	420	767	21	63,951	9,409
	1903	38	5	57,180	9,966	787	25	30,494	632	825	30	87,674	10,598

TABLE No. 6.

Return for all the Foreign Shipping entered Bahrein during the years 1901—1903.

Nationality.	Year.	Steam.				Sailing.				Total.			
		No. of Vessels		*Tonnage.*		*No. of Vessels.*		*Tonnage.*		*No. of Vessels.*		*Tonnage.*	
		With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.
British	1901	37	...	37,038	...	27	...	3,125	...	64	...	40,163	...
	1902	66	...	72,771	...	17	...	1,955	...	83	...	74,726	...
	1903	71	2	102,876	1,842	26	...	2,869	...	97	2	105,745	1,841
French	1903	...	...	...	...	1	...	70	...	1	...	70	...
Turkish	1901	...	...	...	...	269	...	10,880	...	269	...	10,880	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	215	...	8,665	...	215	...	8,665	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	241	7	9,540	215	241	7	9,540	215
Greek	1903	...	1	...	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,125
Maskat	1901	...	...	...	...	20	...	623	...	20	...	623	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	22	...	690	...	22	...	690	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	21	...	661	...	21	...	661	...
Arab	1901	...	...	...	...	263	...	9,626	...	263	...	9,626	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	301	...	11,055	...	301	...	11,055	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	305	...	10,987	...	305	...	10,987	...
Persian	1901	...	...	...	...	216	...	5,605	...	216	...	5,605	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	239	...	6,180	...	239	...	6,180	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	244	9	6,498	230	244	9	6,498	230
Total	1901	37	...	37,038	...	795	...	29,859	...	832	...	66,897	...
	1902	66	...	72,771	...	794	...	28,545	...	860	...	101,316	...
	1903	71	3	102,876	2,966	838	16	30,625	445	909	19	133,501	3,411

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